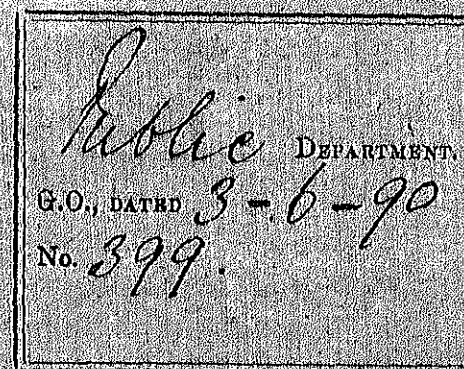


ORDINARY, MS.

*When given for copying*

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Submitted to the
Bombay Govt that no
Gazettes of Madras have
being has been published
but that the 3rd vol. of the
Proc. & Manual of Admini-
stration will be supplied
on publication*

118/2

enforced, those passengers who developed Cholera after they had landed, would have been detected early in the disease and properly isolated and the city of Colombo would have been spared the alarm of a threatened epidemic of Cholera.

Sir

Sir Thomas Fort Geronimo
Port Simpson.

those rumours had been confirmed & never before. I have elsewhere stated that these rumours are not without their use and that, in the absence of official and authentic information regarding the health of the villages from which most natives come, it would not be blameless if some amount of consideration were not given them. It is this very uncertainty and absence of information that has led to the adoption of a quarantine of observation of 24 hours in the case of vessels arriving from the ports of Southern India, even with clean bills of health. If an example were required to show the necessity for such a rule, and to prove that it is not an unreasonable one, I have only to point to the case of the "Patna". Had such a rule been in existence then had the quarantine of observation been duly enforced.

118/2
enforced, those passengers who developed
Cholera after they had landed, would
have been detected early in the disease
and properly isolated and the city of
Colombo would have been spared
the alarm of a threatened epidemic
of Cholera.

Sir
Sir Thomas Fort Garioch M.D.
Port Surgeon.

98/2
wisely prevented their next steamer the
Palikana from bringing natives across.

From the 15 February quarantine was
not enforced against arrivals from Inten-
-sion on the order of the P.C.M.O.

On the 13th March quarantine
against Intercorn was resumed as
the bills of health stated that -
Cholera had again appeared. On this
day the P.C.M.O. issued the instructions
which now guide me and I at once
informed the Agents here of the new
departure in procedure.

I do not think that after the above
details it can seriously be asserted
that the quarantine imposed here has
been either unnecessary or exercised
without due notice. It will be observed
that although rumours of the prevalence
of Cholera had reached this port yet
such rumours were only considered
an incentive to more careful inspection,
and that resort was had to quarantine

only.

only when these rumours received confirma-
-tion in the bills of health received. In every
instance where quarantine was imposed
there was ample reason, and with a
knowledge of the causes that contri-
buted to the disastrous epidemic at
Dutch Bay it would have been cul-
pable & inexcusable had any relaxa-
-tion of the rules been allowed.

With regard to the complaint of want
of notice I think I need say but little.
From the instances I have detailed,
it cannot, I think, be urged that
I have been remiss in this matter.
If as stated by the collector of
Dinnerly, the people had been gravely
inconvenienced, the blame must
lay at the door of the Agents
of Steamers, whose constituents they are,
in not apprising them of the rules
adopted here from time to time. I
also think that the Agents at Dubicorin,
who

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who I understand are kept informed of
everything relating to quarantine at
this port, by wire, should have notified
the Collector of Dinnerly.

It is not usual for natives from
the Madras Sea-board to take passage
to this port in any number. But
whenever any vessels have arrived here,
similarly circumstanced as those
from Dubicorin, they have been accorded
the same reception. I have only to
instance the recent case of the "Dorinda"
in proof of my contention that no
favor or partiality has been shown
by me, as the Collector of Dinnerly
would soon be maintained.

I have incidentally referred to the
circumstances that rumours of
Cholera in Southern India have reached
me from time to time, and I here
repeat that all action I had
taken had commenced only when
the

11.5
these rumours had been confirmed & never before. I have elsewhere stated that these rumours are not without their use and that, in the absence of official and authentic information regarding the health of the villages from which most natives come, it would not be blameless if some amount of consideration were not given them. It is this very uncertainty and absence of information that has led to the adoption of a quarantine of observation of 24 hours in the case of vessels arriving from the ports of Southern India, even with clean bills of health.

If an example were required to show the necessity for such a rule, and to prove that it is not an unreasonable one, I have only to point to the case of the "Patna". Had such a rule been in existence then had the quarantine of observation been duly enforced.

and carrying native passengers, she was placed in quarantine and everything that could be done to ameliorate the condition of the natives on board was done. Some of them being transferred to the S. S. "Sericid". It was the intention of the Colonial Surgeon W. L. to release this vessel after 5 days' quarantine, but as, at this time Cholera appeared along the North Road and so afforded ample evidence of the unhealthy state of the country sending the native passengers that he deemed it prudent to enforce the full period of ten days, allowed by the Regulation. The "mecca" however elected to take herself off & proceeded to Nagapatnam & landed the passengers there.

The Agents of the B. I. Company seeing that the Civil Medical Department were in earnest about improving the full period of quarantine, very wisely.

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The next from arrivals from Inticosin
the "Canara Maharajah" Asia and
"Latua" were accordingly quarantined
for 48 hours each.

On the 3rd of June the P.C.M.O.
ruled that 24 hours quarantine would
be ample in case there were no
native passengers on board and
this decision was communicated to
the agents here the following day.

On the 11 of June the S.S. "Columb"
and "Lara" arrived with native
passengers & being provided with clean
bills of health were admitted to pra-
-tigue at once.

On the 27th June there appeared in
the Port Gazette, a regulation where-
by arrivals from ports, in which or
about which Cholera was pres-
-ent or had been prevalent even
ten days previously, were liable
quarantine for a period not ex-
-ceeding ten days. Upon this regulation
the

the "Java" was quarantined for 48 hours
for touching at Rangeraurui
then declared a foul port.

I directed the attention of Messrs
John Walker & Co, the agents of the
"Lady Gordon" to this new regulation
on the 16th July.

On the 22nd July I called the
attention of the Colonial Surgeon
W. S. to the circumstances that
the bill of health from Negapatam
was foul & pointed out to him
that arrivals from this port should
be quarantined at the first island
port touched.

On the same day I notified
the Agents here that arrivals
from Negapatam were liable
to quarantine unless they carried
clean bills of health.

Since this notice was issued
I have reason to believe that
the vessels of the B. S. Company
have

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have made it a point to return a few
miles up the coast, to a port called
Dinnalavasal, so as to come provided
with a clean bill of health from that
port and so evade the quarantine against
Negapatam.

Early this year rumor of Cholera
reached me from private sources which
before long received confirmation in the
bill of health issued from Tuticorin.
The schooner "Virgin Mary" & "Philip Harris"
brought foul bills of health from
Tuticorin and were therefore quarantined.

The same day the Agents were
informed that "Cholera having broken
out in Tuticorin all arrivals from
that port were liable to be placed
in quarantine in terms of the
regulation of the 27 June published
in the Government Gazette of the
28 June 1889."

On the 2nd February the "Necca"
arrived with a foul bill of health
and

were found to be all in passengers landed
by this steamer; and were it not for
the vigorous measures taken by the
Civil Medical Department these cases
would have become the nucleus of
a most serious epidemic in Colombo.

This circumstance led to the
adoption of preventive measures
against the introduction of disease
by way of Intercosin and at a
conference between the V.C.M.D.,
the Colonial Surgeon W.P. & the
Master attendant of Colombo, it was
held that the then existing regulations
were ample & if strictly adhered to sufficient
to cope with the difficulty.

Acting upon this decision of the
board constituted as above, I wrote
to the agents of the B.I. and
Asiatic lines, on the 13th May
that quarantine for 48 hours, would be
imposed on all arrivals from Intercosin,
provided with clean bills of health.

The

Report Defended to (No 81 of 24.3.90)

In reference to the accompanying correspondence sent to me for report I have the honor to submit the following remarks:-

2. The Memorandum of the Honble the Colonial Secretary states that there seems to be a complaint that we have unnecessarily and without due notice established quarantine against Intucorn & the letter of the Collector of Trincerville further asserts that more indulgence has been shown the ports of the Madras Sea-board, that the decision regarding Intucorn, was based on only idle rumours of Cholera and that the quarantining of arrivals from this latter port, when provided with clean bills of health, was an unreasonable proceeding. I propose

to address myself to the reputation of
each every one of these stricture, & in
doing so, I shall have to go as far
back as the Dutch Bay epidemic
& trace the history of, and the circum-
stances attending and justifying,
the various procedures adopted from
time to time by me at this Port in
my capacity as Port Health Officer.

The Epidemic of Cholera which
brought about the collapse of the
Pearl Fishery at Dutch Bay and
which continued with such severity
for nearly a twelve month in the
Northern Provinces, has been clearly
traced to the introduction of the
disease from Southern India. This
experience is entirely in keeping
with that of previous epidemics
for Cholera is not epidemic in
this Island as in the adjoining
peninsula

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peninsula it does not originate de
novo and is invariably an imported
disease.

During the Fishery referred to the Bills
of Health issued from Intucorin were
always clean & accordingly native
passengers brought over were per-
mitted to land at this port without any
reservation.

On the 2nd April 1889 is two days
after the collapse of the Fishery, I wrote
to the Agents in Colombo, of the British
India & Asiatic Lines of Steamers
that as Cholera was reported to
exist in Southern India, I would

quarantine all arrivals at this
port not carrying clean Bills of Health.

Up to the 6 May seven Steamers
arrived from Intucorin all carrying
clean Bills of Health. The last of
these was the "Patna" & two days after
her arrival, cases of Cholera appeared
in Colombo, which upon investigation
were

D.C.

From J. D. Rees Esq
Gout House
Guindy

No.

Dated 13th } July 90
Received 13th }

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Requesting to know
whether quarantine
has been imposed
at Tuticorin.

Lodged. a s/o reply
from the Chief Secy in a
sealed cover was sent on

13/2/90.

J.D.B.

14/2/90

G.O. No. 381
26-5-90

1550

No. 2007 of 1890.

General Department.

Bombay Castle 21st May 1890.

To
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Madras.



Sir,

I am directed to request that
you will be so good as to furnish this Government
with the permission of His Excellency the
Governor of Madras in Council, with a complete
set of the Madras Gazetteer, if available.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. D. A. M. W.

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Public. Cu. 1550

From

The Govt of Bombay
General Dept

Ins. No. $\frac{329}{3-6-90}$

N^o 2007

Dated 21/ }
Recd. 26/ } May 1890

Requesting to be furnished
with a complete set of
the Madras Gazetteer

[6]

Public DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.
Again G.O., dated 18 , No.
Current No. of 18 , dated from

Current No. 1550 of 18 90, dated 21 May from the Govt. of Bombay
N^o 399 of 3 June 1890

To
The Secretary to the
Govt of Bombay
General Dept.
DESPATCHED

9 JUN 90

M.S.

With reference to your
letter N^o 2007 of 21 May 1890
I am directed to state that
no Gazetteer of the Madras
Presidency has been published.
The third volume of the
Madras Manual of the
Administration which is under
preparation will contain a
Gazetteer, and copies of
this volume will be supplied
to the Govt. of Bombay as
soon as it is published.

3/1

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 18

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 18

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 , No. MISCELLANEOUS

ENCLOSURES

CURRENT No. 1550

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

PAPERS NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESTRUCTION
IN ORIGINAL (not paged)

N.B.—

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D = Copy in full only.

Sept 17 1910

A A