

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1151 *Do*

DATED 12th August '99

INDEXED. *RECEIVED*

[Despatch Abstract.]

Sanitation Communicating to
the President, Munl Commission, Madras
letter from the Surgeon General forwarding
for the information of Govt. Copy of report
by the Sanitary Commissioner on the pre-
caution as to the spread of anthrax and
drawing the attention of the President
to the remarks & suggestion of the Sanitary
Commissioner on the subject.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 1218 m



TO BE RETURNED WITH REPLY.

No 536 of 1075/99
Order

Referred to the Surgeon General
for remarks.

By proxy

A. H. J. J. J.
Ag Assistant Secretary

1/19
5-5-99

From

THE PRESIDENT,
Municipal Commission,
Madras.

H. No. 236

Dated 1st May 1899
Received 2nd May 1899
Registered 3rd May 99
Enclosures nil
Spare copies -

SUBJECT.

Pointing out certain irregular
and dangerous practices obtaining within
Municipal limits in the disposal of
dead animals including anthrax
bodies and suggesting that in the
absence of regulations and pending
the working of Municipal incinerator
which is expected to commence shortly
it is well that all veterinary surgeons
and owners of horses should have
some definite rules on the subject.

To The Surgeon General.

P.T.O.

CNO 1218/2001/99

BACK PAPERS.

G. O.	No.	Department.	Date.
10	1716	dh	12-10-98

FURTHER PAPERS.

G. O.	No.	Department.	Date.

The Surgeon's letter read above with its enclosure will be communicated to the President whose attention is drawn to the remarks and suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissioner in his letter to the Surgeon-General No. 1812, dated 10th July 1899.

1/8/99

To The President, Municipal Council, Madras

Surgeon General
Sanitary Commissioner
16/8/99

Health Dept.

H. No. 236

Enclosure No. 2 to HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Municipal Office,

Madras, 1-5-1899.

Despatched 2-5-99.

From

R. E. Ellis Esq., M. Inst. C. E.,

Ag. President, Municipal Commission.

To

CURRENT No. 1218/99

The Secretary to Government,

Local and Municipal Department,
Fort St. George.

I have the honour to point out that there appear to be no regulations in force with regard to the disposal of the bodies of animals that have died of anthrax within Municipal limits. When private persons wish to be rid of a dead animal they generally give instructions to their servants to get a cart and send away the body "somewhere." This is done and the body is either received at a Municipal Rubbish depot without any intimation of the cause of death or taken away by scavengers and skinned and eaten.

2. Strange though it may appear they are reported to be able to consume such a corpse without suffering any ill effects.

3. In certain cases prosecution under section 348 of the Municipal Act is avoided by skinning the dead animal outside Municipal limits.

4. It is needless to point out the increase of danger to both human beings and animals resulting through such irregular practices.

5. Though the Municipality has not yet the means of cremating these anthrax bodies, it is hoped that shortly the incinerator will be ready. Meanwhile it would be well if all persons practising veterinary surgery and owners of

horses

perchloride

horses should have some definite rules to guide them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. V. M.

Ag. President, Munl. Commn.

28/4/99

[Signature]

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 2001 m



Order

From Surgeon General
Sib Hong Ch, F.R.S.
Surgeon-General
with the Govt. of India

No. *8/88*

Dated *the 22nd July.*

Received *26th July*

Registered *—*

Enclosures *4.*

Spare copies. *nil*

SUBJECT.

Forwarding for the
information of Government
Copy of report by the
Sanitary Commission
made on the prevalence
as to the spread of
Anthrax.

*3
2001/m/99*

1/8

eat

perchloride

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[500-5-6-99.]

No.

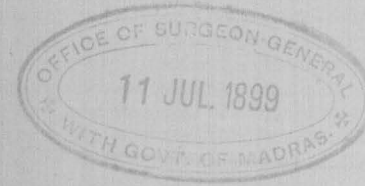
1812
5

Enclosure No. 3 to Letter No. 838 22/7/99

Office of Sanitary Commissioner,
Madras, 10th July 1899

From

Lieut.-Colonel W. G. King, C.I.E., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,



To

The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Nungamba Ram.

Enclosure.

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No: T. 8/204 dated 14th May 1899 transferring Endorsement of Government Local and Municipal, No: 536 dated 10th May 1899, I have the honour to forward herewith draft rules that may meet the requirements of the Municipality. There is unfortunately no section in the Madras City Municipal Act that deals directly with the subject. Hence the rules take the form of offering advice only. It would be advisable the Municipality should, on the next opportunity of securing Amendments for its Act, ask for a section that will empower it to deal with disease of animals communicable to man. Under such a section suitable bye-laws could easily be framed.

2. With reference to the Acting President's remark as to the immunity of low caste persons eating the flesh of animals that have died of anthrax, I would remark that if cooked fully, experience shows there is no danger from its consumption. The economical Scotch farmer sees that his servants eat

perchloride

eat all the sheep that die of this disease-"braxy meat". The danger lies in the handling of such meat-lest inoculation occur and spread of the disease by scattering of blood.

3. I would suggest that the attention of the Acting President be also called to this office Proceedings for the First Quarter of 1896 which contains a copy of the Regulations suggested by the Board of Agriculture, England, on the same subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

W. B. King
M.B., C.I.E.,

Lieut-Colonel, I.M.S.

Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

2
2001/21/99.

Enclosure No. 4 to Letter No. 1388 27/1/99

Anthrax being a disease dangerous to man, the attention of owners of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, is invited to the necessity for the following suggestions being carefully observed :-

- (a) On its being ascertained that an animal is suffering from anthrax, notice should be given during office hours to the Health officer of the Municipality.
- (b) The suffering animal should be kept apart from other animals. Persons attending upon healthy animals should not handle those affected with the disease.
and food articles should be used
- (c) Separate receptacles for water, ~~clothing~~ washing cloths, and all other necessary articles should be set apart for the diseased animal, and should not be employed for any healthy animal.
- (d) All excretions and litter should be carefully collected and destroyed by fire.
- (e) All surfaces which have received blood stained discharges should, if of wood, be washed with coloured perchloride of mercury solution (1-500) ~~and~~ *but* preferably *the wood should be* burnt; if, of cloth, be soaked in perchloride of mercury solution for one hour. Preferably such cloths should be burnt.

stained, it should be flooded with

perchloride of mercury solution, if of stone or cement; and if of earth, subsequent excavation burning with the aid of bratties for a depth of 2 inches, should be adopted.

(g) No excretions of the animal or washings of its body and article should be allowed to escape into public open drains.

(h) No person having an abrasion upon the body should be permitted to handle the living body or carcass of an anthrax affected animal. Care should also be taken that no flies that have settled upon the body or blood stained excretions be allowed to settle upon the human body.

(i) On death of the animal, great care should be taken when removing it for burial to see that no pus or blood passes from the mouth, nose or anus upon the person. The person should be treated as stated in para (d). If any blood stained discharge does escape, the person should be treated as stated in para (d).

(j) If the owner of the animal has at his disposal a large compound distant from any ^{surface or} subsoil water source, the animal should be buried at a depth of eight feet. On no account should any act be undertaken that would encourage escape of blood or disease from the body. Hence, on no account, should persons be allowed to skin the animal, or remove from it hoofs or horns.

abrasions, such as made on the lips during ⁴

wool, or any part of the body.

(K) Where the land at disposal is not suitable for burial close to the locality where the animal died, arrangements will be made for removal and subsequent cremation by the use of Municipal carts, on intimation of death being received during office hours by the Health officer. In removing the body, the care suggested in para (2) should be exercised. To prevent blood dropping on the road etc during transport, lime or, failing this, sawdust should be used to envelope the whole body or at least the ^{and the hind quarters} head of the animal.

2. Reasons for the above precautions :-

Anthrax depends upon the presence of a bacillus in the blood. This bacillus produces its like by spores. The formation of spores by the bacillus proceeds in the presence of air; if ^{air} ~~the~~ be denied, spore formation is prevented. The spores are possessed of very great vitality and resist in a marked degree disinfectants that are successful in killing other germs. Thus, if a drop of blood be allowed to come in contact with fodder or pasture-especially damp pasture- or be so placed as to be washed into water-sources, the disease may be spread. In the case of pasture land, the anthrax spore is very difficult to eradicate-so that once a pasture is contaminated it may be

abrasions, such as made on the lips during cropping ^{if} pasture
or by the eating of coarse dry fodder, that the spore gains
entrance into the system of the animal. The disease can be
communicated to the human being ^{by flies that have sat upon}
by blood being brought in contact with abrasions
blood stained secretions settling upon parts of the body not
covered by clothing; or, again, the spores may be conducted in
this way by air blowing over skins of animal that have died
of anthrax. Hence, the simple expedient of not opening a dead
animal, and preventing the scattering of its blood in life
and death is the best prevention of spread. In this connec-
tion, it must be remembered that the sun-drying or salt-cu-
ring of skins does not suffice to kill the spores. Hence, the
danger of handling or passing near skins removed from dead
animals. It need hardly be said that persons who break these
rules and actually cut up carcasses dead of anthrax necessa-
rily run imminent risk of contracting anthrax. In the human
being anthrax is exhibited in two forms—an internal, or
pneumonic, and an external ~~variolar~~ (malignant pustule).
Natives are apt to regard the latter as a form of small-pox
from not recognizing its origin.

W. B. Miles

M.B., C.I.E.,
Lieut-Colonel, I.M.S.
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

No

From

SURGEON-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, C.B., F.R.C.P.I.,

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
 SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
 To CURRENT No. 2001 m

THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Local & Municipal DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

In returning the papers referred to me for remarks with your Endorsement No. 536, dated the 10th May 1899, I have the honor to forward for the information of Government Copy of a report on the subject by the Sanitary Commissioner Madras and to state that I concur in his remarks and suggestions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. Sibthorpe

Surgeon-General

Surgeon-General

with the Govt. of Madras.

1
2001/m/99

