M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1971	Press / Mis.
150-155	152-155
Dated 26-11-	18 74

27/28

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers :—

No. 150. From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAËL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Coimbatore, 21st July 1874, No. 52.

I have had the honor to receive copy of the Order of Government, No. 763, of the 9th July 1874, regarding the apparent distaste for service in the Vaccine Department, whereby as many as thirty-four persons neglected to take up their appointments.

2. As this is a most important subject, affecting the welfare of the people and not a mere matter of professional detail, I would beg the consideration of Government as to whether the vaccination should not be *altogether a local department* seeing *that it is paid out of Local Funds* and that the office of Superintendent-General be restricted to inspection and report on results to Government.

3. I feel sure that the cause of vaccination and the purse-strings of the people would be greatly benefited thereby.

4. I have taken the greatest interest in vaccination for the past twenty years and cannot but be struck with the uphill nature of the present system and its meagre results compared with what it might become if placed under local management.

5. The Superintendent-General might give certificates to all who were fit, and the Local Board would, when necessary, employ them. Desertion or failure to join appointment would never, or rarely, occur, and a word of approbation from Government on reviewing the results of vaccination in a district would carry results which will never follow correspondence and explanations of defaults of the present system.

6. Every year that this necessary change is deferred is so much time lost and so many children unprotected.

7. The results of vaccination under the present system are reviewed in comparison of successful and unsuccessful cases; when the percentage of the first is large there is congratulation, but of the great unvaccinated no note is taken at all.

8. I find some vaccinators in this district doing a dozen operations in a month instead of 200 or 300; they should be placed under the Tahsildars, and I venture to say that under them and the orders of the President of the Local Board the rate of progress would be very different.

9. When any large result is achieved, say over fifty a-month, it is the Tahsildar's doing, and he might as well get the credit of it (some Tahsildars have got from 300 to 400 a-month done).

10. The local Superintendent might then itinerate and check the Returns, in which he would be most usefully employed.

No. 151. From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Coimbatore, 3rd September 1874, No. 76.

On recently visiting Mettapolliem I ordered my Medical Subordinate to make out a list of the population, showing the degree in which they were protected from small-pox. I append the Return, which speaks for itself.

2. When such is the case in an important town, from which infections can easily be imported to the sanitarium of the Nilgiri Hills, Government may think it advisable to place vaccination under Local Boards, who, at any rate, are locally able to carry it into effect.

REPORT on Vaccination in the Town of Mettapolliem for the year 1873.

Sex.	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
	Strength.	Number of Cases vaccinated.	Strength.	Number of Cases vaccinated.
Males	1,344	5	702	32
Females	1,404	3	688	29
Total ...	2,748	8	1,390	61

The total population is 4138; of these sixty-nine are vaccinated, or 1 in 59·97.
The vaccination in adults is 1 in 343·5.
Of the children vaccinated they bear a proportion of 1 in 22·78.
Small-pox was not prevalent in the town during the year.

METTAPOLLIEM,
1st September 1874.

(Signed) S. ANTONY,
3rd-Class Hospital Assistant,
in charge Collector's Establishment.

No. 152. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th September 1874, No. 2615.

Read the following replies of Collectors to G.O., dated 9th October 1873, No. 1,055, Public Department, regarding vaccination :—

From Collector of Ganjam,	dated 11th May	1874,	No.	1,167.
,, ,, of Vizagapatam,	,, 27th Nov.	1873,	,,	1,828.
,, ,, of Godavery,	,, 8th June	1874,	,,	47.
,, ,, of Kistna,	,, 26th ,,	,,	,,	59.
,, ,, of Nellore,	,, 22nd Nov.	1873,	,,	1,621.
,, ,, of Bellary,	,, 24th Jan.	1874,	,,	77.
,, ,, of Cuddapah,	,, 19th June	,,	,,	365.
,, ,, of ,,	,, 27th July	,,	,,	475.
,, ,, of Kurnool,	,, 12th May	,,	,,	158.
,, ,, of Chingleput,	,, 14th Feb.	,,	,,	14.
,, ,, of South Arcot,	,, 22nd April	,,	,,	33.
,, ,, of Tanjore,	,, 9th July	,,	,,	189.
,, ,, of Trichinopoly,	,, 20th June	,,	,,	35.
,, ,, of Madura,	,, 26th ,,	,,	,,	12.
,, ,, of Tinnevelly,	,, 6th Jan.	,,	,,	10.
,, ,, of ,,	,, 14th ,,	,,	,,	25.
,, ,, of Coimbatore,	,, 8th ,,	,,	,,	6.
,, ,, of ,,	,, 25th Mar.	,,	,,	14.
,, ,, of Nilgiris,	,, 20th May	,,	,,	9.
,, ,, of Salem,	,, 31st Mar.	,,	,,	333.
recorded in Board's Procs.,	,, 2nd July	,,	,,	1,657.
,, Supt.-General of Vaccination,	,, 8th May	,,	,,	307.
recorded in Board's Procs.,	,, 2nd July	,,	,,	1,657.
,, Collector of South Canara,	,, 4th Feb.	,,	,,	57.
recorded in Board's Procs.,	,, 2nd Mar.	,,	,,	455.
,, Collector of Malabar,	,, 29th Nov.	1873,	,,	610.

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to G.O., Public Department, dated 9th October 1873, No. 1,055.

2. All the Local Fund Boards except those of Vizagapatam, Nursipatam, Cocanada, Ellore, Bellary, Pennacondah, Kurnool, Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Nilgiris, and South Canara, wish the vaccination staff to be transferred to them at once.

3. The President of the Godavery Local Fund Boards believes the transfer would be advantageous, but anticipates a difficulty about training vaccinators, and thinks the transfer should be deferred until this difficulty is solved.

Cocanada and Ellore.

4. The Kurnool Local Fund Board say nothing for or against the transfer.

5. No report has been received from North Arcot, but the Board are in a position to say that the transfer is desired in that district.

6. The Tanjore Local Fund Board wish the staff to "remain entirely under the management of medical officers."

7. The Trichinopoly Local Fund Board introduced the new scheme sanctioned by Government, under which the vaccination staff is transferred to them on the 1st July, and report that it promises well.

8. On the Nilgiris the vaccinators are already under the medical officers of the district, so that the transfer may be said to have been effected already.

9. Thus, to state the matter briefly, twenty-six out of thirty-five Local Fund Boards wish the transfer to be effected at once, and two more wish it to be deferred only until some arrangement for training vaccinators can be devised. One is neutral, and six are not prepared to undertake the supervision of the vaccine staff of their Circles.

Vizagapatam, Nursipatam, Bellary, Pennacondah, Tanjore, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Nilgiris, and South Canara.

10. With regard to training vaccinators, various suggestions are offered.

11. The Masulipatam Local Fund Board would have men trained in the dispensary until the Civil Surgeon passes them. The Guntoor Local Fund Board would train and employ men for a year in the Municipality under the Civil Surgeon. In Nellore no difficulty is expected about recruiting and getting men taught at the dispensary, but it is presumed the Civil Surgeon will undertake the work. In Cuddapah it is proposed to start a vaccination school under the Zillah Surgeon. The number of pupils is, to begin with, six. They are to be paid Rupees 7 a-month for three months, and the Civil Surgeon is to have a fee of Rupees 200 per annum for teaching. The Madanapalli Local Fund Board ask for sanction for the entertainment of four volunteers. They are to receive Rupees 5 a-month and to be trained for six months under the medical officer in charge of the dispensary. If they get a certificate after six months, they are to be appointed as vacancies occur, and till then are to get 4 Annas an operation. The Bellary Local Fund Boards promise "to provide" for training vaccinators. The Kurnool Local Fund Board think that vaccinators should be selected in the taluqs where they are to be employed, and trained under the Civil Surgeon. The President of the South Arcot Local Fund Boards remarks that it will be easy to train vaccinators when there are more dispensaries, but thinks that, for the present, the training must be done at head-quarters, under the Civil Surgeons. The Negapatam Local Fund Board consider that Local Fund Boards cannot be expected, under present circumstances, to supply qualified vaccinators, and that the Superintendent-General should assist them. The Trichinopoly Local Fund Board are training vaccinators under the District Superintendent.

12. The Board have no doubt that the vaccination staff should be transferred to all Local Fund Boards who will undertake its supervision, but before this is done, some general rules should be laid down as to how volunteers are to be trained, and as to the Returns which will have to be sent to the Superintendent-General, and the extent of his responsibility under the new system. These are points regarding which the Board are not in a position to advise.

13. There seems to be an almost unanimous opinion that "payment by results" is impracticable, but in Trichinopoly the Local Fund Board are trying the experiment of paying partly by results and partly by fixed salaries.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

No. 153. From Surgeon-General E. G. BALFOUR, Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 12th October 1874, No. 469.

In the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 15th September 1874 the Board review the replies received to their reference to Local Fund Boards on the subject of the transfer to those bodies of the duty of vaccinating in their respective districts; in conclusion the Board recommends the transfer be made to all the Boards who may be willing to undertake the vaccinating duty, but before doing so the Board advises (1), that a plan be settled as to how volunteers for the Vaccine Establishments are to be trained; also (2), that it be ascertained what Returns will be required to be made to the Superintendent-General of Vaccination; and (3), the extent of the responsibility hereafter devolving on the Superintendent-General.

2. I regard the references made to the Board, and which have led to these Proceedings, as indicative of dissatisfaction felt by Government and its Revenue Officers with the amount of work performed by the Vaccine Establishment, and, while I acknowledge that more might have been looked for than has been accomplished, I would submit to Government as my belief that, while results much greater than heretofore may be expected by modifying the present system, the duty which the majority of the Local Fund Boards are willing to undertake is a wholly untried scheme.

3. During the short period that the Vaccine Department has been in existence there have been two distinct modes of working tried. At first there were eleven vaccinators and one Superintendent for two districts. They worked in a body, and in that manner they did good work, though, from the smallness of their numbers, they took two to four years to traverse their range and their operations were comparatively few. That system was also costly because the Superintendents were Apothecaries or Assistant Apothecaries on a consolidated salary of Rupees 185.

The changes made in 1865 from that system consisted in allowing from eleven to twenty-two vaccinators with one Superintendent to each district; they are now able to traverse the district in a year. The costly Hospital Assistants and Assistant Apothecaries have been gradually, but so largely, eliminated that now only three remain, but the members of the department ceased to work in a body and move solitarily from village to village.

4. The increase made to the numbers of vaccinators and the displacement of the expensive Superintendents were calculated to augment the number of operations and lower the proportionate cost of the department; but the Superintendent-General is of opinion that greater results would have been obtained had the vaccinators

continued to work in bodies as before, and he thinks that there cannot be proper supervision or control over individuals scattered singly through a district.

5. Whilst changes have been under discussion other suggestions have been brought forward. Amongst the first of these was one of paying for results; but the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue now before Government declare the proposed scheme of payments by results impracticable.

6. In that letter from me which was disposed of in G.O., No. 632, of the 5th June last, I submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council a scheme which I had successfully tried in this town, and in my subsequent letter, No. 454, of the 3rd instant, I further showed the continuation of the success which had followed, the numbers overtaken since 13th April last being four times greater than before,* and, in the concluding part of my letter, No. 454, now before Government, I asked permission to try in the districts for six months those parts of the plan I had adopted here, which consist of the vaccinators operating in bodies and not returning to ascertain the results.

1874.	Vaccinated.
* January	1,437
February	1,767
March	1,595
April, change made 13th April ...	4,551
May	6,427
June	5,638
July	5,426
August	5,006
September	5,866

7. I ask the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to permit me to try that plan in several districts. I ask this because I think that I can guarantee its success, while I am not satisfied that the new untried proposal of transferring the duty to Local Fund Boards can be successful, and as the Revenue Board advises that a transfer be made only to those Local Fund Boards who are willing to undertake the duty, and likewise shows that several points need to be settled before even such partial transfer be made, permission given to try my scheme would not cause any delay in the work of Government. In my 1873-74 Vaccination Report, which accompanies this, it will be observed that I have asked permission to try the plan which my letter, No. 454, of the 3rd instant, submitted.

8. I place on the margin the operations in the Madras Presidency since 1867, by which it will be seen that there has since 1870-71 annually been considerable increases, and I feel satisfied that, if the changes which I proposed in my letter, No. 454, were carried out, the operations would be doubled or trebled, so that even the present establishment might overtake a million of people in a year.

Year.	Number of operations.	
1867	270,749	stationary or retrograde.
1868	264,697	
1869	255,685	
1870-71 ...	273,520	17,835 increase.
1871-72 ...	280,477	16,957 ,,
1872-73 ...	338,602	58,125 ,,
1873-74 ...	367,445	29,843 ,,

9. I would add that the increase of numbers who have been vaccinated since I introduced the plan of moving the vaccinators through this town in bodies is a small part of the benefit that has resulted from the change. I recently again accompanied a working party to the Elephant Tank in Triplicane and found the people pushing forward to be vaccinated or to show their vaccine pustules or scars. Formerly the women kept aloof, men stood but refused necessitating reasoning with, and young people of both sexes hung about the outskirts of the crowd ready to flee even if they found themselves observed. The Superintendent-

General having informed me that, though still looking to be paid their 2 Annas, all those difficulties had disappeared, at my visit to the working party I found such to be the case. The success which has attended the change in this town permits me to recommend with confidence the trial of the same plan in the districts.

No. 154. From Surgeon-Major W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Ootacamund, 30th October 1874, No. 6.

I have the honor to address Government in reference to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 2615, of the 15th September 1874.

2. I have on former occasions laid down what seemed to me to be the correct principles of procedure in regard to vaccination in this Presidency, *viz.*, that the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, which by law are compelled to find the funds for the payment of the vaccinators, should also have the control of those funds and of the servants employed by local authorities to carry on vaccination while the professional inspection and examination of the work effected by local authorities should devolve on officers appointed for that purpose by Provincial Governments.

3. The Board of Revenue, in the Proceedings referred to, have collated the views of the several Local Fund authorities on the principles I have laid down, and it will be observed that a large majority of the local authorities are in favor of assuming the responsibility in regard to vaccination for which I have contended, and the Board of Revenue "have no doubt that the vaccination staff should be transferred to all Local Fund Boards who will undertake its supervision."

4. But I observe in G.O., No. 1106, of the 9th October 1874, that the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, proposes to ignore the controlling authority and responsibility of Local Boards and requests Government to sanction a plan of procedure being extended to certain districts which has been tried in the town of Madras, *i. e.*, the paying of children brought forward for vaccination without any arrangement being made to test or examine the work done.

5. In making this proposition the Surgeon-General would appear to be oblivious of the fact that the vaccinators' work in rural districts consists in the visitation of small hamlets and villages far apart, difficult of access, and containing only small populations, and that, to employ a large body of vaccinators to go over such ground, when one would be more than sufficient to do all the work to be done, would be to treble or quadruple the expense without adding to the protection of the people. As the Local Fund Boards are required to find the money for vaccination I am of opinion that no proposition of this kind should be entertained until the authorities who by established law are responsible for the work of vaccination have been consulted.

6. With regard to the expenditure on vaccination in Madras, Government are aware that the circumstances were exceptional and that the grants sanctioned for such a purpose were of a special character. There is nothing peculiar in the circumstances of Madras to require that Government should continue a responsibility which in every other municipal town is undertaken by the local Municipal

authorities; and, now that the small-pox epidemic (for which special measures were sanctioned) has ceased, I am of opinion that the Madras Municipality should at once be called upon to make its own arrangements for vaccination just as every other town in the country is doing. The record of the experiment of money batta is before the local authorities, and there is not the least reason why they should not now maintain their own vaccinating establishment.

7. The great difference between the Surgeon-General's views and my own on this matter is that he would appear, from his late recommendation to Government, to desire to work independently of local organizations and contrary to the provisions of the Local Funds and Municipal Acts, whereas my own suggestions have always been in favor of strengthening the hands of local authorities and obliging them to undertake the duties assigned to them by the laws enacted with the object of improving the sanitary condition of the country. The duty of the Government, I contend, in this matter is not to maintain an establishment of its own for the vaccination of the people, but to see, by the eyes of its own professional officials, that the local authorities do exercise the powers confided to them so that the public health is efficiently protected.

8. I trust, therefore, that my protest against any interference with the local arrangements agreed upon by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities for the extension of vaccination may be allowed due weight and that the powers now assigned to Local Fund authorities may not be interfered with.

9. One great object I had in view in suggesting the transfer of Vaccine Establishments to Local Fund Boards was that local operators might be trained who would not be wanting to run away from their districts on every trivial occasion. The records of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination show such numerous changes in his staff from dismissals, resignations, &c., that it became evident that, if the work of rural vaccination was to be done at all, it would have to be prosecuted by means of local, instead of foreign, agency.

These changes need not be sudden or abrupt, and there can be no difficulty in Local Fund Boards arranging with Civil Surgeons of districts for training persons (inhabitants of the districts in which they are required to work) as vaccinators to supply vacancies as they occur.

10. The transfer of the vaccinators to Local Fund Boards would appear to be a fitting opportunity for consolidating the Public Health Department of the Government by transferring the duties of inspection and report of vaccine operations from the Medical to the Sanitary Department. The supervision and control of the Vaccine Department was placed under the Medical Board at a time when the special branch of "preventive" medicine had not been recognized as a distinct department of the State, and has ever since so continued, although vaccination is nothing more than a branch of preventive medicine in regard to one particular disease, and should, therefore, be properly assigned to that department of the Government which takes special cognizance of all public health questions.

11. I believe it would simplify correspondence and reports and be to the convenience of the public service if the Superintendent of Vaccination and his Assistants worked directly under the Sanitary Department instead of under the Government Medical Department, with which it has no necessary connexion now

that the responsibility of maintaining establishments for vaccination rests with the Controllers of Local and Municipal Funds.

12. I may mention that in England the professional inspection of vaccination (the actual work being in the hands of local authorities, Boards of Guardians, &c.), is under the supervision of the Public Health Department of the Privy Council, and I am aware, from correspondence with the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, that he advocates in all local Governments and Administrations a closer union of the Vaccine with the Sanitary Departments.

No. 155. ORDER THEREON, 26th November 1874, No. 1971.

The Government fully concur in the view expressed in paragraph 12 of the Board's Proceedings and resolve to direct accordingly that arrangements be made for the transfer of the Vaccination Staff to all Local Fund Boards who are willing to receive it.

2. The Superintendent-General of Vaccination will in future be designated "Inspector of Vaccination."

3. In paragraph 10 of Dr. Cornish's letter above recorded attention is called to the fact, hitherto overlooked, that the professional supervision of vaccination operations belongs more properly to the Sanitary than to the Medical Department. This is undoubtedly the case, and the Government propose that in future the Inspector of Vaccination shall be subordinate to the Sanitary Commissioner instead of to the Surgeon-General. The Surgeon-General will be requested to favor the Government with any observations which he may have to offer upon this proposal.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue, with Collectors' replies returned.
,, Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
,, Sanitary Commissioner, for Madras.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

No. XL.

REPORT ON VACCINATION

THROUGHOUT

THE PRESIDENCY AND PROVINCES

OF

MADRAS,

FOR THE YEAR

1873-74.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1874.

Govt. of [1874] Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated November, 26th.

Read.

G.O., 26th November 1874, No. 1971.

NOVEMBER.
Nos. 150—155.

Vaccination Department.—Orders passed respecting the transfer of the Vaccine Staff in Mofussil to all Local Fund Boards who are willing to receive it and for the Superintendent-General being in future designated "Inspector of Vaccination" and subordinate to the Sanitary Commissioner.

13

No. 398 A.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL,
INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 2nd *September* 1874.

From

SURGEON-GENERAL E. G. BALFOUR,
Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department,
Fort Saint George.

To

THE HON. D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George,

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the Report of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination for the year 1873-74, being his ninth Annual Report.

2. During the year under review the Superintendent-General visited ten districts, viz., Bangalore, Coimbatore, Ganjam, Godavery, Kistna, Malabar, Neilgherries, North Arcot, Salem, and Vizagapatam. Some of these districts, as will be seen, were visited more than once; and the following statement will show the districts visited during the annual tours of the Superintendent-General of Vaccination from the year 1865 :—

The Superintendent-General visits 28, 29.

Districts.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
North Arcot.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1
South Arcot..	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Bangalore ...	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	1
Bellary ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Coimbatore...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Cuddapah ...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
Chingleput ...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Godavery ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Kistna ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Kurnool ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Madras ...	Weekly visits to Depôt and districts once a year.						1	...	...
Madura ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Malabar ...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...
Neilgherries..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Salem ...	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	...
Tanjore ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Trichinopoly.	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	1
Vizagapatam.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1

of their entertainment, but under a bond to proceed to join within 15 days after appointment. If this be not adopted, as indeed it is against the civil rules, new men might have their railway or steamer fares paid from place of entertainment to place of joining and where marching to join an allowance might be granted of two annas per mile. The number of candidates obtainable vary in every district, and new men have sometimes to be sent to remote places; or if disinclined to go far away they wait for a time and on finding it hopeless to expect a vacancy in their own locality they resign.

Conduct of establishment, paras. 6, 7.

9. The Superintendent-General reports that, as a body, the Superintendents worked well and gave much satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. Few fines, and to the extent only of Rupees 35, were inflicted on them. The number, however, of fines imposed upon the Vaccinators for carelessness exceeds that of last year, although the total amount was only Rupees 192-5-4, or about 10 annas per head.

Female Vaccinators, paras. 39, 40, 41.

10. During the year under review sixteen Female Vaccinators have been at work; of which number, six were in Madras and one each in Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Malabar, Nellore, Kistna, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, and the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad. The female staff is composed as follows:—

East Indians	4	Hindus	3
Protestant Native Christians.	2	Mahomedans	5
Roman Catholic do. ...	2		

They are reported to have worked well in Madras, but less so in the districts, being, as indeed might be supposed, unequal to the fatigue and consequent exposure of travelling from village to village. It is suggested that, when a larger number of Vaccinators shall be employed, the services of women may be confined to large towns. But the salary of the Women Vaccinators is as yet only the same as that of Men Vaccinators, and delicate women in going from house to house have more to endure, and, needing to have more costly clothes, should have better pay than they now obtain. A first-class Government Vaccinator has Rupees 18, a second-class Rupees 10, and of the sixteen women, only one is of the first-class on Rupees 18 monthly, all the others being on Rupees 10 each. The Vaccinators now in the private employ of Municipalities, though only working in towns and having their families near them, are obtaining Rupees 10, 15, 18, and 20 monthly, while the Government Vaccinators who have to travel over a wide extent of country, homeless, and without any travelling allowance, obtain only Rupees 10 if of the second class, and Rupees 18 if of the first class. At present the period for promotion from second to first class ranges about four or five years. Formerly the proportion of first to second class was 100 to 150, at

present it is 113 to 240, and an easy mode of adding to the comfort of the department would be to make the numbers of first to second class equal.

11. It will be observed that the Superintendent in the North Arcot District complains that the Local Fund Boards require Vaccinators to visit 30 villages in one month, or three villages daily.

12. The Godavery Superintendent reports that the vaccine staff is inadequate; notices the constant travelling and small salaries, and suggests either travelling batta or increase of pay.

The Cuddapah Superintendent complains of the small salaries of Vaccinators, and that the dearness of living causes desertions, and in Coimbatore the small pay of second-class Vaccinators is noticed.

Private Vaccinators, paras. 22, 23.

13. There are at present 35 Private Vaccinators working in the department, of whom 25 are employed in Ganjam alone. Their increase in this district is due to the dismissal of the Zemindari Vaccinators who have taken to private vaccinating. Every encouragement is given by the Superintendent-General to increase the numbers of those so employing themselves, as he considers that no better way can be found for popularizing vaccination than by encouraging private efforts of this kind. It would be interesting to know whether they are earning a livelihood, or are merely continuing to vaccinate because no other avocation is offering. It will be observed that a Private Vaccinator working in the Madura Circle had 74 successful operations in the year. It would be useful for Local Fund Board and Municipalities to subsidize these independent workers by giving them Rupees 3 as monthly allowance.

Total operations, paras. 12, 14, 16, 17, and 18.

14. The total operations during the year amounted to 367,445, being an increase of 28,843 on the previous year and of 71,270 on the average of the past six years as shown in the table on the margin.

1867	270,749
1868	264,697
1869	255,685
1870-71	280,477
1871-72	338,602
1872-73	367,445
Total ..	1,777,655
Average ..	296,275

The work of the 20 districts shows an average of 12,655 operations. The increased number of operations is attributed by the Superintendent-General to the increased strength of the department, to the employment of temporary Vaccinators by the Local Fund Boards, to the introduction of batta payments in the town of Madras, and to the increased activity of the staff in the different districts.

If the view be correct that a chief cause for the increase in operations has been the augmented numbers of workers, it follows that the members of the establishment have been doing their best, and that, with the employment of more Vaccinators, larger results would be

obtained. The Superintendent-General mentions (paras 3 to 6) that the need for an increased staff was represented to all the Presidents of the Local Fund Boards, that a few acceded, some declined, and others wanted to have the department under their own control; North Arcot, Madura and Dindigul, Cuddapah, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly all increased their staff. * * On this point the Superintendent-General mentions that "the Superintendent of Bellary urges the necessity of increasing the staff of his district, of giving one Superintendent to each circle and two Vaccinators to each taluq. This suggestion was made to the President of the Local Fund Board during the year, but nothing has been heard on the subject as yet."

The Superintendent of South Arcot suggests to double the staff of Vaccinators, and in Vellore, where there is much objection to contend with from the people, the Local Fund Board have sanctioned a double staff.

15. I have no doubt that the present system of working the department by the perambulating of individual Vaccinators is followed with smaller results than from the former practice of working in a body. I have personally gone to portions of this city with single Vaccinators and with bodies of Vaccinators, and am able to mention that greater numbers in proportion can be overtaken when several Vaccinators are working together. The Superintendent at Coimbatore recommends that the Vaccinators work in bodies, and the South Canara Superintendent suggests resort to the old system of working the Vaccinators in a group; and but for the necessity in this country of avoiding frequent changes in plans sanctioned by Government, I would recommend that the former system of working in groups be resumed. To test the comparative advantages of the two plans, however, I recommend that the group system be tried in North Arcot and Kurnool.

Infantile vaccination, para. 24.

16. There were 31,694 children under one year of age vaccinated, being an excess of 4,223 on the previous year. The Superintendent reports the continued prevalence of the prejudices on the part of the natives, against the operation on young children, chiefly on the plea that they suffer more than those of a more mature age.

Successful operations, para. 11.

17. The average per-centage of success for the 20 districts was 93·78. This is 2·46 less than the previous year. There were no failures at the Vaccine Depôt, so far as results were known.

18. The average cost of each operation in the 20 districts has been Annas 5-3, which is 4 pie more than last year. The cost varied in the different districts from Rupees 1-15-7 and Rupees 1-7-9 in the Jeypore and Ganjam Hill Tracts to Annas 2 in the Coimbatore District.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Coimbatore	0	2	0	Bellary	0	4	9
South Arcot	0	2	2	Tinnevelly	0	4	9
Trichinopoly District ...	0	2	10	Chingleput	0	4	10
Madura do. ...	0	2	11	Madras Depôt	0	4	11
Malabar do. ...	0	2	11	Nellore	0	5	3
Tanjore do. ...	0	2	11	Godavery	0	5	4
Vizagapatam	0	3	5	Ganjam	0	7	3
Salem	0	3	7	Cuddapah	0	9	6
North Arcot	0	3	8	Kurnool	0	12	4
Madras Town	0	3	9	Ganjam Hill Tracts ...	1	7	9
South Canara	0	4	0	Jeypore do.	1	15	7
Kistna District	0	4	8				

The relative cost in the circles of Dindigul, Madura, Negapatam, and Tinnevelly are not given by the Superintendent-General.

Quality of lymph used, para. 29.

19. The lymph used has been reported good from every district in the Presidency. The Superintendent-General corroborated this in those districts he visited.

Money payments to candidates, para. 12.

20. Money payments have been made in the town of Madras during the year which, as previously stated, has been one of the chief causes of the large increase of cases operated on, all caste and other prejudices disappearing under the influence of a two annas reward.

Batta payments for lymph, para. 30.

21. Batta was not paid to mothers for supplying lymph in 14 of the districts, while in seven districts sums were paid, varying in the total from Rupees 61-1-6 in the Godavery, to 2 annas in the Malabar, District. The Superintendent-General notices that although provision had been made for the issue of batta for this purpose, none was given to mothers in fourteen districts, and in six districts only to the extent of Rupees 125-0-4; and he has therefore directed the Superintendents to make free use of money wherever difficulties in procuring lymph arise. This action of the Superintendent-General was needed for instance in Bellary, where the difficulty of obtaining lymph from arm-to-arm operation is reported to be still great, yet no batta to mothers was found there in the year under report. To admit of due guidance on this point it will be advisable for the Superintendent-General to obtain from each district a monthly return of all payments.

22. The Superintendent of the North Arcot District when noticing that the Local Fund Board require Vaccinators to visit 30 villages in one month, correctly suggests that such a plan must waste much time in the Vaccinators making visits to villages where they may not get a single subject to vaccinate.

23. There is at the present moment one Vaccinator at each of the Cuddalore Dispensaries; but, working as they are in the municipal bounds, these two might be taken over by the Municipality.

24. The Superintendent-General brings to notice a very interesting discovery which he made at Salem of the actual existence of cow-pox in a cow, and inoculation of a human subject from it.

Cow-pox in a cow, para. 31.

25. Small-pox was very prevalent throughout the year in nearly all the districts of the Presidency; but active steps were in all cases taken to check the spread of the disease by vaccinating those unprotected.

Prevalence of small-pox, para. 46.

The Superintendent of the Negapatam Circle complains that no report is received by himself or staff of the prevalence of the disease till it is too late to act. But, on inquiry of the Superintendent-General, he mentions that on the appearance of small-pox the action of communities is widely different, some of them becoming eager to be protected, and others as earnestly avoiding it. The inhabitants of the Negapatam Circle are reported to object to vaccination and small-pox inoculation is largely practised. In Vizagapatam also small-pox inoculation is practised. In Jeypore the people are opposed to vaccination, as also are the Lubbay Mahomedans of the Tinnevelly and Dindigul districts, those in the latter district particularly, being so greatly opposed to it that the Superintendent suggests the introduction of compulsory vaccination. In Salem the objections to vaccination are such as to need much time to overcome the prejudices of the people.

26. Several of the Superintendents of districts in Coimbatore, Ganjam, Dindigul, Malabar, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, and Bellary indicate the important advantages that have already been obtained from the Revenue Officers taking a personal interest in the work of vaccination and other Superintendents urge the necessity for the heads of villages giving, to their respective communities, evidence of their personal belief in the efficacy of vaccination. The Superintendent of the Bellary District says: "The Revenue officials generally and the Village Munsifs and Curnums make frivolous excuses, and do not assist in the propagation of vaccination." The Chingelput Superintendent suggests that Tahsildars and other Revenue Subordinates be required to take a greater interest in vaccination and to assist the Vaccinators in endeavouring to overcome obstacles. At Coimbatore several notices were issued by the Collector to the subordinate Revenue officials, who were consequently obliged to use their best endeavours to urge people to accept vaccination. The Kistna Superintendent says, that as the people do not appreciate vaccination, greater assistance and interest in the work are required from the Revenue officials of the district. The Madura Superintendent recommends that all village officials should produce vaccination certificates. The Godavery Superintendent urges compulsory vaccination; the interest of the Collector in this work is noticed. In Malabar "much assistance was also derived from all the native officials in the spread of vaccination," but it is urged that "the heads of the villages, who have great influence with the people, do not set the example of having their own families vaccinated, and the people have no confidence in the prophylactic powers of vaccination." The Superintendent suggests all school boys should be required to be vaccinated. In the Tinnevelly Circle the Lubbay Mahomedans object to vaccination; but other castes say that, if the village heads and Merasidars will set the example, they will follow it, and the case of the village of Metapoliam is instanced, where, if the village heads would set the example, 8,000 souls would certainly adopt the practice. The assistance given by Tahsildars Ramayangar and Y. Sengamayengar is acknowledged, and mention is made of the interest taken in the work by Mr. Puckle and Mr. Arundell. Complaints on the other hand are made against subordinate officials in the Bellary, Kistna, Tinnevelly, Nellore, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam Hill Districts.

More assistance is asked for in the Chengelput, Kurnool, and Salem Districts.

27. "There is a decrease among the work of the Medical Subordinates, Civil Dispensary Vaccinators, Zemindari Vaccinators, temporary establishment of Ramnad and Shevagunga Zemindaries, and the work of the Railway Apothecaries. The Railway Apothecaries performed only four operations during the year, in the month of January 1874.

"21,137 operations were performed by the Medical Subordinates in this Presidency during the year under notice, a large decrease when compared with the work of the previous year. 1st-class Hospital Assistant R. Ramiah, No. 25, vaccinated 647, the highest number. Next to him stands 1st-class Hospital Assistant P. Venkatasamy; his operations amount to 646, with 307 successful cases." 104 of the Medical Subordinates performed upwards of 100 operations each.

28. In April of the year under report, Rev. J. E. Padfield, of Ellore, with the double object of inducing the more-advanced scholars to study the subject of vaccination and of obtaining an opportunity for explaining away the prejudices with which the people of the country surround it, gave out the subject of vaccination as a theme in English composition. Most of the pupils' papers showed that the subject had been thoroughly got up, and a great interest excited in the matter, though some of the papers exhibited the usual erroneous ideas and foolish prejudices which are but too often cherished. I printed and circulated the Rev. Mr. Padfield's letter.

29. The number of operations in 1872-73 at the Vaccination Depôt in Madras was only 2,884, at a cost for rice batta of Annas 3¼ each, though sufficient funds had been provided to pay for 7,680 cases, at 5 annas each. In my letter to Government, No. 226, dated 18th May 1874, I mentioned that the introduction

Madras.

of an Ambulatory Depôt and of money payments at the doors of the community would certainly reduce the numbers who would resort to the depôts. This seemingly has already resulted. The mobilization of the depôt and payments of money were recommenced on the 1st August 1873, and in the year 1873-74 under review only 2,179 subjects were vaccinated at the Depôt. Amongst every community there are people unwilling to accept vaccination either for themselves or children; and gradually as those are overtaken who are willing to be operated on, there must, with an increase of operations, be a decrease of the unvaccinated remnants. In Madras town the operations have been increasing in 1872-73 and in 1873-74. The following are the numbers of operations the past five in years in the town and at the Depôt of Madras :—

	Madras		Total.
	Town.	Depôt.	
1869	5,484	4,472	9,956
1870-71	4,576	3,496	8,072
1871-72	6,039	2,320	8,359
1872-73	10,989	2,884	13,873
1873-74	14,448	2,179	16,627

30. The numbers who were being vaccinated however, were assuredly not sufficient to overtake the unprotected people of this city, in which it is estimated that about 13,000 children are annually born. The combined scheme of having an Ambulatory Depôt and paying small sums which was tried in the year 1872, was again re-introduced in the year 1873, and I place on the margin the monthly numbers of persons operated on since then in the Madras Town and Vaccine Depôt. But, as mentioned in my letter, No. 226, of May of this year, I introduced in the middle of April, 1874, modifications in the working, so as to ensure increased numbers, and it will be observed that in the five months of this year, April to September, 27,048 operations have been performed. The depôt has maintained its place in the work, and the

Numbers operated on at the Depôt and Town of Madras during the months August 1873 to August 1874 inclusive.

Year and Months.	Operations in Madras		
	Depôt.	Town.	Total.
1873.			
August ...	146	951	1,097
September ...	192	1,710	1,902
October ...	162	1,643	1,805
November ...	117	1,515	1,632
December ...	82	1,086	1,168
1874.			
January ...	133	1,304	1,437
February ...	276	1,491	1,767
March ...	275	1,320	1,595
April ...	190	4,361	4,551
May ...	135	6,292	6,427
June ...	117	5,521	5,638
July ...	145	5,281	5,426
August ...	165	4,841	5,006
September ...	...	...	...

work in the town has increased four and five-fold. So high a rate cannot possibly be kept up, because, in a few years, only the births will remain to be attended to. The Superintendent-General states in his report that the depôt has been ruined by the introduction of the money payments, but the above figures do not quite support this view.

31. I have mentioned above that the number vaccinated at the Madras Depôt in 1872-73 was 2,884, at a cost of 3¼ Annas each, though money for 7,680 cases at Annas 5 each had been allotted; but with increasing numbers the cost has diminished, and the marginal columns will show the cost per subject in the Madras Depôt and Madras District in each of the past five years.

Years.	Cost per Subject.	
	Madras Town.	Madras Depôt.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1869	0 5 11	0 6 8
1870-71 ...	0 8 0	0 7 3
1871-72 ...	0 6 2	0 6 4
1872-73 ...	0 4 6	0 5 11
1873-74 ...	0 3 9	0 4 11

32. The current year, 1874-75, will be the first complete year during which the money payment will have been tried; there ought to be 50,000 or 60,000 operations, and the cost per patient should be the smallest of any part of the Madras Presidency.

33. The town of Madras with its 380,000 inhabitants, is only about the eightieth part of the population of the entire Presidency; and if its staff had been vaccinating at the same rate as those in the provinces, they would have overtaken only about 5,000 subjects; but, as will be observed, the number operated on in Madras in the year under review was 16,627, exactly double the number of 1871-72.

Years.	Madras		Total.	Madras Presidency.
	Town.	Depôt.		Total Vaccination.
1864	...	...	...	311,587
1865	...	...	...	191,394
1866	...	...	...	194,509
1867	...	...	...	270,749
1868	...	...	...	264,696
1869	5,484	4,472	9,956	255,685
1870-71 ...	4,576	3,496	8,072	273,520
1871-72 ...	6,039	2,320	8,359	280,477
1872-73 ...	10,989	2,884	13,873	338,602
1873-74 ...	14,448	2,179	16,627	367,445

34. The progressive increase of the numbers annually vaccinated in the several districts of the Madras Presidency is alone sufficient to show that a larger number of the people are accepting this means of protection against small-pox, but the recent census of the country permits, for the first time, the relative proportion being shown. Deputy Surgeon-General Johnston, in a Memorandum, dated 14th April 1873, mentioned as the result of his examination of many towns in the Southern Districts that he had found from 12·14 to 58·8 per cent. of the younger part of the population protected. In my letter which was disposed of in the Proceedings of Government of the 28th June 1872, I showed that of all the scholars at Government Schools, 35·48 per cent. had had small-pox; 42·61 per cent. had been vaccinated, and 22 per cent. had neither been vaccinated nor had small-pox. The state of vaccination among the pupils showed that the condition of the districts was as per margin. There could certainly be very rapid progress in future if each private and public school would refuse admission to every unprotected pupil. But, as I mentioned in my letter of 28th February 1873 "I have no doubt that effect should be given to Dr. Cole's recommendations of 1863,* that every scholar at a Government School, every person in Government employ, and every candidate for Government employment, should produce a vaccination certificate or a certificate that he has had small-pox; and every one now in the Civil Service, who has been entertained after the G. O. of 29th July 1862, should now be called upon to produce the required certificate. All the Municipalities and Local Fund Boards are making great efforts to improve the sani-

Districts.	
Better vaccinated.	Less vaccinated.
1. South Canara (best).	1. Kistna, less under the average.
2. Nellore.	2. Madura.
3. Madras.	3. Bellary.
4. Chingleput.	4. Kurnool.
5. Malabar.	5. Cuddapah.
6. South Arcot.	6. Tanjore.
7. Coimbatore (the average).	7. North Arcot.
	8. Trichinopoly.
	9. Godavery.
	10. Vizagapatam.
	11. Salem.
	12. Ganjam (worst).

* 1857, 30th May, No. 13, Mr. Knox, Collector of Masulipatam.
2. All candidates for public employ to prove vaccination or small-pox.
*. Every Government servant to be vaccinated.
1857, 12th June, G. O., No. 77. Every candidate for examination to furnish certificate of physical fitness, or of having had small-pox.
1862, 29th July (9-A) (147), G. O. 7. Persons entertained in any public situation or admitted as a candidate for the Uncovenanted Service Examination shall produce certificate of having had small-pox, or been vaccinated, and of physical fitness.
1863, 11th November, No. 1,233, G. O. Dr. Cole's suggestion that all candidates for admission into public schools should produce certificate of vaccination referred to the Director of Public Instruction.
1863, 23rd December, No. 1,432, G. O. Exact no condition as to vaccination.
1864, 24th February, No. 60, G. O. Government abstain from ordering scholar vaccination. Once a-year, in December, a list of each vaccinated, unvaccinaten, and small-pox scholar should be sent to the Inspector-General.

1864, 2nd March, No. 263, G. O. Vaccination certificates are only required from candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

tary condition of their respective localities. Many of them have entertained local Vaccinators, and the issue of such an order as I now suggest would greatly aid municipal efforts."

35. The Government is anxiously looking for greater success on the part of the vaccine staff, but the report from the Superintendent-General which I am now submitting will show how greatly the Superintendents consider that the Vaccinators' work is retarded by the servants of Government and the heads of villages not accepting vaccination for themselves and families. As already noticed, the Superintendent of the Tinnevelly Circle states "that in Metapolayum and Petta alone, if the village heads would set the example by getting their children vaccinated before the people, some 8,000 souls are sure to adopt the practice. I am of opinion that more Superintendents and more Vaccinators are needed, and in my letter, No. 250, of 3rd August 1872, I submitted a proposition from the Superintendent-General to have five Superintendents of Circles, and I consider that the asked for addition would be of great value.

36. A repeated journeying to villages alluded to in paragraph 22 above is necessitated by the existing system of working the Madras Vaccine Department, under which the result of every operation has to be recorded. In order to have that point ascertained, the person operated on has to be a second time seen, necessitating a double journey. So tedious a course of business is certainly not necessary. Even now there are always numbers of results left unascertained; the percentage of successful results is known, and the Vaccinators may be trusted to operate honestly. Thousands are waiting to be protected,

——	Per-centage Successful.	Results Unknown, Number.
Chingleput	95·68	155
Coimbatore	93·15	1,053
Cuddapah	93·31	195
Ganjam	92·63	310
Do. Hill Tracts	82·2	83
Godavery	87·14	465
Kistna	94·89	345
Kurnool	91·98	119
Bellary	96·07	341
Madras District	97·95	208
Do. Depôt	...	345
Madura District	97·04	822
Do. Circle	98·01	205
Dindigul	93·7	617
Malabar	97·79	520
Nellore	98·4	213
North Arcot...	97·84	752
Salem	98·23	472
South Arcot...	99·21	143
South Canara	95·83	1,547
Tanjore District	98·06	1,106
Do. Circle	97·82	733
Negapatam	96·83	2,373
Tinnevelly District... ...	95·61	181
Trichinopoly do. ...	96·63	348
Vizagapatam	96·03	96
Jeypore	93·9	132
Bangalore	98·42	9
Secunderabad	91·73	84

and unless for obtaining supplies of lymph, Vaccinators need not, in my opinion, re-visit the village or locality in which they have worked, merely to ascertain whether they have successfully vaccinated a person. I recommend that for a year the system of ascertaining results be discontinued, and if this be acted on I believe that the numbers vaccinated in a year will be doubled.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
EDWARD BALFOUR,
Surgeon-General, I.M.D.

Pub 146/74

27
X/11/74

My Dear Carmichael,

I send this because I allude to it in my present letter: the Complete be sent will be much too short this day week.

Yours
Edwd Balfour

Sanitary Commissioner's Office,
Madras,
Octo 30th 1874.

My dear Robinson

I some time ago recommended and got approval to the principle that Local Fund Boards and Municipalities should undertake the responsibility of finding vaccinators as well as paying them, and that the duties of the

Superintendent Pre. and his assistants should be limited to inspection of the work done, and professional guidance of the operators.

Already in Inchmery & Southport, the Local Boards are carrying out experiments of this kind, and interfere with the methods of working local authorities deem best. would be in my opinion the most mischievous -

D Balfour proposition seem to be wholly impracticable, and I can add nothing good on the subject He quite begs the it is absolutely impossible for

men & work in rural
districts in large
bodies, without much
waste of time and
labour in travelling
To send four or five
vaccinators to a
village of 500 people
when one man could
do more than all the
work in the most
radical manner
there [illegible]

The present time of
working vaccination
through the Poor Law
& Municipalities should
I think be taken away
from, or placing the
work under the
Sanitary Dept. similar
to the Medical, with
power it has nothing
to do. Vaccination
is only one branch
of preventive medicine
and all the arrangements
connected with it

work proper. It
worked in the Sanit.
Dept. Of course the
inspection work must
be done as hitherto
but it would
simplify the present
proceedings & lead
to responsibility in
one branch of the
service (the Sanitary
Inspectors) & two

as at present. The
state of things in England
is so managed. All
the arrangements for
proper inspection
prosecution done
under the authority
of local offices. resting
with the Sanitary
dept of the Privy
Council under Mr.
Simon.

B Florence

Financial DEPARTMENT.

No. 1509-

From the Coll. of Coimbatore

Dated 21 July 1874.

FOR ORDERS.

[illegible]

and I always have been decidedly in favor of rendering Vaccination a local matter – it is paid for out of Local Funds & I am sure it would be more efficiently managed by L. F. Bds. But I think that Mr Wedderburn should bring his proposal

before his Board - and if they
concur in the time the to another
can be made. He can write
he should better send the bonds
& Dr Bob free for any delay
this he may deem best

L. & L.

57

No. 1446 Public Department.

From The Surgeon Genl. L.G.D.

Dated 12 Oct. 1874.

FOR ORDERS.

I beg to state that
the prisoner I have examined
on the 15th inst: & 15 other
and could tell Dr. H. that
there is nothing to prevent
his scheme being tried under
Municipal Com.rs & L. G. Boards.
But a bill on that has since.

We no reason to change my view as to the proper local agency – viz Dist Boards & Municipal Councils for towns. And to call in the aid of the Inspector of vaccination to proceed for Govt. to visit & organize with the various local bodies the System in detail & on D doing so carry D. D's plans under their consideration & results with a view to the final adoption in many cases.

Apprehend that this Sensational Bill as revised may be accepted, since it does not provide any thing in addition to the present law except a inspection & organization duty which is but a return of his tours during the last 6 mos?

D.D.

Send with the above Mem to communicate with D Council & circulate his note for consideration quite agree that the proper subordinate to the Inspector of vaccination is the Sanitary Insp! & I would have D before you & see any objection – D. should travel

Financial Department.

Memorandum for Orders.

G.O. 279 4th Octr. 1875. No 1055.

On Dr Cormichs recommendation the forms called on the Surgeon General and all Presidents of Local Fund Boards to report on the advisability of placing the Vaccination Department under the immediate orders of the Local Boards who supply the money — the Superintendent Generals functions being confined to inspection and reports.

G.O. 27 11th Feby. 1876. No 108.

2. The Surgeon General reported against the proposal, but from the Board's Proceedings now submitted for Orders, it appears that the Board of Revenue have no doubt

C

of the advisability of the transfer; twenty six out of thirty five Local Fund Boards wish the transfer to be effected at once, and two more wish it to be deferred only until some arrangement can be devised for training.

3. It is submitted that the Govt may decide now that the transfer is to take place, and that the Surgeon General may be called upon to submit as early as possible, in communication with Dr Shortt, his proposals as regards training (this must be kept now) vaccinators, the extent of the responsibility to be attached to the Superintendent General of Vaccination (or Inspector

Yes. as regards the 26 who are willing at once. The others will be seen follow the Examination & I think not force it on them until it can.

I DS. 19.10

Yes. I DS.

Yes. Let.

of Vaccination, as the might perhaps be more appropriately designated under the new system, and the form and number of returns to be submitted to him.

H
17/10

Stamp of the Patent
Office U. S. of America

C17/15 R26/20

In Mr Goldsmith's proposal to place the Vaccine establishment under the Revenue Authorities

On a similar proposal being made by the Sanitary Commissioner the opinion of the President of all Local Fund Boards was called for through the Board of Revenue in G.O. 3/9th Oct. 1873 No 1053.

The report of the Bd of Revenue has not yet been received.

Mr Balfour has expressed himself against the proposal.

It is submitted therefore that Mr Goldsmith's letter may either be communicated to the Bd of Revenue with reference to G.O. 3/9th Oct. 1873, or allowed to lie over till the report already called for has been received.

31/7

C 3/8

11

Financial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Coimbatore, dated 21st July 1874, No 52.

Order thereon

The Government resolve to sanction the Collector's proposal that the Vaccinators paid by the Coimbatore Local Fund Board should be entertained as a local Department under local superintendence, the functions of the Superintendent-General in regard to that District being restricted to inspection and report.

2. The President will submit detailed proposals through the Board of Revenue to whom the present letter also should have been addressed.

12/8

To
The Collector of Coimbatore.
—"— Board of Revenue.

Plan as contains the
the Subject is complete
in the Ground — that is
all Collection &c have
reported — and that it
will pass the Office this
week and reach Office
as soon as the Pr. Press
get it printed —

I would be glad to
the Board Pass order
on Wednesday Week
— which day I am
sure the Board — will
worthy Chairman that the
Bill has stay of the
have been drawn Papers
— Believe that 28 of
of 35 L.7 Pr. have
Reported in favor of the
Transfer

Pls send reminder
to the Board of Works
Dept 26/8 1867

Govt.of {187 } Madras.

To

Dated
Recd. } 187 , No.

Nos.

is called to the fact, ~~that~~ hitherto overlooked, that the ~~supervision~~ professional supervision of vaccination operations belongs more properly to the Sanitary than to the Medical Department and Dr Balfour will be informed that if he sees no objection the Inspector of Vaccination will in future be made subordinate to the Sanitary Commissioner instead of to the Surgeon Genl.

The subject discussed in Dr Balfour's letter d/12th October 1874 No 469 has been disposed of in S.O. d/21st Oct. 1874 No 12224.

H.
21/11

Note

It is submitted that the words "if he sees no objection" may be omitted

Then is immediately the case, and the ~~proper person~~ Insp. proposed to be appointed the Insp. of Vaccination, should be subordinate to the Sanitary Commissioner instead of to the Surgeon Genl.

The Surgeon Genl. will be requested to procure Dr Balfour's attorney drawings which he may have to offer upon this proposal.

in para 3 and that a new para 4 may be inserted as follows:-

"The ~~most~~ rules of the nature "specified in para 12 of the "proceedings of the Board should "be prepared by Dr Cornish in "communication with the Inspector "of Vaccination and submitted "for the approval of both Boards "to the Bd of Revenue"

These rules are required before the vaccinators are made over to the L.G. Boards but they can hardly be called for until the question of the transfer to the Sanitary Dept has been finally settled - It is very far from probable that Dr Balfour will have anything to say that will induce Govt to reconsider their decision that the transfer should be made, and it is may be considered as certain that if he has he will of his own motion at once address Govt on the subject.

H.
21/11

Board of Revenue - with Cobbe's papers returned 5/12
Surgeon Genl. I. M.P. do 5/12
Sanitary Commrs. do 5/12

Jud 1874 Papers

No

Proceedings of the

Madras Government

26 Nov 74 to 1971

Nos 150 — 158

Vacc. Dept. Orders passed regg
the transfer of the Vaccine Staff
in the Mysore & Salem Dists
who are willing to receive it
for the Dept. Genl. being in
future designated "Dept. of
Vacc." & Subordinate to the
Sanitary Comr.