[L. & M.
2,000—13-6-96.]

# Local & Munl. (189 ) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**G.O., No.** 1371 M

**DATED** 4. 8. 98

DESPATCHED

INDEXED.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination

Informing the President, munl. commission Madras that the Sanitary commissioner's circular requiring candidates for the posts of — to produce certificates of having undergone a practical training in the vaccine institute at Bangalore was not intended to apply to the vaccination staff of the Madras municipality.

ions for the posts
of Deputy Inspectors of

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M.
1,000—13-6-98.

## Local & Munl. (189 ) Department.

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## BACK PAPERS.

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

## FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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…ions for the posts
of Deputy Inspectors of

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Local and Municip… …ent.

No 177

Misc ORDER. No. 1371 Muns d/ 4/8/98

The remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner in his letter read above, will be communicated to the President, Municipal Commission Madras, with the observations, that in the opinion of Government, the Sanitary Commissioner was amply justified in issuing his circular No.8/V of the 16" November 1897 to which exception was taken by the late Health Officer, and that it was not intended to apply to the vaccination staff of the Madras Municipality.

V.R.
28/7/98

H.T.
2 8 98

To
The President. M. C. Madras. ✓ P.O.
.. Sanitary Commissioner ✓ P.O.
Desp 8/8/98

ions for the posts of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination

17/0

were

Local and Municipal Department.

S. A

For orders if this should go to ~~H.E.~~ Ms Madras. The Secy has initialled the note for orders.

MHP 2/8/98

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For Orders.

In G.O. No.435 Public, dated 17th April 1897, dealing with certain proposals for the reorganization of the anitary Department in this Presidency, e Government observed that it was ossible for financial and other sons to carry out any broad scheme reorganization, as suggested by the tary Commissioner, but considered the proposal of Dr King ~~missioner~~ to enlist trained Sanitary Inspectors as Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, was an improvement, which was within the power of the Sanitary Commissioner himself to carry out. Not long after this, the Government, in its Proceedings No.1905 L, dated 5th October 1897, approved the proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner to authorize all local boards and municipal councils to obtain their supply of vaccine lymph from the Mysore Government Vaccine Institute at Bangalore, and stated that the adoption of this course would not only conduce, owing to the climatic advantages of Bangalore, to the constant supply of lymph of good quality, but would also be economical and render it unnecessary for Government or the

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ions for the posts
of Deputy Inspectors of
Vaccination

1710

Local and Municipal Department.

For Orders.

in G.O. 967 L
21-5-97 A

In G.O. No.435 Public, dated 17th April 1897, dealing with certain proposals for the reorganization of the Sanitary Department in this Presidency, the Government observed that it was impossible for financial and other reasons to carry out any broad scheme of reorganization, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, but considered that the proposal of Dr King ~~Commissioner~~, to enlist trained Sanitary Inspectors as Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, was an improvement, which was within the power of the Sanitary Commissioner himself to carry out. Not long after this, the Government, in its Proceedings No.1905 L, dated 5th October 1897, approved the proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner to authorize all local boards and municipal councils to obtain their supply of vaccine lymph from the Mysore Government Vaccine Institute at Bangalore, and stated that the adoption of this course would not only conduce, owing to the climatic advantages of Bangalore, to the constant supply of lymph of good quality, but would also be economical and render it unnecessary for Government or the

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cons for the posts of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination

17/0

Local and Municipal Department.

in G.O. 967 L / 21-5-97 A

For Orders.

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boards

boards to establish central vaccine institutes of their own in this Presidency. With reference to the two Government orders above quoted, the Sanitary Commissioner issued in November 1897, a circular requiring that candidates for the posts of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination should, in future, produce certificates of having passed the examination for Sanitary Inspectors (Intermediate examination in Hygiene with training in the Madras Medical College in theoretical and practical Hygiene) and a certificate from the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Vaccine Institute of being qualified in the practice of animal vaccination and preparation of animal lymph.

C Enclosure to C No 4295.M

2. With his letter read above, the President, Municipal Commission, Madras, forwards a letter from the late Health Officer (Dr. Cook), in which he points out that vacancies in the appointments of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination having hitherto been to a large extent filled from the vaccination staff of the Madras Municipality, it is to be expected that the best men in the department will go up for and pass the Sanitary Inspectors' test in order to qualify themselves for such appointments, that it will be a hardship on these men that they should be put to the inconvenience and expense of going to Mysore to learn vaccination, when candidates for the M.B. and L.M.S. examinations of the University are taught in the Madras Vaccination Department, and that it appears somewhat anomalous that the Deputy Inspector of the Madras Municipality under his (Health Officer's) direction should be held to be competent to train university graduates in medicine who undergo a six-weeks' training under him, but not to train Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, who in after life may be the subordinates of these graduates. Dr. Cook also points out that, reading the Sanitary Commissioner's circular with G.O. No.1905 L, dated 5th October 1897, the object of Dr. King appears to be to train Deputy Inspectors in the manufacture of lanoline paste, with a view to making the use of this preparation general throughout the Presidency, but that as in the scheme formulated by the Sanitary Commissioner it is proposed to get all the lanoline paste made in Mysore, there is no reason why Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination should understand its manufacture and the cultivation and preparation of vaccine lymph generally. — He adds that the arrangement approved in the said Government Order will have the effect of transferring to the Mysore Government the revenue of Rs.2,500 which the Madras Municipality now derives from the sale of glycerinated vaccine lymph and that glycerinated vaccine has been adopted by nearly every Government in Europe to the exclusion of every other preparation

C No 4295.M of 1897

B

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C No 4295.M of 1897

B

preparation and also forwards an extract from the British Medical Journal of the 30th October 1897, from which it appears that according to Dr. Monckton Copeman and Dr. Blaxall the careful preparation of vaccine lymph derived from the calf with glycerine "not only leaves the vaccine material as active as the lymph itself had been before the admixture, but that the glycerine exercises, in the course of four or five weeks of careful storage a germicidal influence on the extraneous microbes commonly met with in vaccine lymph, and that whatever conveniences may at times arise from the substitution for glycerine of either vaseline or lanoline, the two latter preparations cannot replace glycerine in the important influence which that substance possesses in destroying extraneous micro-organisms found in, or added to vaccine lymph, whilst leaving its activity for the purposes of vaccination absolutely intact." Dr. Cook further states that there is no reason to suppose that lanoline possesses superior advantages over glycerine in this country, which it does not possess in Europe and that as under the G.O. above referred to, the Sanitary Commissioner may ask the Municipal Commissioners of Madras to adopt lanoline and that, if there is any question of the Madras Municipality adopting lanoline, he should like to see a thorough trial made first of the comparative merits of the two preparations, not only as regards their relative preservative value, but

also

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also as regards their bactericidal power, which he considers is equally important.

Current No. 1773-M of 98.

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3. The Sanitary Commissioner, to whom Dr. Cook's letter was referred for remarks, states that Dr. Cook's reason for calling in question his circular of the 16th November 1897, viz: that the appointments of the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination have to a large extent been filled from the Vaccination staff of the Madras Municipality, is very weak, as only two such appointments have been made from the Municipality since 1890. As regards Dr. Cook's argument that he cannot see why when the Madras University permits Candidates for the M.B. & L.M.S. Examinations to undergo training at the Chintadripet Vaccination Depot, this ought not to suffice for the Vaccination Department, the Sanitary Commissioner observes that ~~that~~ and the appointment of Deputy Inspectors of vaccination in the Madras Municipality is in the hands of the President under G.O. No. 890, dated 4th September 1882, Public when he ordered that Candidates for the post of Deputy Inspectors of vaccination should proceed to the Mysore Government Vaccine Institute for training, he had not forgotten the existance of the comparatively petty municipal depot at Chintadripet and that in so directing he consulted the best interests of the public, seeing that there was no comparison between the opportunities for the practical training and scientific knowledge of conditions upon which success depends for correct cultivation of lymph in the

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Chintadripet

Chintadripet depot and those obtained in the Mysore Government vaccine institute, which supplies not only the Mysore Province, but numerous localities throughout the Indian Empire. He further states that Dr.Cook is absolutely in error in supposing that his (Dr.King's) sole reason, for advising Deputy Inspectors to undergo training at the Mysore Government Vaccine Institute, is that they may learn to make lanoline vaccine, as his real object is to see that the candidates have an opportunity to cultivate vaccine under conditions of advance that are not at present known in the Chintadripet depot and acquaint themselves with all known methods of preservation, including that by glycerine which Dr.Cook espouses. Turning to the remarks of Dr.Cook about the superiority of glycerinated lymph over lanoline paste, Dr.King observesthat to get a really sterile glycerinized vaccine it takes quite six weeks, although four weeks will see a considerable diminution and sometimes, a complete disappearance of extraneous microbes, that to use glycerinized lymph with the hope of securing freedom from extraneous organisms is out of the question, as it cannot be shown to retain its activity as lymph for the required period, that notwithstanding Dr. Copeman's statements to the contrary, according to Dr.Copeman himself "anhydrous lanoline", which is the only form that the Sanitary Commissioner has advised for use, has identically the same action as glycerine in killing extraneous organisms and that it remains to be seen how Dr.Copeman reconciles

their relative preservative value).

also

reconciles his present attitude with his former statements. He adds that Dr.Srinivasa Rao, the skilled bacteriologist, employed by the Mysore Government, has made experiments which are yet incomplete, showing the action of anhydrous lanoline to be the same as that claimed for glycerine, that he(Dr.Srinivasa Rao) confirms the statement made originally by Gottsein, that lanoline has the special virtue of being inimical to penetration by microbes, when exposed to air and that he(Dr.Srinivasa Rao) also supports the well proved fact that lanoline secures in a far greater measure the duration of the activity of vaccine in the climate of India. The Sanitary Commissioner does not therefore see the slightest reason to modify his opinion of the superiority of lanoline vaccine when used in this country as compared with glycerine, but adds that it was solely with the object of securing for the Presidency, lymph carefully cultivated so as to maintain in the highest perfection its protective power that he supported the utilization of the lymph obtained from the Mysore Government Vaccine Institute, that the fact of this Institute having after much experience elected to use lanoline is a mere incidental matter, that he has not, however, hesitated to assure any local body preferring glycerinized lymph that this can also be obtained from thence, that the fears of Dr.Cook, that the Sanitary Commissioner might ask the Municipal Commissioners to adopt lanoline, will never be be realized, as he is fully aware that the Madras Municipality is absolutely content with its present arrangements and he has no intention to disturb that feeling.

6. It is submitted that the Sanitary Commissioner was amply justified in issuing the circular in question and that the the Madras Municipality has no special grievance in the matter. The accompanying draft order ~~[illegible]~~ is submitted for approval.

V.R
13/1/98

28/1/98

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# Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4295M

Office of Sanitary Commissioner
No. 14 S
1-JAN.98
with the Government of Madras

No. 12 5-1-98
~~Order~~

TO BE RETURNED WITH REPLY.

Referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for remarks.

J. Tremenheere
Ag Secretary to Gr!

V.R
4/1/98

From
THE PRESIDENT,
Municipal Commission,
Madras.

H. No. 1223

Dated 11th December 1897
Received 13 DEC.-1897
Registered
Enclosures one
Spare copies

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

To
The Sanitary Commissioner

SUBJECT.

Submitting the Health Officer's remarks on the Sanitary Commissioner's Circular No. $\frac{8}{V}$ under G.O. No. 435 d/ 17th April/97 Public & G.O. No. 1905 L. d/ 5th October/97, L & M. which makes it compulsory for candidates for the posts of Dy Inspector of Vaccn. to pass the Sanitary Inspector's test & to produce from the Superintendent of the Guindy Govt Vaccine Institute a certificate of ~~my~~ being qualified in the practice of animal vaccination & preparation of animal lymph.

13/1/98

## BACK PAPERS.

| G. O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Go | 1905 | L | 5-10-97 |
| Go | 967 | L | 21-5-97 |

## FURTHER PAPERS.

| G. O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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Circular No. $\frac{8}{V}$

With reference to G.O.No.435 dated 17th April 1897 Public and G.O.No.1905 dated 5th October 1897 Local and Municipal, Candidates for posts of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination are informed that they must produce certificates of having passed the Examination for certificated Sanitary Inspectors (Intermediate examination in Hygiene with training in the Madras Medical College in theoritical and practical Hygiene) and a certificate from the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Vaccine Institute of being qualified in the practice of animal Vaccination and preparation of animal lymph.

(Sd) W.E.King, M.B.,
Surgeon Lt.Col.
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Fort St.George)
16th Nov.1897 )

To

The Deputy Inspector of Vaccination,
Madras Municipality.

Thro' The Health Officer,
Madras.

(True copy)

Health Officer, Madras Municipality.

8
11/12/97

1/4295-M of 1897

H. No.

**Municipal Office,**

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Madras, 11th December 1897.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
CURRENT
16 Dec/97

Enclosures. Circ G.O. 9674 21-5-97

Forwarded to Secretary to Govt: Local & Municipal Dept: with a copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's Circular
Geo. W. Moore
President
11.12.97

H. R: 1223

From Dr. J.N. Cook, D.P.H.,

Health Officer,

Madras Municipality.

To

The President,

Madras Municipal Commission.

Sir,

The Sanitary Commissioner's Circular No. 8/V under G.O. No. 435 dated 17th April 1897 Public and G.O. No. 1905 dated 5th October 1897 L & M. makes it compulsory for candidates for the posts of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination to produce certificates of having passed the examination for certificated Sanitary Inspectors and a certificate from the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Vaccine Institute of being qualified in the practice of animal vaccination and preparation of animal lymph.

Hitherto the appointments of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination have been to a large extent filled from the Vaccination Staff of the Madras Municipality and it is to be expected that the best men in the Department will go up for and pass the Sanitary Inspectors' Test in order to qualify for such appointments. It appears to me a hardship on these men that they should be put to the inconvenience and expense of going to Mysore to learn vaccination when candidates for the M.B., and L.M.S. examinations of the University are taught in the Department in which they have worked, and it appears somewhat anomalous that the Deputy Inspector of the Madras Municipality under my direction should be held competent to train University Graduates in Medicine who undergo a six weeks' course under him but not to train Deputy Inspectors who

in

in after life may be the subordinates of these Graduates.

Reading the Circular with G.O. 1905 L. it would appear that the object is to train Deputy Inspectors in the manufacture of lanoline paste with a view to making the use of this preparation general through out the Presidency. But as in the scheme of the Sanitary Commissioner it is proposed to get all the lanoline paste made in Mysore, there will be no reason why the Dy. Inspectors should understand its manufacture and the cultivation and preparation of vaccine lymph generally. At present the Madras Municipality derives an annual income of about Rs.2500 by the -- sale of glycerinated vaccine, and I should naturally be sorry to see this revenue handed over to the Mysore Government. Moreover glycerinated vaccine has now been adopted by nearly every Government in Europe to the exclusion of every other preparation. The following extract from the British Medical Journal of October 30, 1897 shows the opinion of the English L.G.B. authorities on its value:-

Glycerinated Calf Lymph.

> " In printing a report jointly written by Dr. Monckton Copeman and Dr. Blaxall on the subject of glycerinated calf--- lymph in his annual report for 1895-96, Sir Richard ~~Thorne~~ Thorne makes the following observations: ""The issue of the report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination gives importance to certain experiments which have been made from--- time to time as to the admixture of glycerine with vaccine lymph. For more than a quarter of a century it has been an occasional practice to add glycerine to lymph, both of animal and human origin; and it had gradually come to be observed that the augmentation thus secured in the quantity of lymph available could often be attained without diminution in the active prpeeties of the lymph. But it was not until 1891, when Dr. S. Monckton Copeman, now one of the medical inspectors of the Board, read a paper on the subject before the International Congress of Hygiene, held in London last year, that it came to be understood that the ca[illegible]eful preparation, with glycerine, of vaccine lymph, wh[illegible] had been derived from the calf, not only left the resulting

in after life may be the subordinates of these Graduates.

Reading the Circular with G.O. 1905 L. it would appear that the object is to train Deputy Inspectors in the manufacture of lanoline paste with a view to making the use of this preparation general through out the Presidency. But as in the scheme of the Sanitary Commissioner it is proposed to get all the lanoline paste made in Mysore, there will be no reason why the Dy. Inspectors should understand its manufacture and the cultivation and preparation of vaccine lymph generally. At present the Madras Municipality derives an annual income of about Rs.2500 by the -- sale of glycerinated vaccine, and I should naturally be sorry to see this revenue handed over to the Mysore Government. Moreover glycerinated vaccine has now been adopted by nearly every Government in Europe to the exclusion of every other preparation. The following extract from the British Medical Journal of October 30, 1897 shows the opinion of the English L.G.B.authorities on its value:-

Glycerinated Calf Lymph.

> " In printing a report jointly written by Dr.Monckton Copeman and Dr.Blaxall on the subject of glycerinated calf--- lymph in his annual report for 1895-96, Sir Richard ~~Thorne~~ Thorne makes the following observations: ""The issue of the report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination gives importance to certain experiments which have been made from--- time to time as to the admixture of glycerine with vaccine lymph. For more than a quarter of a century it has been an occasional practice to add glycerine to lymph, both of animal and human origin; and it had gradually come to be observed that the augmentation thus secured in the quantity of lymph available could often be attained without diminution in the active prperties of the lymph. But it was not until 1891, when Dr.S.Monckton Copeman, now one of the medical inspectors of the Board, read a paper on the subject before the International Congress of Hygiene, held in London last year, that it came to be unders[illegible] that the ca[illegible] -ful preparation, with glycerine, of vaccin[illegible] ymph, which had been derived from the calf, not only left he r

vaccine material as active as the lymph itself had been before the admixture, but that the glycerine exercised, in the course of four or five weeks of careful storage of the material, a germicidal influence on the extraneous microbes commonly met with in vaccine lymph, when pathogenic microbes such as the bacillus of diphtheria, the bacillus of tubercle, and the streptococcus of erysipelas were purposely mixed in considerable quantity with the lymph material, these organisms were found to be destroyed in a month or less, in a lymph emulsion containing some 30 to 40 per cent of glycerine. In Appendix C, Dr.Copeman gives an account of the history of this subject, and he relates some of the experiments which he and Dr.Blaxall have carried out in certain studies they have made in this matter. Dr.Blaxall also records a series of experiments which he has recently made for the purpose of the Board on the action of glycerine, vaseline, and lanoline on "pulp" derived from vaccine inoculations on the calf. These experiments go to confirm the results obtained by Dr.Copeman when working with an emulsion of glycerine and vaccine lymph. They further show that, whatever conveniences may at times arise from the substitution for glycerine of either vaseline or lanoline, these two latter preparations cannot replace glycerine in the important influence which that substance possesses in destroying extraneous micro-organisms found in or added to vaccine lymph, whilst leaving its activity for the purposes of vaccination absolutely intact. Since 1891 several European Governments have undertaken the preparation of glycerinated vaccine lymph. After storage for a sufficient time the resulting emulsion has to pass the test of a bacteriological examination, and it is then issued for the purposes of vaccination. The whole subject is being further investigated".

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vaccine material as active as the lymph itself had been before the admixture, but that the glycerine exercised,, in the course of four or five weeks of careful storage of the material, a germicidal influence on the extraneous microbes commonly met with in vaccine lymph, when pathogenic microbes such as the bacillus of diphtheria, the bacillus of tubercle, and the streptococcus of erysipelas were purposely mixed in considerable quantity with the lymph material, these organisms were found to be destroyed in a month or less, in a lymph emulsion containing some 30 to 40 per cent of glycerine. In Appendix C, Dr.Copeman gives an account of the history of this subject, and he relates some of the experiments which he and Dr.Blaxall have carried out in certain studies they have made in this matter. Dr.Blaxall also records a series of experiments which he has recently made for the purpose of the Board on the action of glycerine, vaseline, and lanoline on "pulp" derived from vaccine inoculations on the calf. These experiments go to confirm the results obtained by Dr.Copeman when working with an emulsion of glycerine and vaccine lymph. They further show that, whatever conveniences may at times arise from the substitution for glycerine of either vaseline or lanoline, these two latter preparations cannot replace glycerine in the important influence which that substance possesses in destroying extraneous micro-organisms found in or added to vaccine lymph, whilst leaving its activity for the purposes of vaccination absolutely intact. Since 1891 several European Governments have undertaken the preparation of glycerinated vaccine lymph. After storage for a sufficient time the resulting emulsion has to pass the test of a bacteriological examination, and it is then issued for the purposes of vaccination. The whole subject is being further investigated".

to be acknowledged by the [illegible]
[illegible] cover of G.O.

There is no reason to suppose that lanoline possesses superior advantages over glycerine in this country which it does not possess in Europe, though I am aware that the annual statistics of vaccination for the Presidency show an apparent one. I say an apparent one because the results obtained with lanoline-paste made in a good climate under skilled supervision are contrasted with those obtained with glycerinated vaccine made not only in the Madras Municipality but in various moffussil stations not possessing such advantages of climate and under less skilled supervision. As under the G.O. referred to the Sanitary Commissioner may ask the Municipal Commissioners of Madras to adopt lanoline, I do not think I am going outside my legitimate sphere in referring to the relative merits of the two preparations, and if there is any question of our adopting lanoline-paste, I should like to see a thorough trial made first of the comparative merits of the two preparations not only as regards the preservative value of lanoline and glycerine but also as regards their bactericidal power, which is in my opinion equally important.

J. Nield Cook.
Health Officer,
Madras Municipality.

11/12/97

reason

to [illegible] the [illegible]
under cover of G.O. [illegible]

# Local & Munl. (1898.) Department.

**CURRENT No.** 1773 M

DEP SECY TO GOVT
23 MAY 98
PUBLIC & REV

**From**
The Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

***Order***

**No.** 1130/S.

**Dated** 21st May 1898.

**Received**

**Registered**

**Enclosures** C. No 4295 M 7 97
returned.

**Spare copies.**

## SUBJECT.

Submitting remarks with ref to Endorsement of Govt No 12 dated 5th January 1898 on letter from the President Municipal Commission Madras submitting the Health officer's remarks on Sanitary Commissioner's circular No 8 under G.O. No 435 dated 17-4-98 and G.O. No 1905 L dated 5-10-97 which makes it compulsory for candidates for the posts of Dy Inspr of Vaccn to pass the Sanitary Inspector's test and to produce a certificate from the Mysore Govt Vaccine Institute of being qualified in the practice of animal Vaccn.

T.A. 23/5/98 S/6.

PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Endt 12/98 &c | | | |

FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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to [illegible] acknowledging the [illegible] under cover of G.O.

[2000—18-2 98.]

No. 1130/8

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,

Fort St. George, 21st May 1898.

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

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT
CURRENT No. 1773 M

Enclosure.

SIR,

With reference to your endorsement No 12 dated 5 January 1898, I have the honor to observe that the late Health Officer of Madras, Dr Cook, founds his right to appeal to Government on matters concerning the internal administration of the Vaccination Department that is supposed, up to date, to be under my control, on the ground that men under his charge will be subject to hardship, because "hitherto the appointment of Deputy Inspectors has been to a large extent filled from the Vaccination staff of the Madras Municipality." I have never yet heard

satisfact

reason

satisfactory solution of the problem of what constitutes a "crowd," and I confess I am equally at a loss to understand what Dr Cook means by the Vaccination Department being "filled to a large extent" &c &c. Off and on, I have now been connected with the Sanitary Department since 1890. Since that period — anterior to the assumption of the Health Officership by Dr Cook — there have been only *two* appointments made from the Madras Municipality to a Department consisting of 55 Deputy Inspectors and subject to very frequent changes. Beyond this, I gave an appointment — inferior to that of the Deputy Inspector's grade — for which my nomination was asked — in a locality *out of the Presidency* to a third Madras Municipal man. Dr Cook's claim to interference on this ground, therefore, seems to me remarkably slender; it is further particularly incongruous, having regard to the spirited demand for independence

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to [illegible] accordingly [illegible] under cover of G. O. No 890 dated 4 September 1882 Public

2. He places the opinion at disposal that he cannot see why when the Madras University permits its candidates to appear for training at the Chindadpatt depôt, this ought not to suffice for the vaccination Department. Personally I am sorry to hear that the Madras University is so easily satisfied. It is certainly no fault of mine; as I have, since 1891 strenuously advised the formation of a Vaccine Institute for Madras, on lines worthy of the Government of a great Presidency, and in accordance with modern requirements of animal vaccination. Had this been done, Madras would have anticipated the action of to-day by the Local Government Board of England after receipt of advice of a Royal Commission that sat for over six years. However,

whe[illegible]s attention to the inutility of

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[illegible] to the Mysore Government Vaccine Institute, I had not forgotten the existence of the comparatively petty Municipal depôt at Chindadripett; yet, I had not the slightest hesitation in coming to the conclusion that in directing certificates in future be obtained at the Mysore Government Vaccine Institute, I consulted the best interests of the public; there being no possibility of comparison with the opportunities for the practical training, and of scientific knowledge of conditions, upon which success depends for correct cultivation of lymph in the depôt at Chindadripett with those obtained in the important Vaccine Institute of the Mysore Government, which supplies not only the Mysore Province but numerous localities throughout the Indian Claim. i.e. part however where ground, [illegible] that Government will rule remarkably [illegible] particularly incongruous, having regard to the spirited demand for independence

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quite that in attempting [illegible] of this nature the Health Officer of Madras is exceeding his functions. I have much difficulty in satisfying my own conscience in my work; the difficulty would become insuperable, if I were to have to ask the advice of the Municipal Health Officer of Madras as to whom I should appoint and whom not, and what qualifications they should possess, and what not. Indeed, if the Health Officer is to be the Mentor of the Sanitary Commissioner, there can be no reason why, to secure uniformity, the Municipal Engineer should not also be asked to advise the Chief Engineer as to choice of his subordinates. Of course, the latter may not be equally in need of help as myself; still, the precedent having been allowed, it would be for the Municipal Engineer to form conclusions as to when and whom to advise.

4. Finally, Dr Cook draws attention to the inutility of

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the conclusion that deputy inspectors should go to Bangalore for the express purpose of learning how to preserve lymph with lanoline. On what data he arrived at that conclusion as to my personal intentions, I do not know; certainly not from his making any official reference to me on the point. As a fact, they will be made acquainted with all known methods of preservation - including that by glycerine which Dr Cook espouses. Dr Cook then quotes the recent report of Drs Monckton Copeman and Blaxall, and proceeds to offer advice as to the nature of lymph the Municipality should adopt, in case the Sanitary Commissioner should recommend the use of lanoline-vaccine! I may say that for obvious reasons this is a fear that will never be realized. However, the facts dealt with in that Report are not so simple of application as Dr Cook would have it believed. Dr Copeman claims that in glycerine all "extraneous

a matter organisms." disappear. This would be an excellent thing if it could also be reckoned upon that the surface and even the inner layers of a child's skin, and the instruments used were also free from "extraneous organisms." But, putting these small facts aside, I freely admit the choosing of a preservative medium that would kill those organisms in the vaccine at the time of gathering would be an advantage not to be thrown away lightly. Now, to get rid of the streptococcus of erysipelas - as to the presence of which, by the way, Dr Copeman uniformly in his various reports on this subject brings forward no better evidence than the statement that there is a single instance on record - it takes 18 days. To get a really sterile glycerinized vaccine, it takes quite six weeks, although four weeks will see a considerable diminution and sometimes a complete disappearance of extraneous microbes. Within

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[illegible] in that Deputy Inspectors [illegible] brought "extraneous organisms" still *flourish* in glycerine; yet, unfortunately, 14 days is the outside period that the Chindadrepett depôt claims for the activity of its vaccine, whilst in practice, experience shows the duration of useful activity is considerably shorter. If we had to wait for the necessary period for Chindadrepett glycerine lymph to be sterilized, therefore, the only valuable part of the issue would be the tube in which the vaccine is contained. To use glycerinized lymph with the hope of securing freedom from "extraneous organisms" – granting that this subject is of anything like the importance that recent statements would imply – in this Presidency, is therefore out of the question, for the simple reason that it cannot be shown to retain its activity as lymph for the necessary period. But, Dr Cook is evidently not aware that, notwithstanding Dr Copeman's statements to

this is a matter [illegible] which I shall make public [illegible] the same as that cl[illegible] for glycerine. Further, he confirms the statement made originally by Gottstein, and which first drew my attention to this then (1890) new substance in the market, and made me think it might prove suitable as a preservative of vaccine – for which purpose I was the first to use it – namely, that lanoline has the special virtue of being inimical to penetration by microbes when exposed to air; he also supports the well proved fact that lanoline secures in a far greater measure the duration of the activity of vaccine in the climate of India. Under these circumstances, I see not the slightest reason, at present, for modifying my opinion of the superiority of lanoline vaccine when used in this country as compared with glycerine.

6. I may add that Dr Cook is absolutely in error in supposing that my sole reason

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It remains to be seen how Dr Copeman reconciles his present attitude with his former statements.

5. In this connection, I may state that Dr Sreenevassa Rao, the skilled Bacteriologist employed by the Mysore Government, has made experiments which are as yet incomplete, but which will ultimately be communicated to Government, if this be permitted by the Government of Mysore, showing the action of anhydrous lanoline as originally held by Dr Copeman upon "extraneous organisms" is

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In his paper before the International Congress of Hygiene at Budapest, September 1894, Dr Copeman reaffirms his observation on the action of lanoline in the following terms:—

"If however, previous to
"making a plate cultivation,
"the lymph has been intimately
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"of either glycerine or anhydrous
"lanoline

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to the contrary, according to Copeman himself, lanoline has *identically the same action as glycerine* in killing "extraneous organisms." Dr Copeman is careful in his reports in which this statement occurs to say that he used "anhydrous lanoline," and this is the only form that I have advised. In his combined report with Dr Blaxall to the Local Government Board, it is stated that a form known as "Pure lanoline" was employed in his experiments. Where this was manufactured or what its claim to purity was, I do not know, but I am very well aware that there are some curious brands in the market, and I think I rightly assume that if the variety experimented with had been "anhydrous", it would have been duly so stated by the experimenter. As a fact, I use only a specially prepared bran by a special maker. However, this

reason for advising that my Deputy Inspectors should undergo training at the Mysore Government Institute is that they may learn to make lanoline-vaccine. This in my opinion is a comparatively trivial matter. I have been long absolutely weary of the subject of the virtue of lanoline *versus* glycerine, and care not what substance is adopted for use - *Chacun a son goût*. What I do demand applicants for new appointments being sent there for, is that they may have an opportunity of learning to cultivate vaccine under conditions of advance that are not at present known in the Chindadrepelt Depôt. It was solely with the object of securing for the Presidency lymph *carefully cultivated so as to maintain in the highest perfection its protecting powers* that I supported [illegible]zation of the Mysore

Vaccine Institute (G. O. No. 1905 L dated 5th October 1897) That this Institute has, after much experience, elected to use lanoline is a mere incidental matter. I have not hesitated to assure any Local Body preferring glycerinized lymph that this can also be obtained from thence. Moreover, I was fully aware that the Madras Municipality is absolutely content with its present arrangements. I had no intention to disturb that feeling.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obed Servt
W G King
Surgn Lt Col.
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

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