

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	<i>1050</i>	Press Mis.
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G.O. No.	1056	Press Mis.
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20/10/86

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
16th October 1863.

No. 132. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George: dated India Office, London, 16th July 1866, No. 28.

I forward, herewith, for your information, and for such publicity as you may consider necessary, three copies of conclusions arrived at by the British Cholera Commissioners upon the most important points relating to the propagation of the disease. (No. 21.)

Constantinople, May 25th, 1866.

The British Cholera Commissioners, to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received, June 6.)

MY LORD,

In our Despatch, No. 26, of the 22nd instant, we informed your Lordship that the "Commission Plénière" of the Cholera Conference, appointed to report upon the first and second groups of the programme, had finished their labors, and that their Report would be submitted to the Conference immediately after being printed.

We should have deferred any further notice of the above-mentioned Report, until the Conference had decided upon it: but as we have observed, in the public prints just received, that England is threatened with an invasion of cholera from neighbouring Continental Ports, and that some difference of opinion appears to exist as to the measures to be adopted, we think the emergency justifies us in departing from the ordinary course, and in forwarding at once to your Lordship the conclusions of the "Commission Plénière" bearing upon the most important points of the propagation of the disease.

We may observe that the "Commission," whose conclusions are embodied herein, is composed of three of the diplomatic and of all the medical delegates, comprising altogether twenty-four out of the thirty-six Members of the Conference, and that, with the exception of one medical delegate, who was absent on duty during the latter half of the discussions, the sense of the conclusions numbered 1 to 6 was unanimously adopted. We have reason to believe that the absent delegate would have voted with the rest of his colleagues. On the 7th, there was some difference of opinion.

The conclusions comprise the following points:—

1.—That cholera is communicable from the diseased to the healthy.

2.—That it may be communicated--

(a) By persons in the state of developed cholera;

(b) By persons suffering from choleraic diarrhoea, who can move about, and who are apparently in health for some days during the progress of the disease.

These last, from their passing unquestioned and unsuspected, are the most dangerous to the communities amongst whom they may move.

3. That the discharges of those in a state of developed cholera, or in a state of choleraic diarrhoea, become the chief means by which the cholera poison escapes from the system, and by mingling with air or water diffuses the disease.

4. That cholera may be transmitted by exposures of persons to the atmosphere of buildings, places, or vessels which have been occupied by cholera patients, and to the emanations from clothes, bedding, or other articles which have been in contact with diseased individuals, or which may have become soiled by their discharges.

5. That when infected articles or places are shut up and excluded from free air, they preserve their dangerous qualities for an indefinite length of time, and, on the other hand, the freer the exposure to ventilation, the more rapidly they become innocuous.

6. That there is no reason to suppose that cholera is communicable by actual contact between individuals.

7. That the period of incubation, counting from the time of the reception of the poison to its manifestation in some form or other, is short. That the disease may show itself in two ways,—*first*, by inducing fully developed cholera decidedly and rapidly; *secondly*, by producing slight disturb-

7

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
28th August 1867.*

No. 208. Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George ; dated Madras, 16th August 1867, No. 460.

I am directed to report that Mr. C. D. Maclean, Junior Civil Servant, was examined in Telugu for the major reward on the 29th ultimo.

2. The Committee are of opinion that Mr. Maclean has attained the prescribed standard of qualification. They recommend that the usual donation of Rupees 1600 may be passed to him, agreeably to Clause XVI of the Rules for the examination of newly appointed members of the Madras Civil Service.

3. On his application, Mr. Maclean has been permitted to study for honors in Tamil.

4. The usual tabular statement, copy of which is herewith forwarded, has been forwarded for publication in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servant has passed the prescribed examination in the Vernacular entered opposite his name.

Name.	Designation.	Language.	Test.	Date of passing.
Mr. C. D. Maclean.	Junior Civil Servant.	Telugu. ...	That prescribed for the major reward.	29th July 1867.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE
EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS,
16th August 1867.

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

No. 209. ORDER THEREON, 28th August 1867, No. 1056.

The Governor in Council has much pleasure in conferring on Mr. C. D. Maclean the major reward of Rupees (1600) one thousand six hundred, for his high proficiency in the Telugu language.

(True Extract).

Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Committee for the Examination of Assistants.

„ Accountant General.

„ Examiner of Claims.

Etd. J. H. Burns.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
16th October 1866.*

ences, among which diarrhoea may be considered the chief, and which may sooner or later pass into some more or less decided choleraic manifestation. The "Commission" consider that the incubation in the acute form is generally rapid, and that it seldom or never extends beyond a few days from the moment of infection. There was some difference of opinion as to the duration of choleraic diarrhoea, and as to the time that it may continue to be infectious, the great majority of the Commission considering that persons with diarrhoea which has lasted eight full days from the commencement of the period of observation, without showing any indications of a choleraic nature, may be excluded from the class of cholera patients. The minority think that the choleraic and infectious diarrhoea may last for several weeks.

In mentioning the views of the Commission upon some of the most important points in the history of cholera, we beg to lay before your Lordship our own opinion of their practical bearing. We have little doubt that the Conference will recommend measures of restriction of intercourse between the sick and the healthy: but, as it has not yet entered upon the measures to be taken, we must be considered as representing our own views only, in stating that we believe that it logically follows from the above conclusions, that if we wish to prevent the spread of cholera, or its introduction into places free from it, measures should be taken to restrain communication between those suffering from cholera and the healthy.

Examples taken from the history of the present epidemic most strongly support the opinion of the great advantage of such measures. We may mention that Sicily and Greece completely escaped the disease which was raging around them in 1865. Sicily entirely cut herself off from all communication with diseased places. Greece caused all arrivals from infected localities to perform severe quarantine at four islands—Delos, Pondiconyssi (Salamis), Skiathos, and Vido—and held no intercourse with infected places.

The good results of isolation in the cases of Sicily and Greece are hardly negatived by the examples of what occurred in other places said to be invaded in spite of restrictive measures. The quarantines enforced at Marseilles and some other ports of the Mediterranean were ineffective, either from their incompleteness, or from their having been established too late, that is, after direct communication with infected ports had taken place.

It seems to us that in the case of ships or passengers arriving from infected neighbouring ports, the following measures might advantageously be adopted:—

1. No persons should be allowed to land previous to efficient inspection by medical men appointed for the duty.
2. The healthy passengers should be removed from the ship, and isolated for a period, which need not exceed five days, at the end of which time they should be again inspected, and if found without choleraic symptoms, should receive pratique.
3. All persons with cholera or diarrhoea at the time of arrival, or at any period of the detention, should be isolated from the rest, and removed to a separate place. Cases of diarrhoea should be retained under observation until the diarrhoea is cured, or until the medical officer in charge is satisfied, from the features of the disease, that it is not of choleraic nature.

We think that the time of observation in such cases of diarrhoea should not be less than eight days from the commencement of seclusion.

Persons having a medical certificate of being sufferers from chronic or symptomatic diarrhoea should follow the rule of the healthy, subject however to the discretion of the medical officer in charge.

As the time occupied in the voyage between England and the neighbouring ports is short, we have not included it in the period of observation.

We further think that the complete disinfection of the effects of persons coming from contaminated places should be insisted on, and that the period of isolation of the persons should be from the time that they are separated from their suspected property.

All persons (including medical officers) employed in the Quarantine Department, who in any way come in contact with the ships, passengers, crews, or effects that have arrived from contaminated places, should follow the same rules as the arrivals themselves.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
16th October 1866.*

With respect to persons detained in the Sick Departments of the quarantine stations, the destruction or disinfection of all articles used by them should be imperative.

The application of chemical disinfectants to the discharges, the disposal of these below the surface of the soil, if on shore, and beyond the possibility of contaminating water used for drinking purposes, are indispensable.

The above measures would require the following conditions at each quarantine station:—

1. An establishment for the reception of the healthy, capable of completely isolating successive parties of arrivals in distinct classes, well separated from each other.
2. An establishment for the reception of the sick, with an isolated convalescent establishment.

Each of the above should be provided with latrines, having moveable receptacles, which should be daily emptied and purified.

3. An establishment for the purification of effects.

The establishments required would certainly be large, but a small number of them placed on a few points of the coast would suffice, if all ships carrying passengers from infected ports were made to pass through them before receiving free pratique.

We consider that islands lying at some distance from the coast would be the most desirable spots for the institution of quarantine stations. On these, wooden—or, still better, iron—constructions might be rapidly raised. In summer weather, isolated camps, with tents, might be formed.

In the event of islands not being available, it would be well to select some place on shore capable of complete isolation, and at a considerable distance from any inhabited quarter, or hulks moored at some distance from the land, but never within rivers. It will be obvious that several ships at each station would be necessary for the efficient working of the plans proposed.

The principle of isolation, adapted to special circumstances, should, we think, be carried out within the country when the disease has found a footing on shore.

We cannot too strongly urge the necessity of excluding from workhouses and general hospitals any forms of choleraic disease.

The sick poor should be cared for in special and isolated institutions.

We have based the suggestions which we have taken the liberty of submitting to your Lordship upon the supposition that all the agents employed shall be of an intelligent and upright class; that they shall be specially instructed to watch attentively—and without exciting their suspicion—the persons placed under observation, and report to the medical officers every visit made by any one to the latrines. Without the aid of intelligent and trustworthy agents, it would hardly be possible to limit safely the period of observation to so short a time as above stated.

While convinced that all personal effects should be thoroughly disinfected, we do not think it necessary to extend the measure to mails or to ordinary merchandize.

At this distance, we forbear to enter into the question of the possibility of practically enforcing the foregoing measures for general passengers in the narrow seas, though, if applied, we do not doubt of their advantage in a medical point of view. We feel confident, however, that they could be readily carried out in the cases of masses of persons, as in those of the German emigrants who conveyed the disease from Rotterdam to Liverpool.

We also abstain from entering into special details upon measures of restriction and matters of general hygiene, which we consider are none the less called for, because we hold the disease to be capable of transmission.

We, therefore, limit ourselves to repeating generally that, whatever other important measures are taken, among the most essential should be reckoned, at all times and in all places, those which recognize the possible communicability of the disease; the necessity of complete isolation of all choleraic patients from healthy individuals; the destruction or disinfection of all wearing apparel that may have been in any way contaminated by the sick; the complete disinfection, by chemical means, of all discharges derived from them; the evacuation, if possible, of contaminated ships and habitations of all kinds, and their complete purification.

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The undersigned Junior Civil Servant has copied the printed examination in the
Vernacular set out opposite his name.

Name	Designation	Language	Test	Date of passing
Mr. C. D. Maclean Junior Civil Servant	Telugu	that prescribed for the Major Record		29 Feb 1867

Officer of the Committee for the
Examination of Candidates
16 Aug 1867

Secretary

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
16th October 1866.*

We beg to observe that, while recognizing the responsibility of others, we consider that with due precautions as to ventilation, scrupulous cleanliness, and attention to the disposal of the clothes and other effects, and of the discharges of the sick, the patients can be handled without undue risk to those employed, and that, therefore, nursing in cholera is less dangerous than in some other contagious disease.

We are well aware that measures similar in character to those which we suggest have already been recommended by Dr. Budd and others. We do not, therefore, present them as new; but having had the honor of being appointed by your Lordship to attend the Cholera Conferences, the main object of which is to prevent the spread of the disease, and having been obliged, by the nature of our duties here, to direct special attention to all that relates to it, we hope that we shall not be considered as going beyond our province if, in this actual crisis, we add our voices to those who advocate restrictive measures, and state our conviction that these would be most effective in their result if employed early with vigour and completeness.

We have, &c.,

Signed: W. STEWART.

E. GOODEVE.

E. D. DICKSON.

No. 133. ORDER THEREON, 16th October 1866, No. 1056.

Ordered that a copy of the Report be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner, and that it be published in the *Port Saint George Gazette*.

(True extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner

J. H. B. 1866

Received by the
Sanitary Commissioner
16th Oct 1866

Office of the Committee for the Ex²
of Assistants MADRAS
16 August 1867.

No. 460

From

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The Secretary to the Committee
for the Ex² of Assistants

To

The Acting Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St George

SIR,

I am directed to report that Mr.
C. D. Maclean, Junior Civil Servant, was
recommended in Selig for the Major Reward
for his services in the late rebellion.

The Committee are of opinion that
Mr. Maclean has attained the prescribed
standard of qualification to ~~be eligible~~ ^{be eligible} for
the reward. They recommended that the
usual donation of Rupees 1600 may be
granted to him agreeably to Clause XVI.

3. On his application Mr. Nathan Esq,
has permitted to study for honors in Law.

2. The usual tabular statement copy of which is herewith forwarded, has been forwarded for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette.

Have the honor to be,

Yours most Affly Servt

The Governor in Council has much pleasure
 in conferring on Mr. C. D. Maclean the major award
 of Rspees 1600/ one thousand six hundred, for his
 high proficiency in the Telugu language.

1056 of 28 Aug 1867.

The Governor in Council has much pleasure
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No

Enclosures.

Dated _____ }
Received _____ } 186

From _____
THE SECRETARY BOARD OF EXAMINERS
To _____

Kullie 186 West.

Nov. 28. 1891.