

9-6-m/

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

(1899)

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 182

Dated 20/1/99

Despatched

[Despatch Abstract.]

Plague at Hooper

According remarks of the San'y. Comr. on
the report of the death of a girl of ten years by
a few days after inoculation.

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.	No.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.	No.	Date.

PLAGUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. (1899)

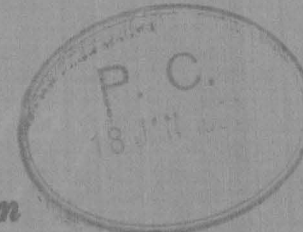
CURRENT No. 750

Progs.
Letter.
Ref.

No 182 8/20/1/99

Recorded

MS 20



From

The Sanitary Commission
for Madras.

No. 135/s.

Dated 13th January 1899.

Received 18. 1. 1899

Registered 19. 1. 1899

Enclosures C.M. 2248 of 1898

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting remarks with
reference to his Hon. Reference on
Current No. 2248 dated 14th Decem-
ber 1898 regarding report of
plague at ...

BACK PAPERS.

No.	Date.
927	17. 12. 98
go 1345 P	21. 10. 98

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.

[2,000-18-2 98.]

No.

135
S.

From

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

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE

Plague Commissioner
Madras

Enclosure.

SIR,

With reference to your endorsement N^o 2248 dated 14 Decr. 1898, I have the honor to inform you that having had the opportunity of proceeding again to Hospet, with regard to the present outbreak of plague there, I have been in a position to ascertain personally the facts of the case. The child referred to was inoculated by me. It was remarkably young for its age. This being so, I made a special point of estimating the dose of the prophylactic to be injected. I estimated the child's weight to be roughly the sixteenth of an adult - the weight of the body being the only safe guide instead

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,

Camp Bellary, 13 Jan 1899
Fort St. George,

C. No 750.

instead of, as presumed by you,
that because the child was 10 years
of age I should necessarily have
injected $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. Here are Dr.
Haffkine's rules referring to
a full adult dose of the same
strength (maximum dose for
an adult ($3\frac{1}{2}$ c.c.)) as the brew
used by me:-

? no. 1000
these were
referred to the
history.
Show letter
The S.C. apparently
refers to O. C. doing
perhaps in the letter
file

"For an adult man in average
"state of health 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. (15 minims
"counting for 1 c.c.) are to be injected
"under the skin of the flank or
"arm. For a woman the dose is
"2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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. + + +"

But, having arrived at what I
thought would correspond with
the full dose for the child's weight
(.62 c.c.), I decreased the dose so as-
certained to .50 c.c., in view of its
obviously fragile constitution; that
is, in short, it received one half
the full dose for a child of 10 years
of age. This is in my humble
opinion, all that the child would

bear, without the exhibition of
undue symptoms. It has been
suggested to me by an impor-
tant official that because I
gave the child a dose below the
standard for its age, in being ex-
posed to contagion, it contracted
plague; that is, the inoculation
was inefficiently conducted. Now,
as a fact, the child, as stated
in the Civil Apothecary's letter and
again, in a letter to me by Cap-
tain Parera I.M.S., distinctly
underwent the reactionary fever
of inoculation during a period
of three days. This being so, this
ungenerous lay criticism may
be put aside, as the only available
sign of sufficiency of dose, is
the obtaining of reactionary
fever. After the third ^{day} of in-
oculation fever, there was an in-
terval of freedom from fever
when plague exhibited its pre-
sence, on the 7 day after in-
oculation. This period was clearly
within the incubation period of
plague. Either, therefore, I intro-
duced into the child the living
plague microbe by injection of

the prophylactic and so induced the disease, or the disease was contracted naturally. Having regard to the great care with which Mr. Haffkine prepares his prophylactic, with special reference to the effectual killing of the microbe by heat, this idea may at once be put aside as untenable - strengthened, as it is, by the fact that the child was inoculated with the content of the same bottle as several others. But, it has been ascertained that on the third day after the appearance of plague in the child, the mother was attacked with that disease. Both cases of plague, therefore, occurred within a period from the date of inoculation that would have allowed a common source of infection to which they were exposed. Here, I need hardly remark that inoculation during incubation of plague cannot arrest development of the disease.

What this ^{source} of infection was, it has not been possible to ascertain. Undoubtedly the mother

But did he
ask me
any?

had the opportunity of receiving members of the Southern Mahratta Railway Staff in his house who came from infected areas in the Bombay Presidency, and, possibly, also of receiving articles thence. The shed in which the child played within the station was specially liable to have deposited upon it plague bacilli by passengers or goods. The subsequent history of the plague epidemic in Hospat also points to the possibility of other sources of infection.

Thank the honor to be
Sir

Your most obed. Servt

W. H. Haffkine

Sanitary Commissioner

Sanitary Commissioner

child the fourth time, when I found distinct swellings in both axillae.

The child has been branded at the bases of the thumbs and great toes, bend of elbow and knees, head and forehead. The burns were mild and inflicted every day from the 9-12-98; they had not supplicated. The glandular swellings, therefore could not be considered to have resulted as a consequence of these burns.

The case is one which presented pronounced symptoms of plague and therefore I consider that every precautionary measures as are followed under plague rules, in regard to segregation of persons, disinfection of house property etc. should be adopted.

Endorsement of the Tahsildar of Hoopla Theron.
Dated 12th December 1898.

1. Submitted to the Collector
2. I have recorded the evidence of the booking clerk and goods clerk who live close to the station master Ramadach house and they say that no body came from any

months or so, nor did he receive any parcels packages, goods or things etc from any of the infected places. I and Mr. Stocking also made confidential enquiries with regard to any persons coming from infected localities and we were informed that no body came. I shall make further enquiry and if anything is elicited I shall report.

continued with the same.
The authorities have arranged for the preparation of the other inmates of the house at the plague camp, disinfection of cloths and evacuation of the house.

4. The surroundings of the house is being cleaned and the rubbish is being burnt.

Region C $\frac{2775R}{12/12/98}$

Communicated to the Plague Commissioner, Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner.
The Tahsildar has omitted to mention that arrangements have been made for the thorough disinfection of the house and its contents.

Gopalasami
for Acting Collector

13/12/98

Plague Cert. 2248

4664-8

When given for copying
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Sanitary Collector's Office

To
The Plague Commission
Madras

Ref. on. C.N. 2248

Ref. on C. 2775-P
12/12/98

Subject

Forwarded to the Sanitary
Commissioner for favour of
remarks.

D. S. Madhavan
14/12/98
for Plague Commission

Submitting detailed report
on the occurrence of a case of
plague at Hospital on 11-1-98.

11/12/98

13/12/98

8455-905-10

Forwarded to the Sanitary
Commissioner for favour of
remarks.

for Plague Commission

1/1/99

Sanitary Collector's Office

for Plague Commission

Ref. on C. 2775-P
12/12/98

Subject

Submitting detailed report
on the occurrence of a case of
plague at Hospital on 11-1-98.