

Local & Munl. (1897) Department

INDEXED. 11/18

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 383 M

DATED 1-3-97

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague

Consng. to all Local Bds & Ml. Councils, the Ml. Commissioners of Madras, the Surgeon General & the Sanitary Commissioner letter from the Govt of India forwarding a copy of a letter from Dr Haffkines relating to the possibility of protection in inoculation against the ———

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1897} of Madras. LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval

*Proved
G.O. No. 333 M. 1897*

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1897.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 333 M., 1st March 1897.

MARCH.

Bubonic Plague.

Communicating to all Local Boards and Municipal Councils, the Municipal Commissioners of Madras, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner letter from the Government of India forwarding copy of a letter from Dr. Haffkine relating to the possibility of protective inoculation against the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From R. NATHAN, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, dated Calcutta, the 19th February 1897, No. 593.

In reply to your letter, Mis. No. J63 M., dated the 5th February 1897, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from Dr. Haffkine, dated the 16th January 1897, communicating certain facts relating to the possibility of protective inoculation against the plague.

2. Dr. Haffkine has been requested to keep the Government of Madras informed of the further progress of his investigations.

ENCLOSURE.

From Mons. W. M. HAFFKINE, to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated Bombay the 16th January 1897.

I have the honour to communicate the following facts relating to the possibility of protective inoculation against the plague.

In the course of the present researches I have found different media which give rich cultures of the plague bacillus, permitting to cultivate them in abundant and concentrated quantities.

The virulence of these cultures is shown by the fact that 1 or 2 minims are sufficient to communicate certain death to the largest rodents.

The destruction of the bacilli in the culture by delicate processes, such like the addition of essence of mustard, of very weak solutions of carbolic acid, or by desiccation, or by heat, deprives these cultures of their fatal properties and makes a dose 40 to 50 times bigger than the fatal one, quite harmless to the animals.

But while depriving the cultures of their noxious properties, the above processes leave to them the powers of protecting the system against fatal infection.

Rodents which have had an injection of such cultures (with microbes killed in them), when infected five days after the prophylactic treatment, stand easily a dose of virus which would be fatal to ten other not protected animals.

Having established these facts, I caused myself to be inoculated on the 10th of this month, to observe the symptoms of the operation in man.

The injection was done in the flanks with 10 cubic centimeters of a culture in which the microbes were killed by heating during one hour at a temperature of 70° C.

The symptoms produced consisted in pain at the seat of inoculation and in a rise of temperature. The highest point reached was 102° F., 8 hours after the injection, which was accompanied by slight headache and feeling of faintness. The temperature got again normal 24 hours later. The bowels remained normal.

The pain at the seats of inoculation was mostly felt next morning, while getting up from bed. It extended, on the left side, to the region above the Poupart's ligament and on the right, towards the axilla, without reaching it.

Since the next day the pain gradually disappeared. A small nodule remained afterwards at the seat of inoculation but got rapidly absorbed. These symptoms show that the operation is perfectly harmless to men.

These observations made in the Laboratory lead to the conclusion that the inoculation, as described above, will increase the resistance of man against the disease. But the extent of that protection, and the modifications to be introduced in the method for the object of increasing that protection, can be shown only by observation on man during the epidemic.

The most important facts to be solved by such observations are the following :—

- (1) Which are the doses necessary to produce in man a marked increase of resistance against the conditions of infection as they exist in nature?
- (2) How many days after the injection is the highest resistance reached?
- (3) How long will the resistance last?

Copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

ORDER—No. 333 M., dated 1st March 1897.

Communicated to all Local Boards and Municipal Councils, the Municipal Commissioners of Madras, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.

„ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

„ the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.

„ the Surgeon-General.

„ the Sanitary Commissioner.

Editors' Table.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 820 M

P.S.

Order No 333 M. 1-3-97

Communicated to all Local Boards and Municipal Councils, the Municipal Commissioners of Madras, the Surgeon General and the Sanitary Commissioner.

From The Govt. of India Home Department

No. 593

Dated 19-2-1897

Received 24-2-1897

Registered 24-2-1897

Enclosures /

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of letter from Dr. Haffkine dated the 16th January 1897 communicating certain facts relating to the possibility of protective inoculation against the plague.

- To
- All Presidents of District Boards
 - Chairmen of munl. Councils
 - The President, munl. Council Madras
 - Surgeon General
 - Sanitary Commissioner
- copy to the Public Health Officer
Edison Table Reminders 6

6/3/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 593

CURR. NO. 820M

From

A. Nathan, Esq.,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Secy. to the Govt. of Madras,
Local (Medical & Municipal Dept.)

In 333918 1/3

Home Department.
(Sanitary)

Calcutta, the 19th February 1897.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 163 M. Misc., dated the 5th February 1897, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from Dr. Haffkine dated the 16th January 1897, communicating certain facts relating to the possibility of protective inoculation against the plague.

2. Dr. Haffkine has been requested to keep the Government of Madras informed of the further progress of his investigations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedt. servant,

A. Nathan
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Copy to Home Secy
Sanitary
Local Council

No.

Dated Bombay, the 16th January 1897.

No. 169.

From—Mons. W. M. HAFKINE,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

I have the honour to communicate the following facts relating to the possibility of protective inoculation against the plague.

In the course of the present researches I have used different media which give rich cultures of the plague bacillus, permitting to cultivate them in abundant and concentrated quantities.

The virulence of these cultures is shown by the fact that 1 or 2 minims are sufficient to communicate certain death to the largest rodents.

The destruction of the bacilli in the culture by delicate processes, such like the addition of essence of mustard, of very weak solutions of carbolic acid, or by desiccation, or by heat, deprives these cultures of their fatal properties and makes a dose 40 to 50 times bigger than the fatal one, quite harmless to the animals.

But while depriving the cultures of their noxious properties, the above processes leave to them the powers of protecting the system against fatal infection.

Rodents which have had an injection of such cultures (with microbes killed in them), when infected five days after the prophylactic treatment, stand easily a dose of virus which would be fatal to ten other not protected animals.

Having established these facts, I caused myself to be inoculated on the 10th of this month, to observe the symptoms of the operation in man.

The injection was done in the flanks with 10 cubic centimeters of a culture in which the microbes were killed by heating during one hour at a temperature of 70 °C.

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The pain at the seats of inoculation was mostly felt next morning, while getting up from bed. It extended, on the left side, to

1
820 Nov 1897

48

Government {1897} of Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

No. the region above the Poupart's ligament and on the right, towards the No. 169.
axilla, without reaching it.

Since the next day the pain gradually disappeared. A small nodule remained afterwards at the seat of inoculation but got rapidly absorbed. These symptoms show that the operation is perfectly harmless to men.

These observations made in the Laboratory lead to the conclusion that the inoculation, as described above, will increase the resistance of man against the disease. But the extent of that protection, and the modifications to be introduced in the method for the object of increasing that protection, can be shown only by observation on man during the epidemic.

The most important facts to be solved by such observations are the following:—

- (1) Which are the doses necessary to produce in man a marked increase of resistance against the conditions of infection as they exist in nature?
- (2) How many days after the injection is the highest resistance reached?
- (3) How long will the resistance last?

Copy of this letter has been forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Exd.—P. K. B.

Recd.

Enclosures

1897.

Regd.

Spare copies

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MARCH.

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ORDER—No. 333 M., dated 1st March 1897.

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(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards.
„ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
„ the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.

Copy to the Public Department.

„ „ Revenue Department.

Editors' Table.

First copy sent to Press. 2-3-97

Returned signature. 4-3-97

Despatched in print. 5-3-97
6-3-97

Order complete. 560
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
180

DATED

CURRENT No.

820 A - A

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B. -

- A = Print in full
- B = Not to be printed.
- P = Print abstract only.
- Q = Print heading only.