

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1345.P.

DATED 21-10-98

RECEIVED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Mon: Haffkine's Plague Prophylactic.

Communicating to the Plague & Sanitary Commrs
letter from the Govt of India forwarding a copy
of the resolution of the Govt of Bombay regarding
the use of _____

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 {1898} of Madras. LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1898.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 1345 P., 21st October 1898.

OCTOBER.

Monsieur Haffkine's Plague Prophylactic.

Communicating to the Plague and Sanitary Commissioners letter from the Government of India forwarding a copy of the resolution of the Government of Bombay regarding the use of —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From R. NATHAN, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary—Plague), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, dated Simla, the 5th October 1898, No. 4032.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of a Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. 4922—5208-P., dated the 2nd September 1898, and annexure, regarding the use of M. Haffkine's plague prophylactic.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, General Department (Plague), No. 4922—5208-P., dated Bombay Castle, the 2nd September 1898.

Read—

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 11072, dated the 16th August 1898—

Forwards for information, with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, No. 3382—3751-P., dated 13th June 1898, and to Government Resolution, No. 4217—4457-P., dated 26th July 1898, the following letter, No. 423, dated 4th August 1898, from W. M. Haffkine, Esq., C.I.E.:—

“Referring to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, No. 3382—3751-P., dated 13th June 1898, and to Government Resolution, No. 4217—4457-P., dated 26th July 1898, I have the honour to state that inoculated persons who are subsequently attacked with plague are as likely to convey infection as uninoculated attacked.

“The influence of inoculation on the spread of the disease consists in—

- (a) the number of cases being reduced; and
- (b) in the inoculated having a lesser tendency to fly from the affected places and to carry the disease elsewhere.

“As regards the nature of the contagion in inoculated attacked, though they themselves resist it at least twice easier than uninoculated, we have up to now no facts to show that the virus in them undergoes any special attenuation; nor were we able to detect a difference favourable in this respect in the duration of their illness when compared with the illness in uninoculated.

“In the outbreak in the Kirkee followers of Artillery, where the detection of the first symptoms of attack was the most thorough I know of, the inoculated who were attacked fatally resisted the disease for $1\frac{2}{3}$ days longer than the uninoculated (in the average 6 days compared with $4\frac{1}{3}$ days), while no marked difference was noticeable in the duration of the disease in those who recovered, and which was on the average 15 to 16 days.

“In connection with the danger from the inoculated attacked, I beg to state that operations are in progress in this laboratory with the object of attempting to further reduce the number of attacks amongst them; and I have little doubt that we shall succeed in that object.

“2. With regard to the last part of the same paragraph, Resolution, No. 3382—3751-P., I beg to attach a copy of the blank form which, according to the printed instructions accompanying the despatches of prophylactic, should be filled up for every person inoculated. Unfortunately we have noticed that, owing to the often unavoidable hurry in which the inoculations are done, some of the questions in the form are left unanswered. It may therefore be useful that more attention on the part of the plague officers be requested to this point, and especially to the answer of the question referring to the detailed address of the patient, as experience has shown that for the purpose of identification this particular is the most effective.”

Resolution—A copy of Mr. Haffkine's letter, with its accompaniments, should be forwarded to the officers and departments concerned for information, with a request that the instructions referred to in paragraph 2 thereof may be complied with.

2. A copy should also be forwarded to the Government of India for information with reference to their letter, No. 1682, dated the 8th July 1898.

3. M. Haffkine should be informed that Government will await receipt of the information asked for in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, No. 3382—3751-P., dated the 13th June 1898.

No. 4922—5208-P. of 1898.

Submitted to the Government of India (with a copy of the accompaniments) for information.

Instructions for the use of the Plague Prophylactic.

Parcel to be opened and unpacked carefully. Any bottle found open, cracked or with the sealing-wax broken is to be sent back to the laboratory without being used. Prolonged exposure of the prophylactic to daylight is to be avoided.

2. The prophylactic is to be given by injection under the skin. For this purpose a hypodermic syringe of a suitable size is to be disinfected, in the beginning, by keeping it filled with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid for 24 hours. After that, if the syringe is not used for other purposes, it will be sufficient to keep it filled for one hour before commencing operations. After the completion of each series of injections, the syringe is to be washed out with the same antiseptic solution. The needle is cleaned outside with a wet cotton pad soaked with carbolic lotion. Syringes may be obtained from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay.

3. Each bottle before being opened is to be shaken, and the contents well mixed up each time before being absorbed into the syringe.

4. For opening a bottle a pair of dissecting forceps is used, the branches being heated beforehand in a spirit lamp, and guarded from contact with any other unsterilized object.

5. While opening a bottle the mouth of it is passed several times through the flame of a lamp, and the sealing-wax melted. The cork is then withdrawn with the sterilized forceps, both branches of which are shoved in between the cork and the neck of the bottle, on two opposite sides of the cork simultaneously. After the bottle is opened any contact between its mouth and other unsterilized objects is to be avoided; and if contact inadvertently occurs, the mouth is to be heated again in the flame, for disinfecting it. The contents, or a part of it, is absorbed into the syringe. For this purpose the bottle is kept as nearly horizontal as possible.

6. For an adult man in average state of health the *standard dose* is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeters (15 minims counting for 1 C.C.). This is to be injected under the skin of the back of the upper arm, preferably the left one, avoiding as carefully as possible the muscles or the big vessels. For a woman the dose is 2 C.C.: for weakly persons the initial injection is tried with a reduced dose. A child of 10 gets 1 C.C., of 3 years from 0.1 to 0.3 C.C. The symptoms commence as a rule 3 to 5 hours after inoculation, and consist chiefly of swelling and pain at the seat of inoculation, and of a rise of temperature. The pain is felt particularly on movement of the part. The

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“The influence of inoculation on the spread of the disease consists in—

- (a) the number of cases being reduced; and
- (b) in the inoculated having a lesser tendency to fly from the affected places and to carry the disease elsewhere.

“As regards the nature of the contagion in inoculated attacked, though they themselves resist it at least twice easier than uninoculated, we have up to now no facts to show that the virus in them undergoes any special attenuation; nor were we able to detect a difference favourable in this respect in the duration of their illness when compared with the illness in uninoculated.

“In the outbreak in the Kirkee followers of Artillery, where the detection of the first symptoms of attack was the most thorough I know of, the inoculated who were attacked fatally resisted the disease for $1\frac{3}{4}$ days longer than the uninoculated (in the average 6 days compared with $4\frac{1}{2}$ days), while no marked difference was noticeable in the duration of the disease in those who recovered, and which was on the average 15 to 16 days.

“In connection with the danger from the inoculated attacked, I beg to state that operations are in progress in this laboratory with the object of attempting to further reduce the number of attacks amongst them; and I have little doubt that we shall succeed in that object.

“2. With regard to the last part of the same paragraph, Resolution, No. 3382—3751-P., I beg to attach a copy of the blank form which, according to the printed instructions accompanying the despatches of prophylactic, should be filled up for every person inoculated. Unfortunately we have noticed that, owing to the often unavoidable hurry in which the inoculations are done, some of the questions in the form are left unanswered. It may therefore be useful that more attention on the part of the plague officers be requested to this point, and especially to the answer of the question referring to the detailed address of the patient, as experience has shown that for the purpose of identification this particular is the most effective.”

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3. Each bottle before being opened is to be shaken, and the contents well mixed up each time before being absorbed into the syringe.

4. For opening a bottle a pair of dissecting forceps is used, the branches being heated beforehand in a spirit lamp, and guarded from contact with any other unsterilized object.

5. While opening a bottle the mouth of it is passed several times through the flame of a lamp, and the sealing-wax melted. The cork is then withdrawn with the sterilized forceps, both branches of which are shoved in between the cork and the neck of the bottle, on two opposite sides of the cork simultaneously. After the bottle is opened any contact between its mouth and other unsterilized objects is to be avoided; and if contact inadvertently occurs, the mouth is to be heated again in the flame, for disinfecting it. The contents, or a part of it, is absorbed into the syringe. For this purpose the bottle is kept as nearly horizontal as possible.

6. For an adult man in average state of health the standard dose is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeters (15 minims counting for 1 C.C.). This is to be injected under the skin of the back of the upper arm, preferably the left one, avoiding as carefully as possible the muscles or the big vessels. For a woman the dose is 2 C.C.: for weakly persons the initial injection is tried with a reduced dose. A child of 10 gets 1 C.C., of 3 years from 0.1 to 0.3 C.C. The symptoms commence as a rule 3 to 5 hours after inoculation, and consist chiefly of swelling and pain at the seat of inoculation, and of a rise of temperature. The pain is felt particularly on movement of the part. The

fever is accompanied by general discomfort usual to this condition. No treatment of the symptoms is required, beyond applying ice for the relief of head-ache, if any felt, and taking some rest. General symptoms subside after 24 to 36 hours; the pain at the seat of inoculation lasts for three or four days, disappearing gradually; a painless induration remains there for some time longer. It is desirable to produce a rise of temperature of at least 102° F. If the re-action is less marked, the operation may be repeated three or four days later, with the same or an increased dose, according to the result of the first inoculation. There is no harm in leaving a longer interval between the two inoculations, or in dividing the doses in several parts to be given at an interval of a few days. In case the supply of prophylactic is accompanied by a direction of doubling or trebling the *standard* doses, this should be attended to; please therefore note the instructions on the label of each bottle.

7. No changes in diet or occupation are necessary, beyond, if possible, taking some rest.

8. The prophylactic material is harmless, and can be thrown about without danger; but it is liable to get infected. A bottle, once opened, is therefore *not to be corked again*, but used up at once, or the rest of the contents thrown away. While a bottle is open, it should be guarded from insects flying or walking into it, or dust falling in. The empty bottles, the boxes and, if possible, also the cotton in which they were packed are to be returned to the laboratory.

9. In sealed-up bottles, and when kept in dark and sufficiently cool places, the prophylactic is likely to retain its power indefinitely.

10. It is requested that a detailed account of all operations done, and of any observations made, be communicated at the earliest convenience to the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay,—the *inoculation forms* supplied being filled up at the time of inoculation, and the occurrence of plague in families of the inoculated being noted, as soon as the information is obtained, in the *observation sheets*.

Occurrence of Plague in houses inhabited by Persons inoculated against the Plague.

Full Address.	Names, sexes and ages of the <i>inoculated</i> persons who were living in the house on the date of attack, with the dates of their inoculation.	Names, sexes and ages of the <i>uninoculated</i> persons who were living in the same house on the date of attack.
	Name, sex, age of the attacked, if he is amongst the <i>inoculated</i> ; date of onset of disease, symptoms, issue.	Name, sex, age of the attacked, if he is amongst the <i>uninoculated</i> ; date of onset of disease, symptoms, issue.

No. .

Name in full—

Caste—

Occupation or Title—

Birth-place—

Present Address—

General Health—

Date of Inoculation and Dose—

Remarks—

Sex—

Age—

ORDER—No. 1345 P., dated 21st October 1898.

Communicated to the Plague and Sanitary Commissioners.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Plague Commissioner.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ all Collectors (A to L).

Exd. Md. Pahilwan.

840

Government {1898} of Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

1,000-4-10-98.

NOTE FOR THE *First Assistant*
Lt. M. Dept.

If there is no objection
G.O. No 1345 P. of 21-10-98
may be communicated to
Resident. M.C. Madras.

Very
4/11/98

Sent
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5-11-98

9m. 2
11/11

Recd.

Regd.

1898

Enclosures

Spare copies

Price

Please strike off

M. 27.10.98

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No.

Sex—

Age—

Name in full—
Caste—
Occupation or Title—
Birth-place—
Present Address—
General Health—
Date of Inoculation and Dose—
Remarks—

ORDER—No. 1345 P., dated 21st October 1898.

Communicated to the Plague and Sanitary Commissioners.

(True Extract.)

for Secretary to Government.

~~To the Superintendent, Government Press.~~

To The Plague Commission
Sanitary - do -
Surgeon General
All Collectors (A to L)

Exd. Md. Pahlwan.

Local & Munl. (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 2191 P.

From

R Nathan Esquire
Under Secy to Govt of India

Order No: 1345 P of 21-10-98

Communicated to the Plague
and Sanitary Commissioners.

No. 4032

HT 10 S

Dated 5-10-98

Received 12-10-98.

Registered 18-10-98.

Enclosures 1.

Spare copies. 1/4

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a copy of
the resolution of the Govt
of Bombay No 1922
dated 2-9-98 regarding
the use of M. Haffkine's plague
propaganda

To the Plague Comr.
" Sanitary "
" Lieut. Genl.
All Collectors.

in his. m. l. c.
25-10-98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 4032

FROM

R. NATHAN, Esq.,

Under Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,
Local & Municipal Department.

Home Department.
Sanitary (Plague).

Simla, the 5th October 1898.

SIR,

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SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. Nathan

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

12 OCT. 1898

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2. The prophylactic is to be given by injection under the skin. For this purpose a hypodermic syringe of a suitable size is to be disinfected, in the beginning, by keeping it filled with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid for 24 hours. After that, if the syringe is not used for other purposes, it will be sufficient to keep it filled for one hour before commencing operations. After the completion of each series of injections the syringe is to be washed out with the same antiseptic solution. The needle is cleaned outside with a wet cotton pad soaked with carbolic lotion. Syringes may be obtained from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay.

3. Each bottle before being opened is to be shaken, and the contents well mixed up each time before being absorbed into the syringe.

4. For opening a bottle a pair of dissecting forceps is used, the branches being heated beforehand in a spirit lamp, and guarded from contact with any other unsterilized object.

5. While opening a bottle the mouth of it is passed several times through the flame of a lamp, and the sealing wax melted. The cork is then withdrawn with the sterilized forceps, both branches of which are shoved in between the cork and the neck of the bottle, on two opposite sides of the cork simultaneously. After the bottle is opened any contact between its mouth and other unsterilized objects is to be avoided; and if contact inadvertently occurs, the mouth is to be heated again in the flame, for disinfecting it. The contents, or a part of it, is absorbed into the syringe. For this purpose the bottle is kept as nearly horizontal as possible.

6. For an adult man in average state of health the *standard dose* is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeters (15 minims counting for 1. C. C.). This is to be injected under the skin of the back of the upper arm, preferably the left one, avoiding as carefully as possible the muscles or the big vessels. For a woman the dose is 2 C. C. : for weakly persons the initial injection is tried with a reduced dose. A child of 10 gets 1 C. C., of 3 years from 0.1 to 0.3 C. C. The symptoms commence as a rule 3 to 5 hours after inoculation, and consist chiefly of swelling and pain at the seat of inoculation, and of a rise of temperature. The pain is felt particularly on movement of the part. The fever is accompanied by general discomfort usual to this condition. No treatment of the symptoms is required, beyond applying ice for the relief of headache, if any felt, and taking some rest. General symptoms subside after 24 to 36 hours; the pain at the seat of inoculation lasts for 3 or 4 days, disappearing gradually; a painless induration remains there for some time longer. It is desirable to produce a rise of temperature of at least 102° F. If the reaction is less marked, the operation may be repeated 3 or 4 days later, with the same or an increased dose, according to the result of the first inoculation. There is no harm in leaving a longer interval between the two inoculations, or in dividing the doses in several parts to be given at an interval of a few days. In case the supply of prophylactic is accompanied by a direction of doubling or trebling the *standard* doses, this should be attended to; please therefore note the instructions on the label of each bottle.

7. No changes in diet or occupation are necessary, beyond, if possible, taking some rest.

8. The prophylactic material is harmless, and can be thrown about without danger; but it is liable to get infected. A bottle, once opened, is therefore *not to be corked again*, but used up at once, or the rest of the contents thrown away. While a bottle is open, it should be guarded from insects flying or walking into it, or dust falling in. The empty bottles, the boxes and, if possible, also the cotton in which they were packed are to be returned to the Laboratory.

9. In sealed up bottles, and when kept in dark and sufficiently cool places, the prophylactic is likely to retain its power indefinitely.

10. It is requested that a detailed account of all operations done, and of any observations made, be communicated at the earliest convenience to the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay,—the *inoculation forms* supplied being filled up at the time of inoculation, and the occurrence of plague in families of the inoculated being noted, as soon as the information is obtained, in the *observation sheets*.

Occurrences of Plague in Houses inhabited by Persons inoculated against the Plague.

Full Address.	Names, sexes and ages of the <i>inoculated</i> persons who were living in the house on the date of attack, with the dates of their inoculation.	Names, sexes and ages of the <i>uninoculated</i> persons who were living in the same house on the date of attack.
	Name, sex, age of the attacked, if he is amongst the <i>inoculated</i> ; date of onset of disease, symptoms, issue.	Name, sex, age of the attacked, if he is amongst the <i>uninoculated</i> ; date of onset of disease, symptoms, issue.

No

Name in full—	Sex—	Age—
Caste—		
Occupation or Title—		
Birth-place—		
Present Address—		
General Health—		
Date of Inoculation and Dose—		
Remarks—		

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No. 4032

FROM

R. NATHAN, Esq.,

Under Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Secy. to the Govt. of Madras
H. Secy. Dept.

Home Department.
Sanitary (Plague).

Simla, the 5th October 1898.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Govt. Council

a copy of a Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. ⁴⁹²²/_{5308-P.}, dated the 2nd September 1898, and annexure, regarding the use of M. Haffkine's plague prophylactic.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. NATHAN,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No.

COPY forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Political officers.

By order,

R. NATHAN,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, General Department, (Plague),—No. 4922—5208-P., dated Bombay Castle, the 2nd September 1898.

READ—

Letter from the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, No. 11072, dated the 16th August 1898—

Forwards for information, with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. ³³⁸²_{3751-P.}, dated 13th June 1898, and to Government Resolution No. ⁴²¹⁷_{4457-P.}, dated 26th July 1898, the following letter No. 423, dated 4th August 1898, from W. M. Haffkine, Esq., C.I.E.:—

"Referring to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. ³³⁸²_{3751-P.}, dated 13th June 1898, and to Government Resolution No. ⁴²¹⁷_{4457-P.}, dated 26th July 1898, I have the honour to state that inoculated persons who are subsequently attacked with plague are as likely to convey infection as uninoculated attacked.

"The influence of inoculation on the spread of the disease consists in—

- (a) the number of cases being reduced; and
- (b) in the inoculated having a lesser tendency to fly from the affected places and to carry the disease elsewhere.

"As regards the nature of the contagion in inoculated attacked, though they themselves resist it at least twice easier than uninoculated, we have up to now no facts to show that the virus in them undergoes any special attenuation; nor were we able to detect a difference favourable in this respect in the duration of their illness when compared with the illness in uninoculated.

"In the outbreak in the Kirkee followers of Artillery, where the detection of the first symptoms of attack was the most thorough I know of, the inoculated who were attacked fatally resisted the disease for 13 days longer than the uninoculated (in the average 6 days compared with 4 days), while no marked difference was noticeable in the duration of the disease in those who recovered, and which was on the average 15 to 16 days.

"In connection with the danger from the inoculated attacked, I beg to state that operations are in progress in this Laboratory with the object of attempting to further reduce the number of attacks amongst them; and I have little doubt that we shall succeed in that object.

"2. With regard to the last part of the same paragraph, Resolution No. ³³⁸²_{3751-P.}, I beg to attach a copy of the blank form which, according to the printed instructions accompanying the despatches of prophylactic, should be filled up for every person inoculated. Unfortunately we have noticed that, owing to the often unavoidable hurry in which the inoculations are done, some of the questions in the form are left unanswered. It may therefore be useful that more attention on the part of the plague officers be requested to this point, and especially to the answer of the question referring to the detailed address of the patient, as experience has shown that for the purpose of identification this particular is the most effective."

RESOLUTION.—A copy of Mr. Haffkine's letter, with its accompaniments, should be forwarded to the officers and Departments concerned for information, with a request that the instructions referred to in paragraph 2 thereof may be complied with.

2. A copy should also be forwarded to the Government of India for information, with reference to their letter No. 1682, dated the 8th July 1898.

3. M. Haffkine should be informed that Government will await receipt of the information asked for in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 3382—3751-P., dated the 13th June 1898.

No. ⁴⁹²²_{5208-P.} OF 1898.

Submitted to the Government of India (with a copy of the accompaniments) for information.

1. Parcel to be opened and unpacked carefully. Any bottle found open, cracked or with the sealing wax broken is to be sent back to the Laboratory without being used. Prolonged exposure of the prophylactic to daylight is to be avoided.

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3. Each bottle before being opened is to be shaken, and the contents well mixed up each time before being absorbed into the syringe.

4. For opening a bottle a pair of dissecting forceps is used, the branches being heated beforehand in a spirit lamp, and guarded from contact with any other unsterilized object.

5. While opening a bottle the mouth of it is passed several times through the flame of a lamp, and the sealing wax melted. The cork is then withdrawn with the sterilized forceps, both branches of which are shoved in between the cork and the neck of the bottle, on two opposite sides of the cork simultaneously. After the bottle is opened any contact between its mouth and other unsterilized objects is to be avoided; and if contact inadvertently occurs, the mouth is to be heated again in the flame, for disinfecting it. The contents, or a part of it, is absorbed into the syringe. For this purpose the bottle is kept as nearly horizontal as possible.

6. For an adult man in average state of health the *standard dose* is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeters (15 minims counting for 1. C. C.). This is to be injected under the skin of the back of the upper arm, preferably the left one, avoiding as carefully as possible the muscles or the big vessels. For a woman the dose is 2 C. C.; for weakly persons the initial injection is tried with a reduced dose. A child of 10 gets 1 C. C., of 3 years from 0.1 to 0.3 C. C. The symptoms commence as a rule 3 to 5 hours after inoculation, and consist chiefly of swelling and pain at the seat of inoculation, and of a rise of temperature. The pain is felt particularly on movement of the part. The fever is accompanied by general discomfort usual to this condition. No treatment of the symptoms is required, beyond applying ice for the relief of headache, if any felt, and taking some rest. General symptoms subside after 24 to 36 hours; the pain at the seat of inoculation lasts for 3 or 4 days, disappearing gradually; a painless induration remains there for some time longer. It is desirable to produce a rise of temperature of at least 102° F. If the reaction is less marked, the operation may be repeated 3 or 4 days later, with the same or an increased dose, according to the result of the first inoculation. There is no harm in leaving a longer interval between the two inoculations, or in dividing the doses in several parts to be given at an interval of a few days. In case the supply of prophylactic is accompanied by a direction of doubling or trebling the *standard* doses, this should be attended to; please therefore note the instructions on the label of each bottle.

7. No changes in diet or occupation are necessary, beyond, if possible, taking some rest.

8. The prophylactic material is harmless, and can be thrown about without danger; but it is liable to get infected. A bottle, once opened, is therefore *not to be corked again*, but used up at once, or the rest of the contents thrown away. While a bottle is open, it should be guarded from insects flying or walking into it, or dust falling in. The empty bottles, the boxes and, if possible, also the cotton in which they were packed are to be returned to the Laboratory.

9. In sealed up bottles, and when kept in dark and sufficiently cool places, the prophylactic is likely to retain its power indefinitely.

10. It is requested that a detailed account of all operations done, and of any observations made, be communicated at the earliest convenience to the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay,—the *inoculation forms* supplied being filled up at the time of inoculation, and the occurrence of plague in families of the inoculated being noted, as soon as the information is obtained, in the *observation sheets*.

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No

Sex—

Age—

Name in full—

Caste—

Occupation or Title—

Birth-place—

Present Address—

General Health—

Date of Inoculation and Dose—

Remarks—

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No. _____

Name in full— _____ Sex— _____ Age— _____

Caste— _____

Occupation or Title— _____

Birth-place— _____

Present Address— _____

General Health— _____

Date of Inoculation and Dose— _____

Remarks— _____

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Local and Municipal Dept.

Order No: 1345 P dated 21-10-98

Communicated to the
Plague and Sanitary Commissioners.
(True Extract.)

For Secretary.

To the Supdt of Government Press.

P. C.

S. C.

S. H.

Accd. (A-L) ✓

3/11/98

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Order again G.O. No.

Current No.

Enclosures to O. No.

Order of Government

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being want for despatch in original.

N.B.—

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

Number of copies required.

Letter only.

Letter complete with Letter.

Order complete. 820

V.E.

Pres

Sharp point please

PR 24/10/98