

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

(1899)

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1181

Dated 1/5/99

Despatched

Indexed

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inoculation

Distributing copies of the lecture
delivered by Dr. Bannerman, on
— at Kocur on the 16th Decr 98.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.	No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.	No.	Date.

S. L. Buckley
with the lecturer's emblem.

Plague Commissioner's Office,

Dated 1st May 1899.

No. 1181

Memorandum.

Two copies of a lecture on inoculation delivered by Major Bannerman, I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, are herewith forwarded to
for information.

Per Mr. S. C. S. S. S.
1/5/99

For Plague Commissioner.

All Collectors (except Madras and Salem) with two copies each.

The President, Municipal Commission, Madras, with two copies.

PMR-
1.5.99

1/5/99

with the lecturer's emblems

PLAGUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Chd. 4280
Jt 509
(1899)

Note.

In the copy received from Dr. Bannerman, the lecture was printed in English, whereas in the copy received from the C.M.R. the Tamil translation has not been printed. ~~It is~~ The Progs. alteration made in the Letter by Dr. Bannerman in the Ref. copy he sent to us should be made in all the copies now recd from the C.M.R. It is submitted that they may be distributed to all the Collectors (Salem included) & the President M.C. at 2 copies to each. The Collectors may be requested to publish the lecture in their Districts with the vernacular translation for the information of the public.

CURRENT No. 4509

only 49 copies
are received
mid.
26/4/99

From The Collector of Salem

Dis. No. 806
Plague

Dated 23rd April '99

Received 25 APR 1899

Registered 25-4-99

Enclosures 50 Sent Separately

Spare copies

SUBJECT small all copies

Forwarding 50 copies of the Lecture on "Translation" by Dr. Bannerman.

From the note at the end of the copies, it appears that this is a reprint issued after receipt of P.C.'s requisition. If the lecture is to be republished in all the Collectors, it may be translated in the vernacular & then issued from the first press machines. Otherwise each C.M.R. will have to translate & print the lecture i.e. the work will have to be done 20 times over.

No 11818
26/4/99
Two copies of the lecture delivered by Major B. are herewith forwarded for information.

To all C.M.Rs (except Salem) with 2 copies each.
President M.C. with 2 copies
To all Collectors (except Salem) with 2 copies each.
To all Collectors (except Salem) with 2 copies each.
To all Collectors (except Salem) with 2 copies each.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

PLAGUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

(1899)

CURRENT No. 4280

From Dr. Bannerman,
Bombay.

Order

Def. on C. no 4280 per 9/4/99

No.

To The Collector, Salem.

Dated 18-4-99

Sir, I have the honor

Received 18-4-99

to request that you

Registered 18-4-99

will be good enough to

Enclosures

furnish me with 50 printed

Spare copies

copies of Dr. Bannerman's

lecture on 'Inoculation'

delivered on the 16th Decr

last, at Hosur.

O.C. Thames.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of
lecture delivered by him
at Hosur on the subject
of 'Inoculation'

19/4/99

O.C. 4

Despd 19.4.99

Mid
18/4/99

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

Lecture delivered by Dr. Bannerman, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the several advantages of Inoculation in the hall of the Middle School, Hosur, Salem Dt., on the 16th December 1898. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. B. Clegg, Collector of the district.

MR. CLEGG:—Dr. Bannerman will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Inoculation." I hope you will all hear it with the attention it deserves.

Dr. Bannerman:—

Chairman and Gentlemen! I have been asked to deliver a lecture on the subject of "Inoculation" for Plague. Now, there are three principal ways by which we may try to prevent any epidemic: (1) we may try to prevent it from coming amongst us, (2) we may wait until it does come among us and then try if we can escape from it, or (3) we may make the people immune against the disease. Now, as the time is somewhat late, I shall not deal much with the first two. The first is to prevent the epidemic from coming amongst us. Now you all know that in spite of all the efforts made by the Government to check its spreading, plague has unfortunately come to our neighbourhood. The second method is to try and cure the disease after the man is attacked. Now unfortunately no one has yet found any cure for plague. You are all aware that when we are suffering from malarial fever or ague, we take quinine. That is, because, we all know that it is the specific cure for that disease. In this sense we know no specific cure for plague. We can do a great deal for plague patients in a hospital, if we are provided with a sufficient number of nurses and good doctors to attend on these and many lives can be saved in this way. The third method is to immunise the people. Now what do we mean when we say immunising a population? The older people amongst us will remember that, in India, 30 years ago, small-pox was very prevalent and people were all ignorant of the effects of vaccination against small-pox. If we look around the room, we can see the faces of all the young people quite free from any disfigurement, while those of the older generation are many of them marked with small-pox scars. Why is that? The answer is very simple i.e., the people now a days have accepted the value of vaccination and they raise no objection to it now, and that is why these men are saved from small-pox. It is not because that there are no small-pox germs in the country, that we do not suffer much from small-pox now. The bodies of the young people are made proof against the disease by vaccination; well, that is what we mean when we say the population is immunised against an attack of that disease. I can now prove to you that we have, in Dr. Haffkine's method of inoculation, secured a similar preventive measure for plague, as we have for small-pox in vaccination. Now, in order that you may understand the effects of inoculation, I must tell you that all the infectious diseases—plague, small-pox, cholera, typhoid fever &c. are each one of them caused by a separate kind of germ. Each disease is caused by one particular seed. You know quite well that if you take rice and sow it in the ground, you don't get a cholera crop. Now if any of you unfortunately get some cholera seeds sown in your body, you don't get plague but you will get cholera. In the same way if you get the plague seeds sown, you will get plague and not cholera. In order to prevent any of these seeds growing in our bodies, we have to find out a particular kind of vaccination or inoculation for each disease. Now, it was 102 years ago that Dr. Jenner found out vaccination for small-pox. In the same way, 2 years ago Dr. Haffkine in Bombay found out a way to inoculate against plague. Now, we are all accustomed to the vaccination for small-pox. If any of you had lived 100 years ago you would have found the people troubled very much by small-pox and yet they were fighting against the vaccination just as they do now against inoculation for plague. You must have seen by the accounts in newspapers what happened at Hubli and what is now happening in Bangalore and Dharwar. If you go there, you will see people crowding, asking and begging to be inoculated and in Dharwar there is even the curious sight of people each one coming with a two-anna piece to pay for inoculation. Now, I shall explain to you how this inoculation material is made and describe the operation of inoculation. Now I hold in my hand a bottle of fluid containing a large collection of plague germs. If any of you, now, unfortunately get plague germs in your body, the germs will grow inside and create poison and thus you will die. Now, why is it, when I inject the germs in this bottle into your body, you don't die? The reason is this. All the plague seeds in this bottle are dead. You know quite well that if you take rice seeds, boil them and then sow them, you won't get a crop. In the same manner the plague seeds in this bottle are boiled, and so the seeds, when injected into your body, cannot grow and they can create no new poison. Now during the process of preparing the materials, these plague seeds in this bottle have been allowed to grow for six weeks. During these six weeks they grew and did what all living beings do. We living beings are born, we grow up, we have children and all the time we eat and we excrete and then we die. Just in the same way, these little plague germs have been growing and increasing in number, and excreting material in this bottle. A man dies of plague, not because he has so many hundreds of thousands of plague germs in his body, but because these plague germs are excreting some poison into his body, from the effect of which he dies. When a person is fortunate enough to recover from an attack of plague, he will seldom be attacked again. Why this is, we do not exactly know. We may say that his body has now become incapable of nourishing the plague germs.

with the lecturer's compliments

M.B.

Suppose in a village of 2,000 inhabitants we inoculated 1,000. If plague should then enter that village, how many will be attacked and how many will die among the inoculated, and how many among the non-inoculated? Supposing the disease to prevail as it did in Undhara, where, as will be shown afterwards, a very exact experiment was carried out, we should find 62 attacks with 60 deaths among the non-inoculated, while among those inoculated 16 would

[illegible]

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(Signed) ROBERT B. CLEGG,
Ag. Collector.

No.

23rd. april 1899.

FROM

To

SIR,

I have the honor to be,

Der

Yours most obedient Servant

Her ag Collector

Copied by AL 2 May
26. 4/89

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

189

23rd April

George & Co.

and

George

- 12th St George

I have the honor to acknowledge the

- and the 20 copies of the lecture are

"The Lecture" delivered by the lecturer

- and as there are no more left in stock

letter No 22 of the 19th inst.

I have the honor to

from your obedient servant

Yours and Obedient Servant