

Public (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 89

DATED 4th Feb. 1895

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE COCHIN STATE.

Recording Proceedings, Political Department, directing that
the Secretary of State be requested to select a qualified---

AL

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	359. 764.		1895. 1895.				

Public Dept.

339
G.O. of {1895} Madras.
POLITICAL.

Pub. No. 50 of 22-1-95
930 of 6-12-94
509-10 of 13-7-94

N
Order of 4 Feb. '95, No. 89.
Recorded with reference
to para 2 of G.O. of 6th Dec
1894, No. 930. Public

*for B.
for C.
4/2/95*

Issued:

Recd. 2/2/95

Encl.

G.O., &c., 28th January 1895,
Nos. 59, 60.

JANUARY.

Medical Officer for the Cochin
State.

Directing that the Secretary of State be re-
quested to cause a qualified Medical officer to be
selected for the Cochin State.

28TH JANUARY 1895, Nos. 59, 60, POLITICAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers :—

G.O., dated 13th July 1894, No. 509, Public.

Paragraph 6. In regard to the Civil Surgeoncy of Cochin, it is observed that on the last occasion when permission was sought to appoint the Civil Surgeon to be Medical Officer to the Cochin State it was particularly stipulated by the Diwan Peishcar that the State should be free to make other arrangements on the expiration of six months' notice as it contemplated employing a European Medical Officer of its own. The Government, however, considers that such a step would be inadvisable as the difficulty of replacing the officer whenever absent on leave would be insurmountable. It would be preferable for the Darbar to employ a Government officer on whose services it could always rely, except, of course, in the event of their being required with a military force in the field. The Resident will ascertain whether the Darbar is willing to meet the whole cost of the present Civil Surgeon's pay and allowances. The necessary action as regards this matter will be taken in the Political Department.

G.O., dated 14th November 1894, Mis. No. 797, Political.

Read—the following letter from H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 3rd November 1894, Ref. on C. No. 3459 :—

With reference to paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 13th July 1894, No. 509, Public, communicated with Political Order, No. 514, of the 24th idem, I have the honour to report for the information of Government that the Cochin Darbar regrets its inability to accede to the proposal therein made, not only on account of the large outlay which its acceptance would involve, but also because the Darbar desires that the principal medical officer of the State should be a servant of its own. With regard to the anticipated difficulty of replacing such medical officer during his absence on leave, the Diwan points out that the Senior Assistant Surgeon in the service of the Sirkar will always be a man competent to take temporary charge of the Medical department of the State. This has already been the practice during the absence of the Civil Surgeon, Cochin, on leave, and also when no commissioned officers were appointed to act in their stead.

2. I may add that the Diwan has intimated to me his readiness to procure a suitable medical man for the charge, either through the Secretary of State or otherwise as I may advise.

Order—dated 14th November 1894, Mis. No. 797, Political.

Communicated to the Public Department, with reference to paragraph 6 of G.O. dated 13th July 1894, No. 509.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Department.

„ Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

G.O., dated 17th December 1894, Mis. No. 901, Political.

Read—the following paper:—

G.O., dated 6th December 1894, No. 930, Public.

Read—Proceedings of the Political Department, dated 14th November 1894, Mis. No. 797.

Order—dated 6th December 1894, No. 930, Public.

The Political Department will be requested to instruct the Resident to warn the Cochin Darbar that the commissioned medical officer now stationed at Cochin will be withdrawn from the 1st July 1895.

2. The Government will be happy to render the Darbar assistance in obtaining a private medical officer from England should this be desired.

3. The Governor in Council considers that it will be sufficient if the medical officer at Cochin is replaced by an apothecary, to be maintained from municipal funds. The Local and Municipal Department and the Surgeon-General will be requested to remark on this proposal.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Department.

„ Financial Department.

„ Local and Municipal Department.

„ Surgeon-General.

Order—dated 17th December 1894, Mis. No. 901, Political.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin for the necessary action.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Read—also the following paper:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Aneimudi, 1st January 1895, Ref. on C. No. 78.

With reference to the accompanying copy of letter, No. 2461—P.-383, of the 28th December 1894, and its enclosure, from the Diwan of Cochin, I have the honour to request that Government will be pleased to take the necessary steps in view to securing, through the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, the services of a medical officer for the Cochin State on the conditions therein specified.

ENCLOSURES.

From the Diwan of Cochin, to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Ernakulam, 28th December 1894, No. 2461—P.-383.

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to address the Government of Madras with a view to an application being made to the Secretary of State for India to select in England a medical officer to the Cochin Government on a salary of Rs. 450 rising to Rs. 550 per mensem with free quarters. A copy of the draft covenant is herewith sent.

AGREEMENT made on the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and ninety four between _____ presently residing at Madras of the one part and the Diwan of Cochin as representing the Government of His Highness the Raja of Cochin on the other part.

Whereas the Government of His Highness the Raja of Cochin has engaged the party of the first part to serve the Government of His Highness the Raja of Cochin as Medical Officer to the Government of Cochin or in any other capacity as a medical man for the term of six years from the date of his reporting his arrival at Madras and subject to the conditions herein contained.

And whereas the party of the first part has been paid by or on behalf of the Government of His Highness the Raja of Cochin the sum of eighty-four pounds sterling for his outfit and passage to Ernakulam in Cochin as he doth hereby admit and acknowledge.

Now these presents witness and the said parties hereto respectively agree as follows:—

1. That the party hereto of the first part will proceed to Ernakulam in Cochin aforesaid as soon as he completes his course in the General Hospital at Madras.

2. That the party of the first part will on arrival at Ernakulam submit himself to the orders of the Government of Cochin and of the officers and authorities under whom he may be from time to time placed by the said Government and that he will at all times obey the rules prescribed for the time being for the regulation of the branch of the public service to which he may belong.

3. That the party of the first part will devote his whole time to the duties of the service and will not engage directly or indirectly in any trade, business or occupation on his own account and that he will not (except in case of accident or sickness certified by competent medical authority) absent himself from his said duties without having first obtained permission from the said Government or its authorized officers.

4. That the party of the first part will not relinquish the service of the Cochin Government during the said term of six years unless he shall have given the said Government six months' previous notice in writing of his intention to do so, and that if he shall relinquish the said service within a period of six years from the date of reporting his arrival at Madras (whether after having given notice or otherwise) he will forthwith on demand pay to the Government of Cochin the sum of eighty-four pounds being the cost of his outfit and passage to Ernakulam as aforesaid.

5. That from the date of the party of the first part reporting his arrival at Madras, the Government of Cochin will pay him so long as he shall remain on the said service and actually perform his duties a salary at the rate of four hundred and fifty rupees per mensem rising by biennial increments at the rate of fifty rupees per mensem to a maximum of five hundred and fifty rupees at the end of four years from date of arrival in Madras.

Provided that the first increment of fifty rupees due under this agreement will not be paid and cannot be claimed till the party of the first part passes a colloquial examination in Malayalam to the satisfaction of the said Government of Cochin. If he fails to pass at the end of two years from date of joining the service, the first increase will take effect only from the end of the fourth year of the said service.

6. That the said Cochin Government further agrees to provide free quarters to or for the party hereto of the first part during the whole time he shall continue in the said service.

7. That the said Government may at any time dispense with the services of the party of the first part on giving him six months' previous notice and may at any time discharge him from their service without notice in the event of misconduct on his part or of a breach by him of any of the conditions hereinbefore specified.

8. That if the party of the first part be compelled by ill-health (certified to the satisfaction of the said Government) to give up the said service within six years from his reporting his arrival at Madras or if the said Government dispense with his services within the said period of six years on grounds other than those of misconduct on his part or breach of engagement the Government will provide him with a passage back to England at the expense of the said Government.

9. That during the period of this engagement the party of the first part shall be governed by the General Leave rules of the State of Cochin in regard to leave and leave allowances.

In witness whereof the party of the first part _____ and the Diwan of Cochin on the other part have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed by the said _____ in _____
the presence of _____

Signed by the Dewan _____ of _____
Cochin in the presence of—

4 28TH JANUARY 1895, Nos. 59, 60, POLITICAL.

Telegram from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 15th January 1895.

No. 18. Your 78, first Surgeon, Cochin State. Is examination selected officer by Medical Board, England, before final engagement required? How long should training General Hospital, Madras, last? Wire reply.

Telegram from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Trichur, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated 19th January 1895.

Your number 18. Diwan states medical examination England necessary and wishes course Medical College three months.

ORDER—dated 28th January 1895, No. 59, Political.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State will be addressed.

2. The Surgeon-General will be requested to report as to the course of instruction at the General Hospital to be undergone by the selected officer.

(True Extract.)

Francis
for Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
,, Surgeon-General.
,, Public Department.✓

ENDORSEMENT—dated 28th January 1895, No. 60, Political.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____ } 189.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. 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

a provision, if thought necessary, requiring the master of the vessel to give security for the repayment of the expenses which might be involved in sending the man home, or to some other port as required by the Merchant Shipping Act.

Dated Downing Street, London, the 2nd August 1894.

From—E. E. BLAKE, Esq., *Crown Agents for the Colonies*,

To—Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, Marine Department.

I HAVE the honour to request the opinion and advice of the Board of Trade in connection with the employment of Negro sailors on board coolie emigrant vessels. Such men have been found by experience to cause much difficulty and trouble in consequence of their tendency to molest and interfere with the female emigrants, and the Surgeons Superintendent, at a recent Conference, have recommended that the employment of Negroes and Mulattos in any capacity on such vessels should be prohibited. The contractor for the supply of shipping, on the other hand, represents that he employs such men not from choice but from necessity, as the men are shipped by his vessels in the United States when loading with mineral oil for Calcutta, and that on arrival there it frequently happens that he is not allowed by the shipping officers to discharge the men who thus form part of the crew of vessels carrying coolies from Calcutta to the West Indies.

On a recent occasion it was found impossible to punish a man who had flagrantly misbehaved himself owing to the absence from the ship's articles and the Charter Party and rules of the Indian Government of any provisions for inflicting penalties for such offences, and the doubt which arose as to the power of the master of the ship to discharge refractory sailors at a port of call.

In these circumstances we had proposed to insert a provision in the Charter Party giving power to the Surgeon Superintendent to require the master of a vessel to discharge refractory sailors at the first port of call, but the contractor has been advised by his solicitors that he could not deal with the men in this way as the ship's articles must not contain any provisions contrary to law.

I beg therefore to request the advice of the Board of Trade in the matter and to say that meanwhile we have required the contractor to insert in the articles of all ships employed in the coolie emigration service the following provision which has hitherto appeared in the articles of his own ships only, *viz.*: "Any member of the crew molesting or interfering with the coolie passengers will be fined, for the first offence ten shillings, and for each subsequent offence one month's pay."

Such a provision by itself is not, however, sufficiently deterrent, and we desire to secure, if possible, power to require the landing of refractory sailors at the port of call as otherwise there is no alternative but to carry such men on to the end of the voyage and to keep them in irons which is of course unsatisfactory.

I enclose for reference one form of Charter Party and of the rules of the Government of India under which the vessels are chartered.

Dated 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S. W., the 14th August 1894.

From—A. D. BERRINGTON, Esq., *Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, Marine Department*,

To—The Crown Agents for the Colonies.

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, requesting the opinion and advice of this Department in connection with the employment of Negro sailors on board coolie emigrant vessels, with especial reference to your desire to secure power to require the landing of refractory sailors at a port of call.

In reply, I am to call your attention to the provisions of section 267 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, under which masters of British ships are prohibited from discharging or leaving abroad any seaman or apprentice except with the sanction of the British Consular or other officer as shown therein, and to state that the Board of Trade have no power to waive compliance with the enactment in question.

I am at the same time to suggest, for your consideration, that the difficulty referred to in your letter might be met by the insertion in the Charter Party of a clause binding the contractors not to employ American or other Negro seamen, though I am to state that the Board are advised that to include Mulattos in this prohibition, as proposed by the Surgeons Superintendent, would exclude many excellent seamen, notably those known as Manilla men.

Government of India Central Printing Office. —No. 762, D. B. A.—12-12-94.—100.—F. C. C.

FILE No. 82.

SERIAL No. 4.

No. 101 (Public—Emigration), dated India Office, London, the 18th October 1894.

*From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,**To—The Government of India.*

IN continuation of my Despatch No. 79, dated 16th August last, I forward, for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter, with enclosures, from the Colonial Office, respecting the desire of the Crown Agents for the Colonies to obtain power to land refractory sailors from coolie emigrant ships at a port of call.

2. It appears to me to be questionable whether it would be expedient to adopt the proposal, but I should be glad to have the views of Your Excellency's Government on the subject.

Dated Downing Street, London, the 1st October 1894.

*From—The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,**To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.*

I AM directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, a copy of a letter from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a correspondence with the Board of Trade respecting their desire to obtain power to land refractory sailors on coolie emigrant ships at a port of call.

I am to request to be informed whether the Indian Government would consent to the discharge of Negro sailors at Calcutta. I am to state that it would not be possible for this Department to put constraint upon the authorities at the ports of call in a Colony possessing responsible Government to consent to receiving refractory sailors, whether white or black, whom the authorities of the ship may wish to discharge there, and the authorities at Cape Town would probably refuse, and those at St. Helena would probably be reluctant to allow them to be landed even with the guarantee suggested at the end of the Crown Agents' letter.

Dated Downing Street, London, the 24th September 1894.

*From—E. E. BLAKE, Esq., Crown Agents for the Colonies,**To—The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

REFERRING to our letter of the 16th and to your reply of the 30th of July, I have the honour to transmit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State, copies of the correspondence which we have had with the Board of Trade with respect to our desire to obtain power to land refractory sailors on coolie ships at the port of call.

It would appear that this cannot be done without the assent of the shipping authority at the port of call, and experience has shown that that authority cannot be relied upon so far as St. Helena is concerned.

The suggestion of the Board of Trade that the charter should prohibit the employment of Negro seamen, with whom must be included Mulattos as we understand that they are as troublesome as Negroes, could not be adopted without consultation with the Government of India, as it would be obviously unfair to the contractor to prohibit the employment of Negroes unless the shipping authorities at Calcutta were also instructed to allow such men to be discharged at that port.

I beg therefore to suggest that the papers should now be communicated to the Government of India in order that their views may be obtained on the subject, and if their decision should be that the employment of Negroes cannot be prohibited, we would suggest that a clause should be inserted in the Charter Party of coolie vessels giving the Surgeon Superintendent power to require the master of the ship to discharge a refractory sailor at the port of call, the shipping authorities of the port being also given instructions that they are in such cases to give their sanction to the men being landed. The Charter Party might also contain

a provision, if thought necessary, requiring the master of the vessel to give security for the repayment of the expenses which might be involved in sending the man home, or to some other port as required by the Merchant Shipping Act.

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On a recent occasion it was found impossible to punish a man who had flagrantly misbehaved himself owing to the absence from the ship's articles and the Charter Party and rules of the Indian Government of any provisions for inflicting penalties for such offences, and the doubt which arose as to the power of the master of the ship to discharge refractory sailors at a port of call.

In these circumstances we had proposed to insert a provision in the Charter Party giving power to the Surgeon Superintendent to require the master of a vessel to discharge refractory sailors at the first port of call, but the contractor has been advised by his solicitors that he could not deal with the men in this way as the ship's articles must not contain any provisions contrary to law.

I beg therefore to request the advice of the Board of Trade in the matter and to say that meanwhile we have required the contractor to insert in the articles of all ships employed in the coolie emigration service the following provision which has hitherto appeared in the articles of his own ships only, *viz.*: "Any member of the crew molesting or interfering with the coolie passengers will be fined, for the first offence ten shillings, and for each subsequent offence one month's pay."

Such a provision by itself is not, however, sufficiently deterrent, and we desire to secure, if possible, power to require the landing of refractory sailors at the port of call as otherwise there is no alternative but to carry such men on to the end of the voyage and to keep them in irons which is of course unsatisfactory.

I enclose for reference one form of Charter Party and of the rules of the Government of India under which the vessels are chartered.

Dated 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S. W., the 14th August 1894.

*From—A. D. BERRINGTON, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, Marine**To—The Crown Agents for the Colonies.*

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, requesting the opinion and advice of this Department in connection with the employment of Negro sailors on board coolie emigrant vessels, with especial reference to your desire to secure power to require the landing of refractory sailors at a port of call.

In reply, I am to call your attention to the provisions of section 207 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, under which masters of British ships are prohibited from discharging or leaving abroad any seaman or apprentice except with the sanction of the British Consular or other officer as shown therein, and to state that the Board of Trade have no power to waive compliance with the enactment in question.

I am at the same time to suggest, for your consideration, that the difficulty referred to in your letter might be met by the insertion in the Charter Party of a clause binding the contractors not to employ American or other Negro seamen, though I am to state that the Board are advised that to include Mulattos in this prohibition, as proposed by the Surgeons Superintendent, would exclude many excellent seamen, notably those known as Manila men.

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2. It appears to me to be questionable whether it would be expedient to adopt the proposal, but I should be glad to have the views of Your Excellency's Government on the subject.

Dated Downing Street, London, the 1st October 1894.

*From—The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.*

I AM directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, a copy of a letter from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a correspondence with the Board of Trade respecting their desire to obtain power to land refractory sailors on coolie emigrant ships at a port of call.

I am to request to be informed whether the Indian Government would consent to the discharge of Negro sailors at Calcutta. I am to state that it would not be possible for this Department to put constraint upon the authorities at the ports of call in a Colony possessing responsible Government to consent to receiving refractory sailors, whether white or black, whom the authorities of the ship may wish to discharge there, and the authorities at Cape Town would probably refuse, and those at St. Helena would probably be reluctant to allow them to be landed even with the guarantee suggested at the end of the Crown Agents' letter.

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It would appear that this cannot be done without the assent of the shipping authority at the port of call, and experience has shown that that authority cannot be relied upon so far as St. Helena is concerned.

The suggestion of the Board of Trade that the charter should prohibit the employment of Negro seamen, with whom must be included Mulattos as we understand that they are as troublesome as Negroes, could not be adopted without consultation with the Government of India, as it would be obviously unfair to the contractor to prohibit the employment of Negroes unless the shipping authorities at Calcutta were also instructed to allow such men to be discharged at that port.

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Government of India Central Printing Office. — No. 762, D. R. A. — 12-12-94. — 100. — F. C. C.

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To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.*

I AM directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, a copy of a letter from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a correspondence with the Board of Trade respecting their desire to obtain power to land refractory sailors on coolie emigrant ships at a port of call.

I am to request to be informed whether the Indian Government would consent to the discharge of Negro sailors at Calcutta. I am to state that it would not be possible for this Department to put constraint upon the authorities at the ports of call in a Colony possessing responsible Government to consent to receiving refractory sailors, whether white or black, whom the authorities of the ship may wish to discharge there, and the authorities at Cape Town would probably refuse, and those at St. Helena would probably be reluctant to allow them to be landed even with the guarantee suggested at the end of the Crown Agents' letter.

Dated Downing Street, London, the 24th September 1894.

*From—E. E. BLAKE, Esq., Crown Agents for the Colonies,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

REFERRING to our letter of the 16th and to your reply of the 30th of July, I have the Crown Agents, 2nd August 1894. honour to transmit, for the consideration of the Secretary of Board of Trade, 14th August 1894. State, copies of the correspondence which we have had with the Board of Trade with respect to our desire to obtain power to land refractory sailors on coolie ships at the port of call.

It would appear that this cannot be done without the assent of the shipping authority at the port of call, and experience has shown that that authority cannot be relied upon so far as St. Helena is concerned.

The suggestion of the Board of Trade that the charter should prohibit the employment of Negro seamen, with whom must be included Mulattos as we understand that they are as troublesome as Negroes, could not be adopted without consultation with the Government of India, as it would be obviously unfair to the contractor to prohibit the employment of Negroes unless the shipping authorities at Calcutta were also instructed to allow such men to be discharged at that port.

I beg therefore to suggest that the papers should now be communicated to the Government of India in order that their views may be obtained on the subject, and if their decision should be that the employment of Negroes cannot be prohibited, we would suggest that a clause should be inserted in the Charter Party of coolie vessels giving the Surgeon Superintendent power to require the master of the ship to discharge a refractory sailor at the port of call, the shipping authorities of the port being also given instructions that they are in such cases to give their sanction to the men being landed. The Charter Party might also contain