

18TH AUGUST 1894, No. 609, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.  
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

G.O., dated 31st January 1894, No. 78, Public.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting the several department of the Secretariat and the Surgeon-General to furnish particulars of the individuals by whom vaccination certificates have to be produced.

READ—also the following papers:—

File of replies to G.O., dated 31st January 1894, No. 78, Public.

G.O., dated 1st March 1894, No. 129, Educational.

Read—Proceedings of the Public Department, dated 31st January 1894, No. 78.

Order—dated 1st March 1894, No. 129, Educational.

Certificates of vaccination are not required from candidates for any of the examinations under the University or the Commissioner for Government Examinations nor is vaccination a condition of aid. The Director of Public Instruction will, however, be requested to report whether pupils in public institutions and holders of Government scholarships and stipends are still required, with reference to G.O., dated 12th March 1880, No. 538, Financial, to prove that they are protected from small-pox.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. BUTTERWORTH,  
*Under Secretary.*

To the Public Department.  
,, Director of Public Instruction.

G.O., dated 22nd May 1894, No. 355, Educational.

Read—the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 7th May 1894, No. 4211:—

Referring to G.O., dated the 1st March 1894, No. 129, I have the honour to state that, under the existing rules, certificates of vaccination are required of candidates for admission to the Special Tests and the Medical Entrance Examination. The revised draft rules for the Special Tests now before Government propose, however, to dispense with this condition. Vaccination certificates are not required in any other case, but certificates of general health are required for admission into Government training institutions and the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture and to the Salt Competitive and Provincial Civil Service Examinations.

Order—dated 22nd May 1894, No. 355, Educational.

The Director's letter will be communicated to the Public Department with the remarks that the revised rules regulating the Special Test examinations to which reference is made in the letter have been approved in G.O., dated 9th May 1894, No. 317, Educational, and that by "Medical Entrance Examination" is meant the competitive examinations held annually for the purpose of selecting persons to be admitted as Civil and Military pupils into the Medical College.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,  
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Department.  
" Director of Public Instruction.

From Surgeon-Major W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Fort St. George, 22nd March 1894, No. 698-S.

I have the honour to enclose for the information of Government copy of a circular letter lately forwarded by me to Presidents of District Boards. A somewhat similar letter was also forwarded to Chairmen of Municipal Councils. I am glad to be able to report that the resolutions passed by the respective bodies point to their having grasped the importance of taking early action in this matter.

2. It has occurred to me that much good might be effected in this direction—not so much by the actual numbers that would be caused to undergo the operation as by the general attention which would be directed to the subject amongst the educated members of the native community and, ultimately, amongst the population at large—were Government to rule that, on applying for entertainment in the Government service, a candidate shall produce a certificate either of recent vaccination or re-vaccination, without reference to the question of previous attacks by small-pox. I enclose a copy of the existing form of medical certificate for reference.

3. In making this suggestion I would remind Government that this simple measure is directed towards the preservation from mortality by small-pox of the most valuable part, in the economic sense, of the population, namely, the adult, and that there now exists unquestionable evidence to prove that in a population which has trusted to infantile vaccination and has not confirmed the protective influence of the operation by re-vaccination, it is the adult portion which suffers and not the protected infantile. Holding in view the fact that a large proportion of the youth of the population is now protected by infantile vaccination, and has escaped small-pox during childhood, whilst their seniors are largely protected by small-pox, I consider it is but a matter of time to show in this Presidency that, unless re-vaccination be vigorously conducted, future epidemics will rob the population of their adults in a greater proportion than known in pre-vaccination periods—a result that would greatly and, unnecessarily, breed distrust in vaccination. As an example of what I would imply, I may state that Dr. Barry's standard statistics of the epidemic at Sheffield show that the re-vaccinated over 10 years of age have a thirty-one-fold immunity to attacks of small-pox as compared with the unvaccinated, and six-hundred-and-forty-fold against death from that disease; whereas, those trusting only to infantile vaccination have but a five-fold immunity against attack, and a fifty-one-fold against death under the same circumstances.

4. In thus advocating re-vaccination in the case of candidates entering Government employment, I would respectfully remind Government that both in the case of British and Native troops in this country, re-vaccination is compulsory. I also furnish for reference a Parliamentary return showing in what cases the same rule is enforced in various Government posts under the British Government.

ENCLOSURE.

From Surgeon-Major W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Acting Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to all Presidents of District Boards, dated Fort St. George, 9th December 1893, No. 1780-V.

I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that re-vaccination has made little or no progress in your district. In paragraph 4 of this office circular letter, dated 12th July 1890, printed in G.O., dated 1st November 1890, No. 2816 L, I brought to notice the importance of efforts being made to protect the adult population by re-vaccination, and showed that statistics clearly demonstrate the fact that this operation is essential if the protection of infantile life is to be confirmed in the adult.

2. As the result of increasing attention to the protection of infants by vaccination, the death rate in this period of life must show a decrease under the head of small-pox; but, experience proves that, whilst the protective influence of vaccination is never completely got rid of as shown by the mild nature of attacks of vaccinated adults and the small consequent mortality, there is a decided tendency to progressive diminution of safety after the tenth year of life. Now, it must be remembered that adult life in this country has hitherto been the least affected by small-pox, for the simple reason that in some period of the existence of most unprotected individuals small-pox has been acquired; but it will be readily seen, as the infant population protected by vaccination advances to adolescence, the reverse may occur, there being danger, as actually shown by experience in European countries, of the adult population being affected and the infantile, comparatively, escaping. The statistics which accompanied my letter under reference, however, will show you in how great a measure re-vaccination confers safety from attack; the chances against a carefully re-vaccinated individual being subjected to an attack being almost absolute.

3. Lest it be thought that my impressing you with the necessity of encouraging re-vaccination may in any way detract from the well-earned fame which the important prophylactic operation of vaccination has secured, I may remind you that second attacks of small-pox in adults who have had the disease naturally in childhood is by no means uncommon, whilst I have, as a result of a recent visit to Burmah, where the opportunity was given me of examining over one thousand cases of old operation of inoculation (as formerly practised in India), been able to ascertain that the frequency of attack of the adult by natural small-pox after infantile inoculation is almost in the same ratio as in the case of vaccination. I would, therefore, urge the Board to encourage amongst the people, both by example and precept, the practice of the simple yet important operation of re-vaccination.

No. 277.

Transferred to the Public Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,  
14th April 1894.

(Signed) L. DAVIDSON,  
Ag. Assistant Secretary.

From Surgeon-Major-General W. F. DEFABECK, M.D., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 11th May 1894, No. O/61.

In returning the letter from the Acting Sanitary Commissioner referred to me for remarks with your endorsement, No. 773, dated the 20th April 1894, I have the honour to state that it is now a recognized fact that re-vaccination is essential to the continuance of immunity from small-pox of the adult population, but unless some form of pressure be brought to bear on the public they are not likely to come forward and submit to it as long as their health continues well.

2. The scheme suggested by Surgeon-Major W. G. King, regarding candidates for Government employ being required to produce a certificate of recent vaccination or re-vaccination, will undoubtedly bring the subject forcibly to the minds of a large number of the more educated section of the general public, and I therefore trust that Government will accord their sanction to have it enforced.

Memorandum to the Sanitary Commissioner No. 1159.

From the Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated 16th and 17th June 1894, Nos. 837-V and 838-V, respectively.

ORDER—dated 18th August 1894, No. 609, Public.

The health certificate which candidates for employment in the service of Government are, under existing orders, required to produce contains a declaration that the individual has been vaccinated or has had small-pox. This declaration appears not to meet the wants of the present day, and, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Government is pleased to direct that the persons enumerated in paragraph 2 *infra* shall produce certificates of re-vaccination after the completion of the tenth year; or, should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood, of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years. In the event of their having suffered from small-pox before or during their tenth year they must produce a certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination subsequent to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will not, however, be required from persons who bear the marks of small-pox and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable householders that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with small-pox after he had completed his tenth year.

2. The following is the list of persons who will hereafter be required to produce certificates in accordance with paragraph 1 *supra* :—

- (1) All candidates for employment in the service of Government, in whatever branch, whether superior or inferior, permanent or temporary, except sweepers and similar menial servants and pensioned sepoys.
- (2) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service Examinations.
- (3) Candidates for employment on State Railways.
- (4) Candidates for employment in the service of the Court of Wards.
- (5) Candidates for employment by District and Taluk Boards and Municipalities.
- (6) All persons applying for admission into Government Arts Colleges, Professional Colleges and Government Training Institutions.
- (7) All claimants to hereditary village offices.
- (8) Candidates for village officers' special tests.
- (9) Applicants for appointments paid from Village Service, Pound or Irrigation Cess Funds.
- (10) Candidates for the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department.

3. It is observed that the production of vaccination certificates by candidates for the Special Test Examinations is not necessary under the revised rules published in G.O., dated 9th May 1894, No. 317, Educational.

4. The recommendation of the Board of Revenue, that candidates for employment on subordinate establishments in unhealthy localities such as Bhadrachalam, Nallamalais, Wynaad and Annamalais should not be required to produce vaccination certificates, is approved.

5. The Government is pleased to authorise the levy of a fee of one rupee for each vaccination certificate furnished to a candidate for employment in superior service. The fee may be retained by the officer who grants the certificate.

6. Paragraph 2 *supra* will be added to the rules in the appendix to G.O., dated 15th April 1889, No. 339. The rules have been revised and will be issued for guidance. They form an appendix to these Proceedings; and will be published in the Gazette.

7. Any omissions from, or desirable additions to, the list in revised Rule 11 should be brought to notice. The Chairman, Harbour Trust Board, will be requested to state whether candidates for employment in the Board's service are required to produce vaccination certificates.

(True Extract.)

A. B. G. Shilley  
Capt. R. R.  
for the Secy. Genl.  
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.  
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.  
„ the Departments of the Secretariat.  
„ the Local and Municipal Department.  
„ all Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary.  
„ the Superintendent, Government Press.  
Gazette.

Exd. A. Raitt.

[Appendix.]

## APPENDIX.

## RULES RELATING TO MEDICAL AND VACCINATION CERTIFICATES.

The following rules and instructions are issued for the guidance of Medical Officers and Subordinates:—

*Medical Certificates.*

1. Medical certificates are required by—
    - (a) Candidates for the Public service as to their physical fitness for Government employment;
    - (b) Candidates for pension from Government service as to their unfitness for further service;
    - (c) Government servants who desire leave to recruit their health.
  2. Commissioned Medical officers holding Presidency appointments or in medical charge of districts or civil stations, and uncovenanted officers holding appointments as District Medical and Sanitary Officers are, with the exceptions noted below, alone authorized to grant *certificates of physical fitness for the public service*. Such certificates are not to be granted by Assistant Surgeons unless when in independent medical charge of a district, nor by Warrant Medical officers, Civil Apothecaries or Hospital Assistants, except to persons proposed to be appointed to posts carrying less than Rs. 50 a month who cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical officer or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
  3. A medical certificate of fitness for the public service is not to be given to any person unless he can produce a letter or other form of requisition from the head of the office or department in which he seeks employment; and such requisition should be accompanied by a descriptive roll signed by the head of the office or department.
  4. The form of certificate to be given to a candidate for employment in the public service is laid down in Article 61, Civil Service Regulations, and should contain such additional particulars regarding the candidate's physical fitness for the duties he will be expected to perform as the head of the department making the requisition required in Rule 3 above may desire to have.
  5. A certificate of general health is required from candidates for admission into Government Training Institutions and the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, and to the Salt Department Competitive and Provincial Civil Service Examinations.
  6. Commissioned Medical officers holding Presidency appointments or in charge of districts or civil stations, and uncovenanted officers holding appointments as District Medical and Sanitary Officers, are, with the exceptions noted below, alone authorized to grant *certificates of unfitness for further service*. Such certificates should not be granted by Assistant Surgeons, except when in independent medical charge of districts nor by Warrant Medical officers, Civil Apothecaries or Hospital Assistants except to public servants whose pay is below Rs. 50 and who cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical officer or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
  7. Medical officers should not grant a certificate of unfitness for further service to any Government servant, except on the requisition and with the cognizance of the head of the office or department in which he is at the time serving. Every such application for examination should be accompanied by a descriptive roll of the person to be examined, and be signed by the head of such office or department.
  8. The form of the certificate to be granted to an officer applying for pension is laid down in Article 491 (a), Civil Service Regulations, and should contain such additional particulars regarding his unfitness for the proper discharge of the duties appertaining to his position in the public service as the head of his office or department may desire to have.
  9. The procedure to be adopted in granting medical certificates to gazetted and non-gazetted officers applying for leave or extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate is laid down in Articles 893-907 of the Civil Service Regulations.
- In cases where a Presidency Surgeon is himself the medical attendant of a non-gazetted officer, the countersignature prescribed in Article 903 of the Civil Service Regulations should be by another Presidency Surgeon.

*Vaccination Certificates.*

10. The persons enumerated in Rule 11 *infra* are required to produce a certificate of re-vaccination after the completion of the tenth year, or, should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years. In the event of their having suffered from small-pox before or during their tenth year it must be certified that they were vaccinated or re-vaccinated subsequently to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will not, however, be required from persons who bear the marks of small-pox and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable householders that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with small-pox after he had completed his tenth year.

11. Rule 10 *supra* applies to the following persons:—

(1) All candidates for employment in the service of Government, in whatever branch, whether superior or inferior, permanent or temporary, except sweepers and similar menial servants and pensioned sepoys.

(2) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service Examinations.

(3) Candidates for employment on State Railways.

(4) Candidates for employment in the service of the Court of Wards.

(5) Candidates for employment by District and Taluk Boards and Municipalities.

(6) All persons applying for admission into Government Arts Colleges, Government Professional Colleges and Government Training Institutions.

(7) All claimants to hereditary village offices.

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(9) Applicants for appointments paid from Village Service, Pound or Irrigation Cess Funds.

(10) Candidates for the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department.

12. Candidates for employment on subordinate Government establishments in unhealthy localities such as Bhadrachalam, Nallamalais, Wynaad and Annamalais are not required to produce vaccination certificates.

13. Vaccination certificates required by candidates for the public service may not be granted except on the requisition of the head of the office or department in which the candidate seeks employment.

The following officers are empowered to grant such certificates in addition to, or in the absence of, those enumerated in Rule 2 above:—

Assistant Surgeons.  
Apothecaries.

Hospital Assistants.  
Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

14. A fee of one rupee may be levied for each vaccination certificate furnished to a candidate for employment in *Superior* Government service, and may be retained by the officer who grants the certificate. Except in this particular instance no fee or recompense of any kind is to be asked for or accepted in consideration of the grant of any of the certificates referred to in these rules.

15. A medical officer signing any of the certificates referred to in the above rules should indicate, in addition to his usual departmental designation, whether he is the Chief Medical officer of his station or district or otherwise.

20.3.94 N<sup>o</sup> 1288 C  
19.2.94 " 746 C  
23.6.92 " 1559 W  
8.2.92 " 392 W  
23.5.89 " 1395 W

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Rev. 2307 W. d/12 September 1894

B

Communicated  
to officers of the  
P. W. Dept.

Issued 20.5.94

Recd. 5.9.94

Encl

G.O., 18th August 1894, No. 609.

AUGUST.

Vaccination Certificates.

Issuing a list of persons who will hereafter  
be required to produce —.

Ch: Eng for Lm  
Ch: Eng for Rys  
Supd. Eng  
C. A. to Govt  
S. W. P. Project  
Eng. P. W. Dept  
Eng. Ry Dept  
2.6.94

INDEXED

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(True Extract.)

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*Under Secretary.*

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3. In making this suggestion I would remind Government that this simple measure is directed towards the preservation from mortality by small-pox of the most valuable part, in the economic sense, of the population, namely, the adult, and that there now exists unquestionable evidence to prove that in a population which has trusted to infantile vaccination and has not confirmed the protective influence of the operation by re-vaccination, it is the adult portion which suffers and not the protected infantile. Holding in view the fact that a large proportion of the youth of the population is now protected by infantile vaccination, and has escaped small-pox during childhood, whilst their seniors are largely protected by small-pox, I consider it is but a matter of time to show in this Presidency that, unless re-vaccination be vigorously conducted, future epidemics will rob the population of their adults in a greater proportion than known in pre-vaccination periods—a result that would greatly and, unnecessarily, breed distrust in vaccination. As an example of what I would imply, I may state that Dr. Barry's standard statistics of the epidemic at Sheffield show that the re-vaccinated over 10 years of age have a thirty-one-fold immunity to attacks of small-pox as compared with the unvaccinated, and six-hundred-and-forty-fold against death from that disease; whereas, those trusting only to infantile vaccination have but a five-fold immunity against attack, and a fifty-one-fold against death under the same circumstances.

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(True Extract.)

A. B. G. Shelley  
Capt. R. R.  
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General.  
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.  
„ the Departments of the Secretariat.  
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„ all Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary.  
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    - (b) Candidates for pension from Government service as to their unfitness for further service;
    - (c) Government servants who desire leave to recruit their health.
  2. Commissioned Medical officers holding Presidency appointments or in medical charge of districts or civil stations, and uncovenanted officers holding appointments as District Medical and Sanitary Officers are, with the exceptions noted below, alone authorized to grant *certificates of physical fitness for the public service*. Such certificates are not to be granted by Assistant Surgeons unless when in independent medical charge of a district, nor by Warrant Medical officers, Civil Apothecaries or Hospital Assistants, except to persons proposed to be appointed to posts carrying less than Rs. 50 a month who cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical officer or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
  3. A medical certificate of fitness for the public service is not to be given to any person unless he can produce a letter or other form of requisition from the head of the office or department in which he seeks employment; and such requisition should be accompanied by a descriptive roll signed by the head of the office or department.
  4. The form of certificate to be given to a candidate for employment in the public service is laid down in Article 61, Civil Service Regulations, and should contain such additional particulars regarding the candidate's physical fitness for the duties he will be expected to perform as the head of the department making the requisition required in Rule 3 above may desire to have.
  5. A certificate of general health is required from candidates for admission into Government Training Institutions and the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, and to the Salt Department Competitive and Provincial Civil Service Examinations.
  6. Commissioned Medical officers holding Presidency appointments or in charge of districts or civil stations, and uncovenanted officers holding appointments as District Medical and Sanitary Officers, are, with the exceptions noted below, alone authorized to grant *certificates of unfitness for further service*. Such certificates should not be granted by Assistant Surgeons, except when in independent medical charge of districts nor by Warrant Medical officers, Civil Apothecaries or Hospital Assistants except to public servants whose pay is below Rs. 50 and who cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical officer or a District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
  7. Medical officers should not grant a certificate of unfitness for further service to any Government servant, except on the requisition and with the cognizance of the head of the office or department in which he is at the time serving. Every such application for examination should be accompanied by a descriptive roll of the person to be examined, and be signed by the head of such office or department.
  8. The form of the certificate to be granted to an officer applying for pension is laid down in Article 491 (d), Civil Service Regulations, and should contain such additional particulars regarding his unfitness for the proper discharge of the duties appertaining to his position in the public service as the head of his office or department may desire to have.
  9. The procedure to be adopted in granting medical certificates to gazetted and non-gazetted officers applying for leave or extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate is laid down in Articles 893-907 of the Civil Service Regulations.
- In cases where a Presidency Surgeon is himself the medical attendant of a non-gazetted officer, the countersignature prescribed in Article 903 of the Civil Service Regulations should be by another Presidency Surgeon.

## Vaccination Certificates.

10. The persons enumerated in Rule 11 *infra* are required to produce a certificate of re-vaccination after the completion of the tenth year, or, should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years. In the event of their having suffered from small-pox before or during their tenth year it must be certified that they were vaccinated or re-vaccinated subsequently to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will not, however, be required from persons who bear the marks of small-pox and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable householders that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with small-pox after he had completed his tenth year.

11. Rule 10 *supra* applies to the following persons:—

- (1) All candidates for employment in the service of Government, in whatever branch, whether superior or inferior, permanent or temporary, except sweepers and similar menial servants and pensioned sepoys.
- (2) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service Examinations.
- (3) Candidates for employment on State Railways.
- (4) Candidates for employment in the service of the Court of Wards.
- (5) Candidates for employment by District and Taluk Boards and Municipalities.
- (6) All persons applying for admission into Government Arts Colleges, Government Professional Colleges and Government Training Institutions.
- (7) All claimants to hereditary village offices.
- (8) Candidates for village officers' special tests.
- (9) Applicants for appointments paid from Village Service, Pound or Irrigation Cess Funds.
- (10) Candidates for the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department.

12. Candidates for employment on subordinate Government establishments in unhealthy localities such as Bhadrachalam, Nallamalais, Wynaad and Annamalais are not required to produce vaccination certificates.

13. Vaccination certificates required by candidates for the public service may not be granted except on the requisition of the head of the office or department in which the candidate seeks employment.

The following officers are empowered to grant such certificates in addition to, or in the absence of, those enumerated in Rule 2 above:—

|                     |                                   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Assistant Surgeons. | Hospital Assistants.              |
| Apothecaries.       | Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination. |

14. A fee of one rupee may be levied for each vaccination certificate furnished to a candidate for employment in *Superior* Government service, and may be retained by the officer who grants the certificate. Except in this particular instance no fee or recompense of any kind is to be asked for or accepted in consideration of the grant of any of the certificates referred to in these rules.

15. A medical officer signing any of the certificates referred to in the above rules should indicate, in addition to his usual departmental designation, whether he is the Chief Medical officer of his station or district or otherwise.

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

20.5.94

Recd.

5.9.94

Encl

G.O., 18th August 1894, No. 609.

AUGUST.

Vaccination Certificates.

Issuing a list of persons who will hereafter be required to produce —.

20.3.94 No 1285 C  
19.2.94 " 746 C  
23.6.92 " 1557 W  
8.2.92 " 392 W  
23.5.89 " 1395 W

No. 2307 W. d. 12 September 1894  
B

Communicated  
to officers of the  
P. W. Dept.  
P. W. Dept.

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8/9/94

G. M.

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C. A. to Govt  
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2.00  
20/9

No 320