

L. & M.
2,000-25-7-97.

V. E.
Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 227 M

DATED 27-1-98

INDEXE

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague

Informing the Govt. of India that
the system of examining Corpeses with a
view to detect cases of — may
with certain precautions be introduced
in this Presidency.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Corpus Inspection

H.M.
VE

I may explain Mr. King's that this is the outcome of a conference between the Secy, Sir J. Moore, Dr. King himself. Dr. King, who has long knowledge of the habits & feelings of the people, thinks that while at certain periods, after death (e.g. before the corpse has been washed & prepared for burial or cremation) inspection would not be resented, at other times it would be; & that therefore the safest way would be so to arrange that the people will themselves invite inspection in this we all agreed, & the latter therefore but to it so - no one will be bound to produce a medical certificate or to be forced to allow inspection of the corpse of a deceased relative, but if certificate is not produced or inspection invited it will be presumed that the death has been caused by plague and the persons who have been in recent immediate contact with the deceased will be segregated - The result would be that, to avoid segregation, people will invite inspection at times consistent with their own feelings of due respect to the dead.

H.S.
26/1/98

I thank Sir H. Philips for his Note.

A.H. 26.1.98

Is fair Copy & issue; then send H.S. in for...

No 227 21 Dec 1898
In reply to letter 26.1.98
14 Dec. 1898

I am directed to state that H.S. The Governor in Council has given careful consideration to the question raised as to the probable attitude of the people of this Presidency towards a system of examining corpses with a view to detect cases of plague.

In the opinion of this Govt. the system may safely be introduced in certain areas & with due precautions. It should be applied only to districts or portions of districts already infected or placed formally under observation; & only there when the Collr after considering the religious feelings & prejudices of the people considers that no popular commotion would be excited. A further condition of course must be that the Collr has at his disposal a sufficient medical staff to secure immediate inspection, & that the necessary arrangements are being observed.

These conditions being observed I am directed to say that this Govt. is prepared to authorize

NOTE FOR THE

~~of the Board of the Municipal Council~~
Collection to require that a
certificate shall be obtained
from a medical officer showing
the cause of every death. It is
~~also prepared to enact that~~
~~where no certificate has~~
been obtained, the death ~~shall~~^{will}
be presumed to have been due
to plague, ~~and~~^{and} the persons believed
to have been ^{recently} in contact with
the corpse, ~~thus being~~^{will} rendered
liable under Mufasmat Epi-
demic Regulation 3, to segre-
gation & detention. The

The sanction will be, not
prosecution for breach of rule, but
a provision that in cases in which

Quote the S.O.
Dr. Brown
has it

H.I.
26.1.98

Effect: no doubt will be that
inspection in view of the grant of a
certificate will be invited, but at
such a period after death as the
persons concerned may themselves
select as most in accordance with
their own feelings & wishes.

27/1/98

BB

26/1/98

A.H.

26.1.98

[L. & M.]
[250-18-10-07]

NOTE FOR THE *H. M.*

G. O. N° 227 M, dated
27th January 1898, is submitted
to the *H. M.* for perusal of
His Excellency the Governor's note.

(Flag D.)

K.R.
28/1/98

29 1898

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4384 M

From The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Department.

No. 2651

Dated 14-12-1897

Received 22-12-1897

Registered 22-12-1897

Enclosures /

Spare copies. 6

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State No 195 (Revenue), dated 4th November 1897 enclosing a copy of letters addressed to the India office by Drs Lowson and Reade, submitting their views as to the measures to be adopted in regard to the plague.

Order

Confidential

900-1-7-97.

No. Office of Sanitary Commissioner,
Camp, Panam,
Madras, 20/1 1897.

Dear Mr. Tammam,
In the case of the D.O. of the 30th Dec 1897. In the case of Hindus-providers make our female examiners are employed, it is not like by much discontent would arise. In the case of Hindu examiners would be best tolerated at the present moment, and not during the journey. The Brahmins

900-1-7-97.

No. Office of Sanitary Commissioner,
Madras, 1897.

the corpse, but doing this as a matter of favour, if there is a possible subject for the corpse to elect. This assumes that in places where the Regulation is put in force, correctly qualified persons would be appointed for the grant. In the case of certificates, without the certificate of the corpse could be buried, but all in contact would be segregated. At the present moment, they fear that the state of the corpse should be revised, they might

BACK PAPERS.

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LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
4384 M

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
20 DEC. 1897
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

No. 2657.

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, Esq., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

Consult by D.O. to be followed by 8 am 29.12.97
meeting The Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Local and Municipal Department.

Home Department.
Sanitary.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1897.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 195 (Revenue), dated the 4th November, enclosing a copy of letters addressed to the India Office by Drs. Lawson and Reade, submitting their views as to the measures to be adopted in regard to the plague.

2. The Secretary of State has noticed particularly the subject of the examination of corpses with a view to detect plague cases, mentioned in the letters from Dr. Reade numbered 1, 4, 5, and 9. I am to say that the Government of India will be glad to be favoured at an early date with *the opinion of the Government of India*

as to the probable attitude of the people towards corpse inspection (a) in places where an outbreak of plague has not been shown to exist, and (b) in places where an outbreak is fully developed. It appears to the Government of India that it is in the first instance that the system would be likely to be of use, and they apprehend also that inspection of corpses at a time when plague has not been shown to exist is more likely to be resented by the people than it would be when the existence of an epidemic would induce them to more readily adapt themselves to measures which the Government might consider necessary for its suppression.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. Hewett
Secretary to the Government of India.

only where Coll. thinks advisable
where he has suff. staff
may require that cert. be obtained
for every death
Private, M. O. 7 may detain
in contact with the corpse
those believed to have been in
presume the case to have been Plague (Pres. 3.)

Madras to be sent Supply
by Pres.

No. 195 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, the 4th November 1897.

From—The Right Honourable LORD GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL of India in Council.

I forward herewith, for the consideration of Your Excellency's Govern-

From Surgeon-Major Reade, dated 20th, 21st, 26th August, 1st, 4th, 5th, 7th, 19th, and 26th (with enclosure) September.
From Dr. Lawson, 23rd August.

ment, copy of letters as noted in the margin, which have been addressed to this office respectively by Drs. Lawson and Reade, who have recently returned

from India, submitting their views as to the measures to be adopted in regard to the plague.

2. It will be observed that considerable importance is attached to two measures—(1) the establishment of "flying columns," and (2) the examination of corpses.

3. With regard to the first of these proposals, I gather from the letter of Your Excellency's Government in the Home Department (Sanitary), No. 21, dated 11th August last, that the Government of Bombay, acting on the advice of their Surgeon-General, have adopted this suggestion, and any observations on this occasion are therefore unnecessary.

4. With reference to the second suggestion, I telegraphed, 24th August 1897, to Your Lordship, and also to the Government of Bombay, my opinion that I was disposed to think that a system of corpse inspection could not fail to bring facts to light, and would be a most valuable help to the prevention of fresh outbreak. I gather, however, from the telegraphic replies referred to in

From Bombay, 29th August 1897.
From India, 2nd September 1897.

the margin that medical opinion in India is opposed to such a measure as likely to

be ineffectual, while the irritation which it would probably produce renders its adoption inadvisable.

5. I do not desire to fetter your discretion in a matter of such importance, but I should be glad if you would again take the question into your careful consideration.

6. In view of the experience gained by Drs. Lawson and Reade during the epidemic in Hong-Kong, and of the circumstance to which they draw attention, that both in Sind and at Hardwar the system of examining corpses was carried out without difficulty, I am disposed to attach weight to the advice of those officers, more especially as the recent returns show a considerable increase in the number of deaths from plague. I shall, however, be prepared to accept the conclusion at which, after due deliberation, you may arrive.

ENCLOSURES

No. 1.

18, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol;
20th August 1897.

Dear Sir Arthur Godley,

I think the continued high death-rate of Bombay calls for more explanation than is afforded in the telegram of the 13th. If a corpse inspection had been instituted in that city as we advised the Plague Committee to do, there would be no difficulty in ascertaining exactly what disease was causing this unusual death-rate, as plague and cholera corpses are quite easily identified. I would urge that the importance of this matter should be brought to the notice of the Bombay Government and also to the Government of India.

In making this suggestion I may say it is not done on any theoretical principle, but from a wide experience of its efficacy in plague epidemics.

Corpse inspections were instituted in every town in Sind, and are to be kept on for a year, or until India is free of the disease, and I have no hesitation in saying that the present satisfactory condition of Sind is largely owing to the thoroughness of this inspection. With regard to Damaun, I think Mr. Leby, the Commissioner, has acted in a most masterly way, and he

ought to receive every encouragement to continue the quarantine against a State and an Executive who are lost to all sense of obligation to their neighbours as well as to their subjects.

Yours, etc.,
W. S. READE.

No. 2.

18, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol;
21st August 1897.

Dear Sir Arthur Godley,

Since I wrote my last letter I have got at my railway map and located Karad, from which town 117 cases and 102 deaths are reported. This must be a serious outbreak as the town is not large.

There seems to be a tendency to an outbreak of the disease amongst the towns fed by the southern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway,—Lanowli, Kirkee, Karad. These outbreaks are not true recrudescences of the disease, as these towns were almost unaffected in the late epidemic; they point, in my opinion, to a common centre of infection, which I suspect must be Bombay City. Before leaving India Dr. Lowson and myself were much impressed with the danger of a recrudescence, or fresh infection in isolated parts of the country, and in an official letter to Government we recommended the establishment of a flying sanitary column, properly equipped and manned, that could on the report of an outbreak be at once despatched to the place. In its initial stages no disease can more readily be stamped out, hence the importance of such an establishment; it would be comparable to a fire-brigade ready to go off at once on report of a fire and stamp it out.

We suggested that these plague or sanitary columns should be worked from a central plague office and presided over by an official holding high executive power. I do not know what the outcome of this suggestion has been, but I think such a system would even now be most valuable.

In the statement of deaths which I enclose during week ending 27th July, I would draw attention to the large mortality from bubonic fever (14 deaths and only 15 cases) and the recorded opinion of the Medical Board, who state that "Bubonic fever increased slightly, but the cases were of a mild type and were sporadic." Fourteen deaths out of 15 cases means a very virulent type, or it probably points to a large number of cases that have not been discovered.

I shall be interested to hear the next weekly report from Bombay.

Yours, etc.,
W. S. READE.

No. 3.

18, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol;
26th August 1897.

Dear Sir Arthur Godley,

I have just received the returns for this week. In the telegram from the Viceroy, it is stated that quarantine has been taken off at Aden against Karachi, owing to no case of plague having occurred since 27th July. In connection with this matter of reporting, especially in view of the international obligations which have resulted from the Venice Conference. The one case in Karachi is returned as epidemic, yet the 27 cases in Bombay are returned as non-epidemic. The Venice Conference has not laid it down when the disease is to be returned as epidemic, so it would be well for the Indian Medical authorities to discuss and agree on some uniform scale. Although the Section in the Venice Conference lays down 10 days as part of the Government of India to use discretion in allowing free intercourse with a place like Aden, even after 10 days have elapsed from the last case. This would not interfere with their report to foreign Governments, and it would not be necessary to mention that the quarantine at Aden was continued after that period. In a town that has been so badly infected as Karachi, there is no doubt that infection will hang on for some time, in wearing apparel, etc., and this may quite readily introduce infection into Aden, which is only four or five days as if infection is introduced there, it would run riot and spread in the interior, besides causing great interference to ocean traffic in the Suez Canal. It would be well to take the embargo off gradually, and forbid the introduction of wearing apparel, hides, rags, etc., for at least a month.

The returns from Bombay City are still disappointing, in the Mofussil, Karad and Kirkee Cantonments are badly infected.

The death-rate in all the towns should be vigilantly watched, and if any town shows an increased mortality which cannot be satisfactorily explained by the local authorities a corpse inspection should be at once instituted.

Yours, etc.,
W. S. READE.

No. 4.

18, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol;
1st September 1897.

Dear Sir Arthur Godley,

According to the latest telegram forwarded to me to-day, the mortality in Bombay City is going down. The plague in Kirkee Cantonment is severe, 136 cases and 76 deaths, and the native population cannot be great; Poona district is also beginning to suffer. Karad, with 239 cases, and Satara district with 119, shews that portion of the Deccan to be badly infected. Unless corpse inspections are instituted in all the towns that have been stricken with plague, there can be no means of getting at the first cases, either imported from elsewhere, or indigenous. This inspection should be made obligatory, as it is useless in the present juncture to await a registration system which will take months to get in proper working order, and even then cannot be half so efficient as the inspection of corpses.

When at Karachi I impressed on the Commissioner (Mr. Wingate) the necessity for a corpse inspection in every town in Sind where plague had appeared, even after the disease had left the particular town. Just before leaving India I was informed that it was the Commissioner's intention to keep these inspections on for a year, or as long as the disease lingered in the country. I think the present condition of Sind has quite justified this observance. One of the dangers of the present recrudescence lies in the fact that railway inspections have been considerably relaxed all over India, and the restrictions to travelling lessened.

Yours, etc.,
W. S. READE.

No. 5.

18, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol;
4th September 1897.

Dear Sir Arthur Godley,

An instance which I quite forgot to quote in my last letter, as to the value of corpse inspection, is the outbreak at Hardwar. When visiting Lucknow in an advocacy capacity to Government of North-West, the Lieutenant-Governor informed me that there had been an outbreak at Hardwar. I at once went there and investigated into the matter. The outbreak was then over, but I strongly advised the Government to carry out a system of corpse inspection, as, should other attacks occur later, the authorities would by this system receive early intimation of re-inspection. The system was then put in force. A fresh case did occur about three weeks afterwards, followed by some others, but this renewed outbreak was readily stamped out and Hardwar has been free since.

During the period from the initial outbreak to the second one, corpse inspections were carried out and the system is, I believe, still in force.

This examination can be carried out without the slightest affront to caste prejudices.

The "dressing" of a plague corpse and various rites that are carried out by relatives and friends is a potent cause of infection which this system effectually puts a stop to.

Yours, etc.,
W. S. READE.

P.S.—It might, perhaps, be possible to refer the Government of India to the value of this system as exemplified at Hardwar and through Sind. The extreme value of it in China might also be referred to. Directly search parties are taken off, the authorities must be in the dark as to what is going on. What can be done in one part of India can be done in another.

No. 6.

18, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol;
5th September 1897.

Dear Sir Arthur Godley,

In the Despatch from the Government of India forwarded to-day, it is obvious that they still refuse to recognize the value of land quarantine in preventing the diffusion of the disease which, in view of the obligations undertaken by them at the Venice Convention, is to be much

regretted. It seems illogical when quarantine is countenanced, and rightly so, by the Government of Bombay between the frontiers of a foreign power (Damaun Portuguese) and British territory, that the same stringency is not enacted between two places in British possessions. This land quarantine is essential and the good results of it have already been shown. As instances of its efficacy in preventing the spread of the disease, the outbreaks at Hardwar and Khandraoni are notable, and as a defensive measure the cordon at Damaun is most noteworthy. Both Dr. Lowson and myself are fully agreed as to the necessity of a cordon, the severity of which can be mitigated by granting sanitary passports. I have just finished the section of the report on this system in which its value is insisted on. Although not expressly laid down in the Venice Convention, at page 9, line 10, it reads "each Government is at liberty to close its frontiers to passengers and goods," and it certainly becomes an international obligation to prevent the spread of the disease by every means in the power of the Government of the infected country.

Yours, etc.,

W. S. READE.

No. 7.

18, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol;
7th September 1897.

Dear Sir Arthur Godley,

I have received the statement of deaths in Bombay for week ending 17th August. The plague is still described as of a mild type, though the figures, 21 deaths out of 23 cases, prove it to be most malignant. The total deaths number 944, when they ought to be about 500 with a full population.

The 143 deaths from cholera reported in the week cannot account for this discrepancy.

I think it would be useful if they included a column for diseases of the respiratory system, as the type of plague in India is largely of the pneumonic type, and if disease under this system were much in excess, it would point strongly to plague as being the cause.

Yours, etc.,

W. S. READE.

No. 8.

18, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol;
19th September 1897.

Dear Sir Arthur Godley,

I have received the plague returns for 13th September. The death-rate in Bombay City is less, and though the number of plague cases is rather more, the type is less virulent, 33 attacks with 13 deaths. The recrudescence is being badly felt in the country districts of the Deccan, in fact in those places which escaped efficient disinfection. Thana and Kolaba, the country districts round Bombay, were densely infected with plague, and we know that disinfection could only indifferently be carried out in both these Collectorates. I see they are beginning to return cases, and I fear there will be more.

The disease has also recrudesced badly in Cutch. I have written to Mr. Wingate, Commissioner in Sind, strongly advising that the quarantine should be kept on at Karachi for arrivals from infected ports. Quarantine and observation sheds were instituted while I was there. It would be a thousand pities if Sind got re-infected. At all hazards for the sake of trade one port in Bombay should be kept clean. Now that railway inspections have been taken off, I feel rather anxious as to the rest of India, in view of the recrudescence in Deccan and Cutch. Is anything being done to limit the spread in the shape of restrictions?

Yours, etc.,

W. S. READE.

No. 9.

18, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton, Bristol;
26th September 1897.

Dear Sir Arthur Godley,

I am enclosing some notes on corpse inspections, notes very similar to what will appear in our report.

It cannot be too forcibly impressed on the Government of India that corpse inspection is the sheet anchor, on which the authorities will have to rely for early intimation of the disease.

A great deal has been talked about a reform in the registration of India, but in the present condition of the country, and for years to come, efficient registration in India is an impossibility.

The first principles of efficient and trustworthy registration consists in having a reliable reporting agency; but as the reporting agency over a great part of the country is the Hakim or Native doctor, it does not require much knowledge of native character to opine the amount of trust that can be reposed on their certificates.

In the late epidemic they were so uniformly unreliable, that no certificate was accepted unless signed by a medical officer holding Her Majesty's commission.

No opposition to this system of inspection has been experienced in the various towns in Sind, in Poona, and at Hardwar, in fact, nowhere, so far as I know, where it has been instituted.

Hope the next return will show a diminution in the number of cases.

Yours, etc.,

W. S. READE.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Corpse inspections.

In India during the late epidemic, and also in China in the epidemic in Hong-Kong in 1894, corpse inspections were of the greatest value.

In countries in which registration is inefficient, and where a Notification Diseases Act is not in force, these inspections become absolutely necessary in times of epidemic disease.

They take the place of registration but not that of notification of disease.

The organization necessary in lieu of notification is described in another section under "Search Parties." Corpse inspections are, however, complementary to search parties, as it is quite possible for these parties to overlook a case of plague, in which event detection would be improbable unless the corpse was medically inspected prior to burial.

The necessity and value of corpse inspections will be considered under three headings—

- (1) Corpse inspections in a suspected area.
- (2) Corpse inspections in an infected area.
- (3) Corpse inspections in a previously infected area.

1. As previously noticed, plague progresses in a slow and insidious manner, and without the most rigorous registration, which is impossible in the country districts of India, the disease may be causing some considerable mortality before the attention of the authorities is called to the fact. An increase of mortality is usually the first sign, but this sign is useless unless measures are taken to find out the disease that causes this mortality.

A corpse inspection in a suspected district should be established even before a rise in the mortality has taken place, as it is of the utmost importance that the primary cases of this disease should be discovered, as in this stage the disease can be easily stamped out.

On the discovery of a plague corpse the inhabitants of the house should be rigorously segregated and search made in the immediate neighbourhood for any more cases of the disease.

The previous history and antecedents of the dead person should be thoroughly gone into, to find out if it is an imported or indigenous case. If it is indigenous, other cases are sure to be found in the neighbourhood; but if there is a clear history of the case having come from an infected area, this would indicate that it is only an isolated one, so the danger of spread would be limited to the immediate inhabitants of the house, who would be placed in segregation.

2. *Corpse inspection in an infected area.*—This inspection is a valuable adjunct to search parties, it also simplifies the supervising work at the burial grounds and burning ghats, as no body should be disposed of, in times of epidemic disease, without a certificate from a responsible medical authority.

These certificates are of a responsible nature, as the safety from infection of a town or district may depend on their accuracy; they should therefore only be signed by a medical officer holding Her Majesty's Commission, or such medical authority who by his position and qualifications may by Government be deemed fitted to do so.

Corpse inspections are also useful as a restriction on infection which may arise from the rites that are carried on round the corpse by the relatives and friends. When a plague corpse is discovered some sort of rough disinfection should be immediately carried out and the body should be wrapped in a cloth soaked in perchloride of mercury. With this safeguard infection is not likely to take place.

3. *Corpse inspection in a previously infected area.*—When plague, owing to the measures that have been adopted, has been stamped out of an infected area, it is still essential that the authorities should receive early intimation of a recurrence, or of re-infection.

When the search parties have been disbanded, there would exist no organization by which this early intimation could be given except by means of corpse inspection. It is in this stage

of the epidemic that these inspections are so important, as there is a two-fold cause of infection, either recurrence in the town or place itself, owing to houses or clothes having been improperly disinfected, or by fresh infection brought from another infected area.

The value of this system of corpse inspection is not based on any theoretical principles, as both in the Chinese epidemic and also in places in India where it was adopted it has been found of the greatest value.

There is nothing in the system that, so far as we have been able to learn, can hurt the caste or susceptibilities of the various races in India.

At Hardwar, the head-quarters of Hindooism, this system has been applied, so there is every reason to believe that it can be applied elsewhere. At Hardwar, two small outbreaks were stamped out, and after the first one the corpse inspections were instituted; the second outbreak, about a month later, was stamped out with equal success.

By these inspections the authorities at Hardwar were enabled to get daily and almost hourly intimation of recurrence of any death from plague. In Sind, corpse inspections were instituted at Karachi and all the plague-stricken areas, and this has, without question, considerably influenced the complete stamping out of the disease in the Province.

A plague corpse, as a rule, present certain objective features in the shape of enlarged glands (buboes) either in the inguinal or axillary region. In a series of 100 corpses, 77 per cent. will show buboes, and the other 23 per cent. some enlargement of the glands, which will usually point to the disease. The tongue is invariably blackened, a colour it retains after death.

The history of the case, as reported by the friends or Hakim in attendance, will also be of value.

Should any doubt arise on the point, the case should be treated as one of plague, and the usual precautions taken.

No. 10.

52, East High Street, Forfar, N. B.;

23rd August 1897.

Dear Sir Arthur Godley,

I am afraid this report will take longer than I expected. Since coming north a depressing dyspepsia I picked up in India has knocked me off work. I blame the irregular and bad feeding in some of those out-of-the-way places for some of it.

I received some papers from Mr. Wollaston a few days ago, and have jotted down a few notes on death returns. Before we left Bombay we wrote out for the Government all we could think of as important, and explained several matters orally, so if a lot was written again it would only be repeating to the Bombay people what they now know.

I notice the references to me in the correspondence between India and Bengal. If they had made inquiry of Sir A. Mackenzie or the Bombay Government, they would have learned that the political side of the question had received the fullest consideration. As what I wrote was part of an emergency conversational discussion with Sir A. Mackenzie, too much attention need not be paid to "tone." Had they had a representative at Surat, Cutch, etc., he would have seen the way in which "political difficulties" were met, and this would have been of great practical benefit to the rest of India. It would also have prevented the possibility of misunderstanding between Simla and Bombay. This is desirable even now. It might have been advisable for me to have gone to Simla,—their views, like Lord Sandhurst's and Sir Alexander Mackenzie's, would in all probability have undergone a change.

I received copy of your letter to the Colonial Office, and also a letter of thanks from the Bombay Government. Lord Sandhurst mentioned he was writing to Mr. Chamberlain direct; for all of which kindness I am grateful.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES A. LOWSON.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 163A H. D.—14-12-97.—80.—P. K. B.

When given for copying
When signed 27/1/98
When examined 27/1/98
When signed 27/1/98

READ AGAIN G.O., No.

DATED

189

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.

1/384 m of 1897