L. & M.
2,000—28-10-97.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 2668 M

DATED 1-12-97

INDEXED. CR

[Despatch Abstract.]

Bubonic Plague

Recording, pending report called for from the Govt. of Bombay, letters from the Surgeon-General & the Sanitary Commr. on the subject of the possible modification of the period of segregation after notification with the plague prophylactic

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

[5]
200—23-9-7.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .

Current No. 3995 m of 1897, dated 18th Nov. 1897 from the Surgeon Genl.
Current No. 4013 m of 1897, dated 17th Nov 1897 from the Sanl. comrs.
& No 4014 m of 1897 dated 18th Nov 1897 from the do—

Govt. Order. no. 2668 m Mis dd 1-12-97.

Recorded pending the report called for from the Government of Bombay in para 2 of G.O No. 2448 m dd 6th November 1897.

V.R 25/11/97

G. S. Forbes Esqre

189 , No.

Again G.O., dated

Current No. 3995 M. of 1897, dated 18th November 1897 from the Surgeon-General.

Current No. 4014 M. of 1897, dated 17th November 1897 from the Sanitary Commissioner.

4013 M " " 18th " " " "

SUBJECT. Inoculation of the prophylactic as protection against an attack of plague.

Bolar

Bloodlock

E. Ramsbotham

FOR ORDERS.

The Surgeon General and the Sanitary Commissioner are both of opinion that it is only by experience it can be found whether the inoculation with the prophylactic will serve as a sufficient protection against an attack of plague. The latter officer further refers to an opinion expressed in Dr. Lyon's report to the effect that the inoculation of the prophylactic cannot be depended upon absolutely to prevent the attack. The opinion of the Bombay experts which has also been called for may be awaited.

H.S. H.D.
22/11/97 The abstract of the joint report of Haffkine & Lyons is most interesting. Altho' the prophylactic has a greater influence on the no. of deaths

Yes. This is not quite what they say—
H.S

Yes. Perhaps it is worth while to print & circulate this abstract, but when the full report is rec^d. that must be printed & circ^d. also
H.S
23/11/97

E. T.

of there seized than on the no. of attacks, still the influence it does have on the latter is most powerful.

The San. Comsr. has asked Dr Bannerman to make two inquiries

(1) to test the effect of the prophylc. on a person already infected with plague; &

(2) to ascertain the effect upon attacks as distinguished from deaths.

SB 22/11/97

Plague N°

Legal & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3995/97

From Surgeon-Major General C. Subthorpe C.B. F.R.C.P.

Order

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.

No. 457.

Dated 18th Nov: 1897

Received 19- 11- 97

Registered 19- 11- 97

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT

GOVERNMENT
19 NOV 1897
LEGAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Expressing his readiness to form an opinion on the subject of the possible modification of the segregation period as it is a question of experience.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

No. 457 *Madras,* 18 November 1897.

From

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.I.,
SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

THE ~~HON'BLE THE CHIEF~~ SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Local and Municipal DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 2448 M. dated the 6th November 1897 calling for my opinion on the subject of the possible modification of the segregation period, I have the honor to point out that this must be entirely a question of experience and that for this reason I do not feel competent to express an opinion on the subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servant.
C. Sibthorpe
Surgn: major General
Surgeon General with the
Govt: of Madras

Plague

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4013/n

From The Sanitary Commissioner to the Govt of Bombay.

Order.

No. 2368/S

Dated 18th November 1897.

Received 20-11-97

Registered 20-11-97

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Offering opinion called for in para 2 of G.O. No 2448 m dated 6.11.97 reviewing the Report of Surgeon Major Bannerman on his report on Plague in Bombay and Poona.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

2,250—1-4-97.

Plague

No. 2368/S

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,

Fort St. George, 18 Nov 1897

Desp 20 " "

4013 M

From

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department

Enclosure.

SIR,

With reference to G.O. No. 2448 M. dated 6 November 1897, Local and Municipal I have the honor to state that if the analogy of vaccination for small-pox be regarded it is found that if a person has been infected prior to the operation, that is to say, the patient has already entered the stage of incubation, there may result a modified attack of small-pox. There is however no evidence to show that when this stage has been once entered the progress of the disease can be absolutely aborted. As shown by the abstract furnished by Surgeon-Major Bannerman (this office letter No. 2364/S dated 17 instant) of the Joint Report by Mr. Haffkine

C. No. 4014 M

and

Surgeon Major Lyons protection after inoculation is by no means absolute and it would be but reasonable also to believe that the plague prophylactic would be powerless to stay plague, if incubation had really set in. The latter is, of course, the point at issue and could be readily settled by Surgeon-Major Bannerman inoculating a susceptible animal with plague material and, after a period sufficing to secure the commencement of incubation, to inject the prophylactic. So far Dr. Haffkine has, I believe, not regarded his product as possessed of any power of this nature. Indeed, incubation and inoculation have been held as a coincidence unfortunate to the sufferer. Although the question of attacks and staying of the progress of the disease in the infected individual are by no means identical as at least having some slight relation to the conditions under reference I would refer Government to the following sentence at the conclusion of Dr. Haffkine and Surgeon-Major Lyons' Report:-

"+ + + It also shows, when "the actual figures are examined "that plague prophylactic has a "greater influence on the number of deaths than on the "number of attacks. + + + +"

2. Although therefore analogy and facts available would go strongly against the opinion offered by Surgeon-Major Bannerman, it is a question to which nothing but direct experiment can bring a satisfactory answer. This I shall now invite Surgeon-Major Bannerman to undertake, and will submit the result to Government. I need not say if the suggestion be justified it would prove of the greatest practical value. In the meantime, it is not advisable in any way to abstain from strict segregation even after inoculation. I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obed Servt

W. Stevens

Sanitary Commissioner

Plague.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4014/97

From

The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Nil

Order.

No. 2364/S

Recorded pending the report called for from the Govt of Bombay vide para 2 of GO No 2445 M dated 4th Nov 97

V2 22/11/97

Dated 17th November 1897.

Received 20-11-97

Registered 20-11-97

Enclosures 2

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding an abstract of a joint Report by Mr. McKinne & Surgeon Major Lyons on the epidemic of Plague in Lower Damon, Portuguese India and on the effect of preventive inoculation thereby.

S 22/11/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Plague

750—1-4-97.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,

No. 2288 a / S

Camp Bombay, Fort St. George, 8th. November, 1897.

From

SURGEON MAJOR W. B. BANNERMAN, M.D., B.Sc.,

INSPECTOR OF VACCINATION

AND DEPUTY SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

Fort St.George,

M A D R A S.

Enclosure. (One report)

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith an abstract of a most important paper by Mons.Haffkine and Surgeon-Major Lyons, I.M.S., communicating to Government the results of the application of inoculation of Dr.Haffkine's prophylactic, to the population of Damaon, a town in Portugese India which was visited by a severe epidemic of Plague.

I was privileged to peruse the report in manuscript, and recognising its importance at the present moment to the Government of Madras, I obtained permission to abstract it, and now forward the same for information.

The full report, which along with the full details of the investigation, is about to be printed, will be sent to the Government in due course, but as there may be some little delay I deemed it proper in the circumstances to send this abstract at once.

One point to which attention has not been drawn in this report, but to which Dr. Haffkine will allude in his subsequent reports, is the extraordinary rapidity with which the death rate fell in a place where absolutely no arrangements were made for suppressing the outbreak; a point which should be kept in mind when reading the reports of outbreaks in other

towns where the most vigourous measures have been taken.
In conclusion I may mention that a stock of prophylactic is now being made by me here for use in the Madras presidency should occasion arise.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W.B. Bannerman M.D.

Surgeon-Major, I.M.S.

Inspector of Vaccination & Dy. Sanitary Comr.

On special Plague Duty, Bombay.

1
Leo 14 Mar 1897

Abstract of "Joint Report on the epidemic of Plague in Lower Damaon, Portugese India, and on the effect of preventive inoculation there, by,

Mons. W.M.Haffkine, and

Surgeon-Major Lyons, I.M.S., President of the Bubonic Plague Research Committee.

+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+

The facts here reported were collected by Profs. Koch, Gaffky and Haffkine, during a visit paid by them to Damaon on the 20th.& 21st. May last; and verified subsequently by Surgeon-Major Lyons, by a house-to-house visitation carried out by him at the end of the same month.

Damaon is divided by a river into two portions; Lower Damaon with a population of 10,900, is the business part; while Upper Damaon has a population only one quarter of the above and contains the Government offices, the Fort etc.

The plague was restricted to Lower Damaon which has intimate business connection by sea with the rest of the Bombay presidency. The people as a rule live in small houses, densely crowded together, and the sanitary arrangements are primitive . Upper Damaon, from an early period of the epidemic, was protected by a cordon, and only some half dozen imported cases occurred there.

The first attacks were noticed in February last amongst arrivals from Balsar, a neighbouring town hardly affected at the time, and sailors who arrived from Karachi in native crafts. Before the end of the month local cases began to appear amongst the fishermen, living along the banks of the river where ships are moored, behind the Damaon municipal school. A hurried exodus of people then began, increasing daily as the epidemic gained in intensity, till, on the 23rd. of March, the Governor stopped communication with Upper Damaon. A week later,- on the 30th March,- the Bombay Government closed British territory, but it has been estimated that before this, 2000 people had left the town.

The greatest mortality was retorted in the middle of April, when on four consecutive days at Easter the deaths varied from 45 to 55, and on one occasion reached 80.

On the 25th. of April the Governor placed a guard on the burial and burning grounds, as it was believed that the voluntary registration in force up to that date, did not represent the real facts of the case, and as proving that this belief was well founded it may be mentioned that on the first day of its imposition, 11 deaths were registered by the people, while 34 bodies were disposed of in the presence of the guard. The following table shows the number of bodies registered by this means:-

25th. April	----------	34 bodies
25th. "	----------	31 "
27th. "	----------	21 "
28th. "	----------	49 "
29th. "	----------	41 "
30th. "	----------	58 "
1st. May	----------	41 "
2nd. "	----------	22 "
3rd. "	----------	29 "
4th. "	----------	47 "
5th. "	----------	33 "
6th. "	----------	31 "
7th. "	----------	31 "
8th. "	----------	33 "
9th. "	----------	18 "
10th. "	----------	24 "
11th. "	----------	27 "
12th. "	----------	15 "
13th. "	----------	13 "
14th. "	----------	17 "
15th. "	----------	13 "
16th. "	----------	20 "
17th. "	----------	8 "
18th. "	----------	8 "
19th. "	----------	13 "
25 days		575 deaths.

The foregoing shows that the average daily deathrate was 23, and the meeting of doctors and others, convened by the Governor to meet professors, Koch, Gaffky and Haffkine, agreed that they would be well within the mark, if they estimated the deaths during March and April at the height of the epidemic, at 30 per day.

"This estimate gives a total of 2325 deaths as having occurred in Damaon from the beginning of the epidemic, up to the time of investigation. Of this number 2093 deaths were afterwards authenticated in the particular families where they had taken place, during a house-to-house enquiry instituted by Shet Sorabji Damaonwala, the owner of Katheria, one of the three villages constituting Lower Damaon.

As the immunity of the inoculated in Damaon will be estimated by a comparison of their death-rate with that of the un-inoculated population, it is necessary to take the lowest possible figure, which can be regarded as accuratly representing the actual number of deaths which had taken place, up to the time of the investigation by Surgeon-Major Lyons. The above figure (2093) is accordingly taken, with the addition of 96 deaths which took place between that date and the end of the month of May, when the investigation was concluded.. The total number of deaths from plague which took place during the period of observation was therefore 2189. Of this number, 24 were known to the medical men of the place as having occurred among the inoculated. "Considering the small extent of the town, the limited number of inhabiants, and the number of medical officers who were looking after the place, it appeared probable that not many attacks among the inoculated escaped their notice, as such attacks usually excite much comment amongst the inhabitants and attract general attention. Indeed the gentlemen present at the meeting, spemed to know between them every place in the town, where inoculated people lived, and every house which had suffered from plague, or happened to have escaped. The medical men stated, that a few of those attacked among

the inoculated were not seen by them, but that a record of them was kept in the office of Shet Sorabji Damaonwala, "who had established a free dispensary for the sick, and had also placed watchers at the burial and burning grounds, to count the dead. From information supplied by this gentleman, "it appeared that the total number of deaths among the inoculated was under 40, each of the cases being known to him", and he also stated that the effect of the inoculations performed by the Assistant sent from the Bombay laboratory, was better than that of the cases operated on by the Portugese physician in charge of the plague hospital. "These details were found afterwards, in the course of the close investigation carried out by us, to be scrupulously correct".

The effect of the inoculations was closely watched by the inhabitants, as the following instances, brought to notice will show. The Parsi inhabitants of Lower Damaon numbered 306, and of these 276 were inoculated twice and one once, leaving 29 not inoculated. Amongst the 277 inoculated, 8 were attacked, and all recovered save one woman, who developed characteristic plague on the evening of the day of inoculation, and died three days after. Amongst the 29 who were not inoculated, 4 were attacked and all died. This gives a percentage mortality of 13·8 among the un-inoculated, and 0·36 amongst the inoculated, or 38·3 times less. Another significant instance occurred among the 200 servants employed in Mr.Sorabji's house and garden, round which the disease was raging. These servants were all, with one exception, inoculated; and among them two attacks only, occurred, viz.-the un-inoculated individual, and a child of four years old; both died. Other instances were given amongst smaller communities.

The Committee returned to Bombay on the 22nd, of May.

Surgeon-Major Lyons went to Damaon on the 26th. May, and remained till the 30th., and found out by personal visitation of each house, the number of deaths amongst the inoculated, and un-inoculated. Owing to the cordon placed round lower Damaon, the conditions for a thorough investigation were unusually favourable. "In this manner Dr.Lyons collected the history of 33 deaths and 54 attacks with recovery which occurred in the inoculated up to the 19th May (the time of the Committee's visit), and of 4 deaths and one attack with recovery, which occurred between that date and the first of June inclusive".

Comparative analysis of the mortality from plague in Lower Damaon in the inoculated and un-inoculated between 26th March and end of May 1897.

The inoculations were done in four series:-

First Series.

Between 23rd. and 26th. March, 845 persons were inoculated by Dr.R.M.Kalapesi, assistant in the Bombay laboratory; and between 4th. and 7th April, 171 more by Dr.Virgilio Poiares, the physician in charge of the local plague hospital. The material used was prepared from a strong virus, and produced a high febrile reaction when injected in the small standard doses. It will be seen later on that those injected by Dr.Kalapesi showed a much higher degree of protection, than those operated on by Dr.Poiares, due no doubt to the larger doses given by the former operator.

Second Series.

Between 17th. and 27th. April, Dr.Kalapesi again went to Damaon and inoculated 529 persons, and between 24th. April and 2nd. May, 99 more were done by Dr.Poiares. The operations were done with a weaker vaccine than on the first occasion as the demand had outrun the resources of the Bombay laboratory. The effect of doses, two, or even three times the standard, failed to produce any marked rise of temperature, though causing considerable local reaction. The result was, a smaller lowering of the mortality than in

similar material from the Bombay laboratory, supplied at the request of the Portugese Consulate.

"Thus altogether 2,297 persons have been inoculated in Lower Damaon. The visit of the Scientific Committee coincided with the time of the third series of inoculations, and Dr.Lyons' investigation extended to 12 days later, when the worst part of the epdemic was over and the daily mortality had come down to below a dozen a day. The present analysis refers therefore to the occurrences of attacks and deaths amongst the 2,197 inoculated on the first three ocasions."

First Period. (i.e.between the first and second series of inoculations)

The normal population of Lower Damaon, (10,900) had been reduced, by the time when the first series of inoculations was completed, (26th.March) by 670 who had died of plague, & by about 2000 who had left the place before the closing of the frontiers. Of the remaining, (8,230) 1017 had been inoculated, and 7213 remained untreated. From this time up to the 23rd.April, when the second series of inoculations was completed, the following events took place:-

(a) Amongst 846 inoculated by Dr.Kalapesi, 17 cases, 3 deaths.
(Total mortality= 0·4%, case do. = 17·6%)

(b) " 171 inoculated by Dr.Poiares, 6 cases, 3 deaths.
(Total mortality =1·8%, case do.= 50%.)

(c) " 7213 un-inoculated, 715 deaths,= 9·9%.

Thus if the 1017 inoculated had exhibited the same susceptibility to plague as the un-inoculated, the deaths amongst them should have numbered 101, instead of 3; a difference of 94.1 per cent.

Second Period. (i.e.between the second & third series of inocns.)

By the time the second series of inoculations was completed the number of those inoculated by Dr.Kalapesi had decreased by deaths and increased by newly inoculated, giving a total of 867. The number of un-inoculated had decreased by 722 deaths, and by 628 newly inoculated, leaving a total of 5,863 un-inoculated.

The following were the events in the three groups:-

(a) Amongst 1372 inoculated by Dr.Kalapesi, 52 cases, 18 deaths.
(Total mortality= 1·3%, case do. = 34·6%)

(b) " 267 inoculated by Dr.Poiares, 12 cases, 9 deaths.
(total mortality= 3·3%, case do. =75%)

(c) " 5863 un-inoculated, 674 deaths,= 11·5% total morty.

Thus if 1639 inoculated had exhibited the same susceptibility to plague as the un-inoculated, the deaths amongst them should have numbered 188, instead of 27, a difference of 85·6 per cent.

Third period. (i.e.between the third series, and end of May.)

The number inoculated by Dr.Kalapesi had decreased by 18 deaths and increased by 552 inoculated by him and Dr.DaCunha giving a total of 1906. The number inoculated by Dr Poiares had decreased by 9 deaths, leaving a total of 258. The number of un-inoculated had decreased by 674 deaths and by 552 inoculated, leaving 4637 un-inoculated. During the 12 days which elapsed till Dr.Lyons completed his investigation, the following occurred:-

(a) Amongst 1906 inoculated by Dr.Kalapesi, 1 case, 1 death.
(Mortality = 0·05 %)

(b) " 258 " " Dr.Poiares, 4 cases, 3 deaths.
(Mortality = 1·2 %)

(c) " 4637 un-inoculated, 92 deaths,= 1·9 % total mortely.

Calculating upon the death rate amongst the un-inoculated, the 2164 inoculated should have had 43 deaths, instead of 4, a difference of 90.7 per cent.

Taking the totals of these 3 periods, (26th.March to end of May) 6033 un-inoculated had 1482 deaths (24·6%) while 2197 inoculated had 37 deaths (1·7%) Calculated upon the death rate [illegible] the un-inoculated, the inocul-

Considering the large proportion in which the number of inoculated stands to the rest of the population, (2197 to 3033) it is improbable that they could represent the upper, or any other particular class of the population, possessing a degree of personal or local immunity much different from that of the rest of the people, and to which their reduced death rate might be ascribed, independent of inoculation. This view is confirmed by the comparison of the mortality which occurred in the inoculated and un-inoculated persons belonging to the same families, who lived therefore under absolutely identical conditions of life.

In many families all the members were operated on, but in 69 families this was not the case. In these the inoculated numbered 245, leaving 113 not operated on. The following shows the result:-

"113 not inoculated had 51 cases (45.1%), and 35 deaths (31%)

Case mortality,= 68·6%.

245 inoculated " 47 " (19·2%), and 18 deaths, (7·3%)

Case mortality,= 38·3%."

If the 245 inoculated had shown the same susceptibility as the 113, they should have had 76 deaths, instead of 18, a difference of 76·3 per cent.

Latterly the inoculations were done with a vaccine prepared from a virus so weak as to be almost harmless to rodents, & the following comparison between the first and second series of inoculations, brings out the fact that the varying strength of the material used, caused a corresponding difference in the amount of protection afforded.

"1017 inoculated on the first occasion had 47 cases, (4·6%)

and 14 deaths, (1·4%)

Case mortality = 29·8%.

528 " " " second occasion, had 40 cases, (7·4%)

and 19 deaths, (3%)

Case mortality = 47·5%.

tion of each house, the number of deaths ...

were exposed to the milder period of the epidemic, was respectively 2·1, and 1·6 times higher than amongst the inoculated on the first occasion".

A similar result is obtained when a comparison is made between those inoculated by Dr.Kalapesi with the standard doses, and those given smaller quantities by Dr.Poiares, as appears below.

Amongst 1924 inoculated by Dr.Kalapesi, 70 cases (3·6%) and

22 deaths, (1·1%)

Case mortality,= 31·4%.

Amongst 270 " " Dr Poiares, 22 cases, (8·1%) and

15 deaths (5·6%)

Case mortality,= 68·2%.

"Thus amongst the inoculated with reduced doses, small though their death rate was (5·6%) when compared with the death rate in the rest of the population (24·6%), the total mortality was 5·1 times, and the case mortality 2·2 times higher than that amongst the inoculated with larger doses. This variation of the results, answering faithfully to the variation in the strength of the lymph, and in the doses given, confirms the direct connection of cause and effect between the two series of facts. It also shows, when the actual figures are examined, that the plague prophylactic has a greater influence on the number of deaths, than on the number of attacks".

"The question as to the final duration of the effect of inoculation remains unsolved, but loses its urgent interest in view of the above results".

Plague

2,250—1-1-97.

No. 2364/S.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,

Fort St. George, 17 Nov 1897

Dupl 19

4014/M

From

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department.

Enclosure.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith an abstract of a joint-Report by Mr. Haffkine and Surgeon-Major Lyons which has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Madras Government at the request of Surgeon-Major Bannerman, in anticipation of its publication.

2. The great importance of having a prophylactic of a given strength is manifest from this account, and I may add for the information of Government that the material sent to this Presidency in response to the urgent demand at time of the outbreak was a weak vaccine - there being nothing else available in stock.

Surgeon

2/4014 Nov 1897

Surgeon-Major Bannerman has since this period consequently been busily devoting his time to making a vaccine of better strength which will be forwarded in due course.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed Servt
W R King
Surgeon Lieut Col:
Sanitary Commissioner

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

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 189 , DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.