[L. & M. 2,000—4-5-97.]

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1791P

DATED 9-8-1898

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inoculation Recording a letter from the Surgeon General forwarding Copy of Standing order ~~regarding~~ containing instructions for the use of 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.

D.O. No. 17.P

My dear Sibthorpe

Sir Henry Bliss desires to know if any circular instructions as to the manner of carrying out inoculation with Prof Haffkine's prophylactic have been issued to district medical officers. If not, I am to request you to issue them now and to send a copy for the information of Government. Please see in this connection the telegraphic summary of Dr. Harvey's note on anti-plague inoculation in the Madras Mail of the 7' instant.

Yours sincerely

[illegible] 10/5/98.

Despd 11/5/98

[illegible] 10/5/98

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

~~CURRENT~~ D.O. No. 74

From The Surgeon General with the Govt of Madras

~~Order~~ Memo No 268 Pd 18-5-1898.

The Surgeon General is requested to send for reference a copy of his Standing Order No 41 of 1897

H T
18-5-98

Levy
16/5/98

Despd
18-5-1898

No.

Dated 13-5-1898

Received 14-5-1898

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Regarding inoculation

✓ 17/5/98

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

Plague

CURRENT No. 8058

await further reply for [illegible] weeks more [illegible] to D.O. on a sheet of paper [illegible] 27/5

no further commn has been recd up to 16/6/98

From Surgeon Major General C. Sibthorpe, C.B., F.R.C.P.,
Surgeon-General
with the Govt. of Madra

No. 7/136

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT * LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT *
1898

~~Order~~

Dated 25th May
Received 26-5-1898
Registered 26-5-1898
Enclosures 1
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding as desired a copy of Civil Medl Deptt Standing Order No 41 of 1897 re-Inoculation for Bubonic Plague

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

C. No 805

[1]

Plague

No. 7/136

Office of Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras,

Ootacamund ~~Madras~~, 25th May 1898.

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 & Municipal Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a copy of my Standing Order No 41 of 1897 as requested in your Memorandum No 26-P. dated 18th May 1898

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

C. Sibthorpe

Surgeon-Major-Genl
Surgeon-General
with the Govt. of Madras.

Enclosure No. 1 to Letter No. 3/134 d/25/1/98

Civil Medical Department, Madras.

Standing Order No. 41.

Inoculation for Bubonic Plague.

The following G.Os., No. 333 M., dated 1st March 1897, and No. 367 M., dated 4th March 1897, Local and Municipal, and letter No. 8 Sany.—734, dated 25th February, with copy of letter from Monsieur M. Haffkine, and G.O., No. 417 M., dated 8th March 1897, are republished for information and guidance of all District Medical and Sanitary Officers, Civil Surgeons and Presidency Medical Officers ~~for information and guidance~~.

(By order.)

D. SIMPSON, M.B., Surgeon-Captain,
Secretary, Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

Office of the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras,
Madras, 10th March 1897.

8/6/98

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.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), No. 730, dated 25th February 1897.

I am directed to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council a copy of the letters marginally noted from Monsieur W. M. Haffkine giving an account of experiments made with prophylactic and curative serum during an outbreak of plague in the jail at Bombay.

ENCLOSURE.

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

In view of the urgency of the case I have the honour to communicate the following information concerning the outbreak of plague in Her Majesty's House of Correction, Byculla, where a considerable portion of inmates had volunteered to undergo the prophylactic treatment, and where the first observations on the effect of this treatment have been collected.

Between the 23rd and 29th of January last, 9 cases of plague have occurred in the jail, of which 5 proved fatal, the population at the beginning of the outbreak numbering 345 souls.

The prophylactic treatment has been applied on the 30th January, 154 of a total 337 volunteering to be inoculated.

Occurrences on the day of inoculation.

In the forenoon of the day of inoculation 6 new patients have been admitted to the hospital suffering from plague; of these 3 proved fatal.

The inoculations were applied in the afternoon. One of the inoculated, Keshav Umar Shankar, prisoner No. 672, had at the time of inoculation a painful gland in the left groin; two others Abdool Karim, No. 1356, and Govind Pandoo, No. 1222, developed painful glands in the left axilla the same evening. These 3 cases have also proved fatal.

On the 1st day after inoculation there were—

Amongst 177 not inoculated prisoners 2 cases, of which one proved fatal.

Amongst 151 inoculated 1 case, who rapidly improved and recovered.

On the 2nd day after inoculation there were—

Amongst 172 non-inoculated 1 case, which proved fatal.

Amongst the inoculated—*Nil.*

On the 3rd day after inoculation there were—

Amongst 173 non-inoculated 1 case, which proved fatal.

Amongst the inoculated—*Nil.*

On the 5th day after inoculation there were—

Amongst 171 non-inoculated 1 case, which proved fatal.

Amongst 146 inoculated—*Nil.*

On the 6th day after inoculation there were—

Amongst 169 non-inoculated 1 case, which proved fatal.

Amongst the inoculated—*Nil.*

On the 7th day after inoculation there were—

Amongst the 169 non-inoculated 5 cases, of which 1 proved fatal.

Amongst 146 inoculated 1 case, who is alive.

Since the 6th instant, no more cases have occurred in the Jail.

The following is a tabulated form of the occurrences :—

Date of occurrences.		Amongst the non-inoculated.	Amongst the inoculated.
23rd to 29th January 1897.		9 cases, 5 fatal.	....
30th January 1897, the day of inoculation.	Forenoon before inoculation.	6 cases, 3 fatal.	....
	Afternoon after inoculation.	....	3 cases, fatal.
1st day after inoculation, 31st January 1897.		2 cases, 1 fatal.	1 case.
2nd day after inoculation, 1st February 1897.		1 case, fatal ..	....
3rd day after inoculation, 2nd February 1897.		1 case, fatal ..	....
5th day after inoculation, 4th February 1897.		1 case, fatal ..	....
6th day after inoculation, 5th February 1897.		2 cases, 1 fatal.	....
7th day after inoculation, 6th February 1897.		5 cases, 1 fatal.	1 case.
Total, after the day of inoculation.		12 cases, 6 fatal in an average daily strength of 173 non-inoculated.	2 cases, in an average daily strength of 148 inoculated.

The experience gained by the observation in this jail tends to show :—

1st—That the injection of 3 ccm. of the prophylactic seems to be sufficient to effect the desired protection, no repitition of inoculation being necessary to arrest the disease during an existing epidemic.

2nd—That the prophylactic is powerless to arrest the symptoms of plague already started, or which develop within a few hours, but there is the possibility of its influencing the disease in the incubation period in individuals infected 3 or 4 days previously.

3rd—That the time necessary for the plague prophylactic to produce the protective effect is shorter than in any preventive treatment known, this period being in the anti-cholera inoculation of 4 days, in vaccination against small-pox of 7 days, in the inoculations against anthrax of 12 days, in the inoculations against rabies of 15 days, and in the present treatment, apparently less than one day.

4th—The question remains open as to how long will the inoculated persons remain proof against the disease, and, therefore, in order to ensure the probability of a more lasting effect, it is advisable to apply repeated inoculations with doses higher than the above mentioned.

The above conclusions are temporary and refer only to the teaching of the particular outbreak in question. There remains fully the possibility of the future experience compelling us to modify the above conclusions, though the expectation is justifiable that the general bearing of the results as above detailed will remain unshaken.

A copy of this letter forwarded to the Municipal Comissioner for the City of Bombay.

From Mons. W. M. HAFFKINE, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Bombay, the 17th February 1897.

I have the honour to communicate the following information on the attempt at curative treatment, which has been made by means of the anti-toxine at present under preparation here at Siwree, during the outbreak of plague in Byculla jail.

A patient called Ganoo Balloo, admitted to the hospital since three days, has received one injection of anti-toxine, but died within 11 hours.

The following patients were selected for treatment immediately after their admission to the isolation shed, though after some time has elapsed since the onset of the disease:—

Admissions on the 30th January 1897.

Of six patients admitted in the morning, the two most serious, Jeeva Virchand and Syed Jonas Ali, were selected for the anti-toxic injection, the four milder left to the ordinary treatment.

Of the four milder, three have died within 2, 4 and 6 days. The two others, specially treated, have survived.

Admissions on the 31st January 1897.

Of the two cases admitted, the most serious one, Annahvishroa, has been selected for the special injection, the other milder has been left to the ordinary treatment.

The milder case ended fatally after 3 days' illness; Annahvishroa is alive.

Admissions on the 1st February 1897.

Of the five cases admitted, the two most serious, Kaloo Bhimsha and Keshao Umar, have been selected for the anti-toxic injections, the three milder left to ordinary treatment.

The two treated cases have ended fatally after 6 and 12 days' illness; of the not treated specially two died after 4 and 9 days.

II. Analysing the result in connection with the period elapsed between the onset of the attack and the beginning of the anti-toxic treatment, it appears that—

Out of the six patients treated, four have been taken for the special injections within 24 hours after attack, and two patients, after 2 and 3 days' illness.

Of the four patients admitted for treatment within 24 hours, three have survived, and one lived for 12 days.

The two admitted 3 and 2 days after attack, have died 11 hours and 4 days after beginning of treatment.

I believe, from the above results, that there is the possibility of the anti-toxic serum rendering service in the treatment of the disease.

At the present stage of the preparation, for producing any marked effect on the disease the following restrictions

impose themselves:—it is necessary to start the treatment within the first 24 hours, and a large number of repeated injections are required.

The possibility remains that, with the further maturation of the fluid, its power will increase, so as to effect an influence on older cases, and when used in smaller doses.

No serum can as yet be issued for the use of the general public.

From the Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{\text{8, Sanitary}}{\text{734}}$, dated 25th February 1897.

Order No. 367-M., dated 4th March 1897.

Communicated to the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner.

2. The Surgeon-General is requested to communicate this to all District Medical Officers and the Surgeons of Districts in Madras.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

From R. NATHAN, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Calcutta, the 25th February 1897, No. $\frac{\text{8, Sanitary}}{\text{734}}$.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of a letter and enclosures from M. Haffkine, the Bacteriologist who has been deputed to Bombay to make investigations connected with the plague, on the subject of the possibility of protecting the population against the plague by small-pox vaccination. I am to request that effect may be given to M. Haffkine's suggestion that the officers who certify cases and deaths of plague may be instructed to give information regarding the presence or otherwise, on the body of children and adults, of recent vaccination marks and marks from a natural attack of small-pox. I am further to request that any information collected in this manner may be communicated to the Government of India.

From W. M. HAFFKINE, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I have the honour to forward copy of a telegram from the Secretary of State for India, No. 4297, dated the 2nd instant, referring to the possibility of protecting the population against the plague by small-pox vaccination.

The following data bearing on the question have been furnished by the recent outbreak of plague in Her Majesty's House of Correction, Byculla.

At the outbreak of plague, on the 23rd of January last, there were in jail 345 inmates amongst whom there were no unvaccinated individuals.

One hundred and sixty-four had been revaccinated in the same jail between 22 and 325 days before the outbreak, and these, as shown below, happened to suffer from the plague to a slight extent more than the non-revaccinated.

Of the revaccinated, 84 have taken vaccination successfully and happened also to suffer from the plague more than the 82 who did not take well, having been vaccinated previously as shown by good marks on the arms.

Eighty-three were not revaccinated in the jail, but are pitted from an attack of small-pox.

Ninety-eight were not revaccinated in the jail, but had been vaccinated previously.

The following is the list of inmates who were attacked by plague during the present outbreak, from 23rd January last up to 6th instant, with details as regards vaccination against small-pox :—

Number in the Jail Register.	Name.	Statement as regard vaccination.	Transferred from the observation ward to the Plague Hospital.	Result.
977	Biva Bagu	Not rovaccinated lately ...	23rd January 1897 ...	Died on 27th January 1897.
1093	Rama Govind	Ditto ...	26th January 1897 ...	Died on 30th January 1897.
1359	Narayan Dhondu	Revaccinated on 30th December 1896 successfully.	27th January 1897 ...	Ditto.
1349	Adamji Allibhoy	Not revaccinated lately ...	Ditto.	
1235	Katan Lakundas	Revaccinated on 24th October 1896 unsuccessfully.	Ditto.	
1094	Ramgulab Ram Pratab	Not revaccinated; well pitted by small-pox.	Ditto.	
1247	Anton Salvador	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
1272	Balkrishna Mahadu	Revaccinated on 12th November 1896 successfully.	Ditto ...	Died on 30th January 1897.

Number in the Jail Register.	Name.	Statement as regard vaccination.	Transferred from the observation ward to the Plague Hospital.	Result.
1242	Ganoo Baloo	Revaccinated on 24th October 1896 successfully.	27th January 1897 ...	Died on 31st January 1897.
1336	Syed Jonas Ali	Revaccinated on 30th December 1896, modified result.	30th January 1897.	
1312	Vali Chand	Revaccinated on 12th November 1896 unsuccessfully.	Ditto ...	Died on 3rd February 1897.
1276	Hoossin Muhamad	Revaccinated on 12th November 1896 successfully.	Ditto.	
1310	Bishram Jairam	Revaccinated on 12th November 1896, modified result.	Ditto ...	Died on 5th February 1897.
1129	Ranji Joti Pawa	Not revaccinated lately ...	Ditto ...	Died on 1st February 1897.
1144	Jiva Virchand	Revaccinated on 28th August 1896 unsuccessfully.	Ditto.	

Number in the Jail Register.	Name.	Statement as regard vaccination.	Transferred from the observation ward to the Plague Hospital.	Result.
1224	Anna Vishram	Revaccinated on 24th October 1896 successfully.	31st January 1897.	
1229	Genoo Tessu	Revaccinated on 24th October 1896 unsuccessfully.	Ditto ...	Died on 4th February 1897.
672	Kessu Umar Shankar	Not revaccinated lately ...	1st February 1897 ...	Died on 5th February 1897.
1356	Abdeol Karim Gulam Hoosen ...	Not revaccinated; well pitted with small-pox marks.	Ditto ...	Died on 8th February 1897.
832	Rama Luxman	Not revaccinated lately ...	Ditto.	
1261	Kaloo Bhimsha	Revaccinated on 12th November 1896 successfully.	Ditto ...	Died on 12th February 1897.
1222	Govind Pandoo	Revaccinated on 16th November 1896 unsuccessfully.	Ditto ...	Died on 3rd February 1897.
1252	Jeywan Gunesh	Not revaccinated; well pitted with small-pox.	2nd February 1897 ...	Died on 11th February 1897.

Number in the Jail Register.	Name.	Statement as regard vaccination.	Transferred from the observation ward to the Plague Hospital.	Result.
988	Mahamad Hoosen ...	Revaccinated on 4th March 1896 successfully.	4th February 1897 ...	Died on 8th February 1897.
1238	Babuji Sambhaji	Not revaccinated; well pitted with small-pox.	5th February 1897 ...	Died on 7th February 1897.
1136	Manji Bagwan	Not revaccinated; well pitted with small-pox.	Ditto.	
1297	Dhondu Sukhia, leper ...	Not revaccinated; well pitted with small-pox marks.	6th February 1897.	
1332	Kaloo Luxmon	Not revaccinated	Ditto.	
749	Ganji Dongerji	Not revaccinated lately ...	Ditto ...	Died on 7th February 1897.
1267	Baloo Krishna	Revaccinated on 12th November 1896 unsuccessfully.	Ditto.	
1366	Shamrao Sittaram ...	Revaccinated on 30th December 1896 successfully.	Ditto.	
933	Munnoo Ibrahim	Revaccinated on 14th March 1896 successfully.	Ditto.	

(1) There were, therefore, 17 persons attacked, 9 fatally, to whom small-pox revaccination had been applied 28, 31, 38, 76, 77, 79, 79, 79, 81, 86, 95, 95, 99, 99, 155, 329, and 336 days before the plague attack, giving a percentage of attacks amongst the revaccinated of 10·4 per cent., and of deaths 5·5 per cent.

(2) There were 15 persons attacked, 8 fatally, to whom small-pox revaccination had not been applied lately, giving a slightly more favourable percentage of attacks, namely, 8·3 per cent., with also a slightly more favourable percentage of deaths, namely, 4·4 per cent.

(3) A comparison between the successfully and unsuccessfully revaccinated shows—

11 attacks among 84 successfully revaccinated, with 3 deaths, giving a percentage of attacks 13·1 per cent. and of deaths 7·1 per cent.

6 attacks amongst the 82 unsuccessfully revaccinated with 3 deaths, giving a more favourable percentage of attacks 7·3 per cent. and a more favourable percentage of deaths 3·6 per cent.

(4) A comparison between the non-revaccinated who had not had small-pox and the non-vaccinated who had gone through an attack of small-pox shows—

8 attacks amongst the 98 who had not had small-pox, with 5 deaths, giving a percentage of attacks 8·2, and of deaths 5·1 per cent.; and 7 attacks amongst 83 who had small-pox, with 3 deaths, giving a slightly less favourable percentage of attacks 8·4 per cent.; and a more favourable percentage of deaths 3·6.

It is obvious that no importance can be attributed to the small *differences* of the figures above, and the conclusion, for instance, that the application of revaccination, or particularly successful revaccination, predisposes to an attack of plague, or increases the mortality, or that an attack of natural small-pox increases the susceptibility to plague, or diminishes the mortality, would not be warranted, as—

First, these differences in the figures are small; and

Secondly, in certain figures, they neutralise each other by a contradictory bearing.

But the marked *similarity* in the proportions of attacks and deaths in the different groups tends to show that an attack of small-pox, or vaccination against small-pox, stand in no connection whatever with the susceptibility to the plague.

Notwithstanding this result, and in consideration of the communication from the Secretary of State for India, I have the honour to suggest that the officers appointed to certify cases and deaths of plague be instructed to answer, amongst other questions, one additional, concerning the presence or otherwise, on the body of children and adults, of recent vaccination marks and of marks from a natural attack of small-pox, by which measure, in the course of time, a larger material would be accumulated relating to the questions at issue.

II. With regard to the theoretical basis of the question, it has been found by Professor Klein in London, and afterwards confirmed and generalised by a series of observers, that the artificial introduction in certain ways of a virus of a given kind, and even of many neutral, not microbial products, had a temporary effect on the susceptibility of the organism to other virus, introduced in similar or modified way; but in no instance did this effect extend over a very limited number of days, and no specific modification, with regard to the other views, was demonstrable in the organism as the result of the treatment.

Judging, therefore, from the information accumulated up to now, a campaign of artificial preventive treatment to be started amongst the plague-stricken inhabitants is to be made with a vaccine of no other disease except with that derived from the plague virus itself.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, London, to the Governor of Bombay, dated 2nd February 1897.

It has been suggested with some scientific support that recent vaccination confers some immunity against other germ diseases besides small-pox. Suggestion might be laid before your scientific experts for enquiry whether recently vaccinated children enjoy any apparent immunity from plague and whether matter merits further verification.

No. 51, dated Malabar Point, the 3rd February 1897.

Endorsement by the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Copy forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No. 23345, dated the 4th February 1897.

Endorsement by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Forwarded with compliments to Professor Haffkine for favour of opinion.

Read the following letter from W. M. HAFFKINE, Bombay, dated 2nd March 1897.

In compliance with the order of the Government of India, No. 592, dated 19th February 1897, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Government of Madras, copies of my communications to the Government of India, referring to the protective treatment against the plague and to the experiments on curative treatment by anti-toxin serum.

2. The plague prophylactic can be issued from this laboratory in sealed tubes, in a state liable to be kept for long periods, without the probability of its losing power.

The curative serum prepared here is still under study.

ORDER—No. 417 M., dated 8th March 1897.

Communicated to the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner.

2. The Surgeon-General is requested to communicate this to all District Medical Officers and to the Surgeons of Districts in Madras.

3. The communications referred to in paragraph 1 of the letter read above were already circulated with G.Os., No. 333 M., dated 1st March 1897 and No. 367 M., dated 4th March 1897.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

1/805-Pop 1898

D.O. No 27 P. d/ 8-6-18

My dear Sibthorpe,

Your D.O. of the 13 May to Tremenheere, about inoculation. Have you heard from Bannerman and have any instructions as to the ~~method of performing~~ ~~any~~ the inoculation ~~is to be performed~~ been issued to District Medical Officers? Your S.O. No 44 of the 10 March 1897 appears to contain no such instructions.

Yours truly
G B 8/6/98

Seen
8/6/98

~~[illegible]~~

Instructions as to the doses of the prophylactic according to age & sex, the ~~syringe~~ instrument to be used, & other points connected with the operation are wanted.

Despd
10-6-1898

2

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

884

8

CURRENT No. 1050

~~Order~~ End No 66 P. d/ 16-7-1898

Returned for resubmission with a copy of D.O. d/ 15-6-98 which has not been received in this office, and also a copy of the Standing order now being printed. This letter should have been addressed to Stonehouse Hill & not Madras.

H. Fremantle
Secretary to Government

Lung
15/7/98

From
Surgeon-Major Genl. C. Sibthorpe
C.B., F.R.C.P.I.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt.
of Madras.

No. 7/269

Dated 8th July.
Received 14-7-1898
Registered 14-7-1898.
Enclosures
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that a Standing Order regarding the method of performing inoculation drawn up in this Office is now in the Press.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Enclosure No. 3 to Letter No. 299 | 27/7/98

C No 1050 P

[1]

No. 7/269/21

Office of Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras,
Ootacamund ~~Madras,~~ the 8 July 189 8

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,

Reminder to D.O. 27 P / 8-6-98

With reference to your reminder without number and date, I have the honor to refer you to my D.O. dated 15th June 1898 which is a reply to your D.O. No.27 P dated 8th June 1898 and to state that the Standing Order therein referred to is now in the Press.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C Sibthorpe

Surgeon-Major-General,
Surgeon-General with the Government
of Madras.

Public (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 1168 P

Read Cur: Nos, 1050 & 1168 P

Order No. 779 P. mis d/ 9.8.98.

Recorded. The S.G. is requested to send 3 spare copies of the Standing order. H T 9 8 98

Lys 9/8/98

To the Surgeon General. Q & O.

Note. The Copies are required for being put into file & for reference

Despd 10-8-1898

From

Surgeon-Major-General C. Sibthorpe,
C.B., F.R.C.P.I.,
Surgeon-General with the Government
of Madras.

No. 298.

Dated 27th July.

Received 11 - AUG 1898

Registered

Enclosures ~~4.~~ 2 & C. No 1050 Pub

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Returning with remarks his endorsement No. 66 P dated 16th July 1898 with a copy of his (Surgeon-General's) D.O. dated 15th June 1898 and a copy of Civil Medical Department Standing Order No. 99 dated 30th June 1898 on the use of Plague Prophylactics.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Enclosure No. 1 to letter No. 298 27/7/98

Ootacamund

15th June 1898.

My dear Tremenheere,

In continuation of my D.O. of the 13th May, I write to inform you that I have since received the accompanying printed copy of instructions for the use of the Plague Prophylactics from Bombay and am publishing it as a Standing Order for the information and guidance of District Medical Officers.

Yours Sincerely

(Signed) C. Sibthorpe,

Surgeon-Major-General,

Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

(True copy)

R.H. Elliot

Surgeon-Captain,

Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Madras
27th July 1898

1/1168 P of 1898

Duplicate Proof

Civil Medical Department, Madras.

Standing Order No. 99.

Bubonic Plague—Instructions for the use of the Plague Prophylactic.

THE following instructions for the use of the Plague Prophylactic are published for general information.

(By Order.)

R. H. ELLIOT, Surgeon-Captain,
Secretary, Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

Office of Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras,
Madras, 30th June 1898.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

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.

2/1168 Pof 1898

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 unsterilised 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 sterilised 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 unsterilised 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 2½ 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.*

These instructions and the various forms used by Dr. Haffkine in Bombay are sent out along with the supplies of prophylactic.

Sample copies of the three forms used by Dr. Haffkine are published below:—

INOCULATION FORM.

No.

Name in full— Sex— Age—

Caste—

Occupation or Title—

Birth-place—

Present Address—

General Health—

Date of Inoculation and Dose—

Remarks—

OBSERVATION SHEET.

Occurrences of Plague in houses inhabited by persons inoculated against the Plague.

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

CERTIFICATE FORM.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE RESEARCH COMMITTEE,

Bombay ______________ 189 .

____

__________years, has been inoculated against the Plague,

on______________________________

The inoculation causes fever and pain at the seat of inoculation, which last for a few days.

Member of the Bombay
Bubonic Plague Research Committee.

The three forms used are—

1. *Inoculation Form* for recording name, and particulars of each individual injected.
2. *Investigation Form* or observation sheets, for recording results in the families of persons, inoculated.
3. *Certificate Form* given to each person after inoculation, as the operation leaves no mark, it is important that an accurate Register of each case operated on should be kept. The inoculation forms serve this purpose, and should be arranged alphabetically at the close of each day. If a central station is fixed in each town, all papers should be sent there, arranged as above and then numbered consecutively, so that if any are missing the fact may be discovered. An alphabetical list should then be opened in a book giving number of paper and date of inoculation for each case; so that any enquiry as to whether a person has been inoculated or not, may be promptly answered by the production of the inoculation paper, where full particulars for identification will be found. This metho l was found to work well in Bombay.

The prophylactic serum, and the syringes may be obtained by submission of an indent on payment, to Professor Haffkine, Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay. The arrangement with the Government of Bombay is that the serum is supplied free within the Bombay Presidency and that a charge of half an anna per dose be levied on serum sent out of the Presidency. The prices of syringes (Roux Pallem) are as follows:—

10. c.c.	..	..	Rs. 18
20. c.c.	..	..	Rs. 24

C No 1168 O

[1]

No. 298

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras, the 27th July 1898.

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,

In returning your endorsement No. 66 P dated 16th July 1898, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of my D.O. dated 15th June 1898 and also a copy of Standing Order No. 99 dated 30th June 1898 as requested therein.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C Sibthorpe

Surgeon-Major-General,
Surgeon-General with the Government
of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. of 189 , dated from the

Current No. of 189 , dated from the

SUBJECT

Inoculation against plague

FOR ORDERS.

A Copy of the Surgeon-General's Circular ~~regarding~~ containing instructions regarding the use of the plague prophylactic has been obtained and is submitted for information.

[illegible] 4/8/98

~~H.~~ We have syringes, have we not? though not the H Roux kind.

H.T. 4 8 98

Yes - 20 syringes, of Pravaz pattern & 25 syringes, Dr. Roux's pattern. The latter must have reached Madras by this time

[illegible] 4/8

H.E. for informn.

H.T. 5 8 98

H.T. 6/8/98

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

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

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.