

14TH OCTOBER 1890, Nos. 2618, 2619 L., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated 9th August 1890, No. 3263-S.

ABSTRACT.—Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for 1889-90.

ORDER—dated 14th October 1890, No. 2618 L., Local and Municipal.

With the endorsement read above, the Sanitary Commissioner forwards the report of the Inspector of Vaccination on the working of the Vaccination department during the year 1889-90. Under paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 25th April 1890, No. 963 L., this report was due on the 1st June last; but the Inspector of Vaccination and the Sanitary Commissioner have since represented the impracticability of submitting it by this date, owing to the delay experienced in obtaining the required information from the districts, and the Government has accordingly extended the time to the 1st July—*vide* paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 25th July 1890, No. 539, Public. The present report, being the triennial one, deals fully with the condition of the department, as required in paragraph 7 of G.O., dated 12th July. 1886, No. 1455, Public.

2. The following statement shows the total number of operations performed by the several vaccine agencies, and the average cost of each successful case, during the last 5 years :—

Operations performed.	1885.	1886.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
(a) By Government vaccinators in Agency tracts ..	9,985	8,514	9,816	17,104	28,336
(b) By Local Fund vaccinators ..	612,057	588,750	625,795	676,293	718,587
(c) By Municipal vaccinators including Madras ..	96,922	74,012	75,535	85,572	85,570
(d) In cantonments ..	2,933	3,154	3,937	4,972	3,702
(e) In dispensaries ..	23,616	17,243	14,174	18,827	27,849
(f) Other operations by medical subordinates ..	11,567	9,495	5,181	4,379	6,444
(g) By the Zemindary vaccinators ..	4,082	4,629	4,042	2,270	5,260
Total ..	761,162	705,587	738,480	809,417	875,748
Average cost of each successful case ..	A. P. 4 0	A. P. 4 3	A. P. 4 1	A. P. 3 11	A. P. 3 8

The figures for 1889-90 are stated to exclude 17,582 operations performed by the special staff employed in the Kurnool district in connection with the small-pox epidemic. No sufficient reason for the exclusion of this class of cases appears, and by their being added, the total number of operations is raised to 893,330. The effect of this addition on the average cost of each successful case cannot be stated, as the report does not mention what proportion of the 17,582 operations was successful.

	Percentage of operations inspected by Deputy Inspectors.
1887-88 ..	50.0
1888-89 ..	57.9
1889-90 ..	58.7

The work done in the year under review thus shows an advance on that of the previous year and is the largest on record. This result is satisfactory, and in consequence the average cost of each successful case shows a decrease, while there was also a slight improvement in the amount of work done by Deputy Inspectors.

3. Excluding the work done in the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, the proportion of the total number of operations performed during the year per 1,000 of the population was 28.3, against 26.1 in 1888-89 and 23.8 in 1887-88. Infantile vaccination, however, was in a very backward state, as only 20.4 per cent. of the number of children born during the year were successfully protected from small-pox.

4. The average work done by each vaccinator was 1,061 operations or 88 per mensem, against 986 or 82 per mensem in 1888-89, but the outturn is still quite inadequate. The Government is glad to observe that the average outturn of work for each Government vaccinator was more than double that of last year. Excluding these, the highest average (1,100 cases) is shown by the Local Fund vaccinators, and the lowest (617 cases) by the Cantonment vaccinators. As regards the quality of work, it appears that 95.7 per cent. of the operations performed by the Local Fund and Municipal vaccinators who work under the immediate supervision of Deputy Inspectors were reported to be successful; but the average result after inspection by the latter officers was only 91.4 per cent. In the case of operations conducted by other Municipal vaccinators, 93 per cent. were successful; while in the case of those performed by Medical subordinates attached to dispensaries and hospitals, the percentage was only 85.9.

5. *Local Fund Circles.*—The outturn of work by Local Fund Vaccinators has increased by 92,792 cases or 14.7 per cent. as compared with 1887-88, and by 42,294 cases or 6.2 per cent. as compared with 1888-89. The work performed in individual circles is noticed by Government in reviewing the administration reports of the several District Boards, and will be further dealt with in the general review of Local Fund operations for 1889-90. Of the 21 districts, all but five show an advance, as compared with the last mentioned year, the results being especially good in Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam and Chingleput; while Ganjam, South Canara and Coimbatore show large decreases, and Godáviri and Bellary a somewhat smaller one. The falling off in Ganjam is, no doubt, to be attributed to the effect of the famine, but there is no similar excuse apparent in the case of the other districts referred to. The large falling off in the number of vaccine operations in South Canara is attributed in the President's report to the absence of small-pox, to the absence of a large number of vaccinators on long leave, and to the lack of supervision over the work of the vaccinators, but the Government quite agrees with Dr. King that these reasons are not satisfactory, and the President has been so informed. Regarding the decline in Coimbatore, the Government desires to receive further information from the President of the District Board, showing the reasons for the ruling said to have been passed that excess operations are not to be paid for unless certified to by the Deputy Inspector. The decrease in Godáviri and Bellary is very unsatisfactory, and the attention of the Presidents of the District Boards of Nilgiris and Anantapur is invited to the fact that operations on males in the one case, and females in the other, show a decline during the year under review. The Government is disposed to agree with the Inspector of Vaccination in his remarks in paragraph 9 of the report regarding the inexpediency of appointing Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination as members of Local Boards, and Collectors will accordingly be requested not to recommend such officers for nomination in future except in exceptional cases. But the Inspector's suggestions in paragraph 10 of his report that the cost of issuing certificates of vaccination for Grant-in-aid schools should be debited to the District Board's education grant cannot be approved. Dr. King seems to have lost sight of the fact that these certificates are required, not in the interests of education, but in those of vaccination. If he is able to suggest any arrangements by which the drawbacks of the present system can be diminished, the Government will be prepared to consider them.

6. *Municipalities.*—The work done in individual Municipalities receives the notice of Government in the reviews of their administration reports and will be further dealt with in the General Municipal review for 1889-90. It may be observed here, however, that the complete failure to make progress which Municipalities as a whole exhibit is a serious reflection on their administration, and suggests the necessity for a uniform improvement in methods of inspection and

in system of remuneration. The Government will be glad to receive the results of the Inspector of Vaccination's special inspection referred to in paragraph 11 of his report. Compulsory vaccination was in force in the 25 towns noted in the margin, in the last four of which it was introduced in the year under review, and its introduction in Cocanada, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam has since been sanctioned by Government. It is satisfactory to note that the compulsory system has been well received by the people, and that in towns where compulsion was in force, the proportion of successful vaccinations on children under one year to registered births was 65 per cent. against 40 per cent. in other towns. The cost of each successful vaccination in Municipal towns, however, continued to be high, being As. 5-3 against As. 3-8, the average for the whole presidency, including rural tracts.

7. *Civil Dispensaries.*—The Government notes with satisfaction the advance made in vaccination by medical officers in charge of dispensaries, but the average number vaccinated at each dispensary was only 72. In Chingleput, however, the advance made in 1888-89 was continued with good results, the average for each dispensary being 264 cases. In Kurnool, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam also the results were satisfactory, the average being 134, 119 and 119, respectively, but the large falling off in Ganjam from 113 in 1888-89 to 26 in the year under review has not been accounted for. The Government trusts that the instructions issued in the orders noted in the margin, to which the attention of all District Medical Officers will again be drawn by the Surgeon-General, will produce more satisfactory results in the current and ensuing years.

8. Vaccination by means of animal lymph was practised in all the districts of the Presidency except those noted in the margin, and it is noticeable that these 6 districts include 4 out of the 5 which show an absolute decline in vaccination, and 2 others in which methods of protection against small-pox are extremely backward. This striking result is probably due to the apathy of the Local Boards on the subject of vaccination generally, but it seems to furnish some evidence that vaccination by calf-lymph is popular and conducive to an increase of operations. The total number of operations performed with animal lymph was 101,153, of which 94,361 were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous years being 42,445 and 39,816. The percentage of successful cases, however, was 93.2, against 94 in 1888-89. Taking into account a proportionate share of the cost of the establishment employed for this purpose, the average cost of each successful case was only As. 2-3, against As. 3-8, for vaccine operations generally. In Kurnool a scheme has been experimentally sanctioned for the current year, the principal features of which are a reduction in the numerical strength of the staff employed, an increase in the salaries of the remainder, and the entire abandonment of the use of lymph obtained from the human subject, the necessary vaccine matter being obtained entirely from calves, one of which accompanies each vaccinator on tour. The working of this system will be watched with interest. Meantime the Government has received the results of the experiments made by Dr. King regarding the possibility of preserving and transporting animal lymph, and in separate Proceedings has

1. Ongole.	14. Ootacamund.
2. Anantapur.	15. Chidambaram.
3. Rajahmundry.	16. Erode.
4. Palamcottah.	17. Masulipatam.
5. Ellore.	18. Srirangam.
6. Negapatam.	19. Dindigul.
7. Tinnevely.	20. Guntur.
8. Cuddapah.	21. Coimbatore.
9. Nellore.	22. Vaniyambadi.
10. Mayavaram.	23. Kurnool.
11. Adoni.	24. Kumbakonam.
12. Vellore.	25. Tirupati.
13. Coonoor.	

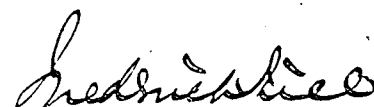
1887-88	..	..	..	14,174
1888-89	..	..	..	18,827
1889-90	..	..	..	27,849

1. Anantapur.	4. Godáviri.
2. Coimbatore.	5. Kistna.
3. Ganjam.	6. South Canara.

accepted his conclusion that the vaccine matter prepared by him can be preserved for periods extending to at least 40 days, if not longer. In consequence, orders have been issued for the establishment of the necessary number of central depôts from which the prepared lymph can be distributed, and it is hoped that, so soon as the arrangements for distribution are completed, the substitution of animal for human lymph in all operations will be possible.

9. The remarks of the Inspector of Vaccination in the latter portion of paragraph 15 of his report will be referred for the opinion of the Agents in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, through the Judicial Department, and the suggestions made in paragraph 28 regarding the desirability of sending notice of outbreaks of small-pox to the District Medical Officer will be further considered in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)



Chief Secretary

To the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

- „ the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
- „ the Sanitary Board.
- „ the Public Department,
- „ the Judicial Department.
- „ the Revenue Department.
- „ the Military Department.
- „ all Collectors.
- „ all Presidents of District Boards.
- „ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils,
- „ through the Collectors concerned.
- „ the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
- „ the Director of Public Instruction.
- „ the Accountant-General.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 14th October 1890, No. 2619 L., Local and Municipal.

Copy to the Government of India. Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd A Raitt.

S/C Price 14th Oct 1890

C No 3188.

Govt. of {1890} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL

Order 6. Nov. 90. No 750.

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G.O., &c., 14th October 1890,
Nos. 2618, 2619 L.

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Vaccination.

Reviewing the report on— for 1889-90.

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proceeding reviewing the
Vaccine Report for 1889-90*