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G.O., DATED *12 May 1891*
No. *377*

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Microbiological Institute

Communicating the
order of the Governor
General of Cochinchina
concerning
the — established
at Saigon

No.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), under date Simla, the April 1891.

READ the following papers on the subject of the dates on which the several annual reports should be submitted by Local Governments to the Government of India:—

Home Department Circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{1}{12-51}$, dated 13th January 1890.

Letter to the Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, Appellate Side, No. 58, dated 13th January 1890.

Letter from Government of Madras, No. 540, dated 25th July 1890.

Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 3804, dated 20th September 1890.

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 111-T.G., dated 30th September 1890.

Letter from Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{591}{111-763-7}$, dated 2nd April 1890.

Letter from Government of the Punjab, No. 369, dated 25th March 1890.

Letter from Government of the Punjab, No. 639, dated 13th May 1890.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{705}{21}$, dated 6th February 1890.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 315-54-N., dated 10th June 1890.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 3937-G., dated 30th April 1890.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. $\frac{211}{2-105}$, dated 14th February 1890.

Letter from Resident at Hyderabad, No. 319, dated 15th September 1890.

Letter from Resident at Hyderabad, No. 413, dated 6th December 1890.

Letter from Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 238, dated 30th January 1890.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 101, dated 20th November 1890.

RESOLUTION.

WITH Home Department Circular letter of the 13th January 1890, Local Governments and Administrations were furnished with two lists showing (1) the dates fixed for the submission of some of the annual reports received in this Department and the actual dates on which they had been received during the past three years, and (2) the reports and returns for the submission of which no dates had been fixed, the dates on which they had reached this office during the last three years and the dates on which it seemed reasonable to the Government of India to expect their punctual submission. It was requested that any suggestions for the alteration of the dates already fixed or then proposed in the Circular should be communicated for the consideration of the Government of India.

The attention of Local Governments and Administrations was particularly drawn to the possibility of fixing substantially earlier dates for the submission of commentaries in the shape of notes which had taken the place of annual reports in two out of every three years in certain cases, under the orders contained in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{28}{1379-95}$, dated 15th July 1887. The Government of India were of opinion that such notes could well be submitted two months earlier than the triennial reports on the same subject.

The Registrar of the Calcutta High Court was at the same time requested to report if the Honourable Judges had any objection to fixing the 1st of July

in each year as the date for the submission to the Government of India of the Civil and Criminal Justice Reports for Bengal and Assam.

2. After carefully considering the replies to the Circular of the 13th January 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in modification of previous orders on the subject, to fix the dates shown in the statement appended to this Resolution as the latest dates for the submission of each report.

3. As regards Reports which are submitted triennially, tabular statements and notes only being submitted in intermediate years, the Government of India find it impracticable in view of the opinions expressed by Local Governments to fix earlier dates for the submission of the notes than those fixed for the submission of the reports.

4. The Governor General in Council desires to impress upon Local Governments and Administrations that the dates now fixed as shown in the statement appended to this Resolution are the latest dates for the submission to the Government of India of the several reports mentioned, and His Excellency in Council hopes that in the case of many reports the Local Governments and Administrations will find it possible to submit them at an earlier date. The Government of India also take this opportunity of calling the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 101 (Statistics), dated 20th November 1890, communicated with Home Department endorsement No. $\frac{1}{31-43}$, dated the 9th January 1891, and trust that care will be taken to ensure the punctual transmission of two early copies of every printed report to the India Office.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; and that a copy be communicated to the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta for the information of the Honourable Judges.

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement showing the dates fixed by the Government of India for submission of Annual Reports to the Home Department.

Name of Report or Return.	Latest date for submission to the Government of India.
General Administration Report	15th December next after the close of the year to which it relates.
Report on destruction of wild beasts and poisonous snakes	15th April in each year.
Municipal Report	1st December.
Report on Vernacular Newspapers	1st May.
Statement of Civil Servants who have become eligible for a seat in the High Courts.	15th February.
Statement of recoveries of costs in appeal to the Privy Council.	15th February.
Education Report	15th November.*
Jail Report	1st June.
Chemical Examiner's Report	15th May.
Sanitary Report	1st July.
European Vagrancy Returns	1st April.
Registration Report	1st October for Local Governments.
	1st August for Local Administrations.
	1st November for Local Governments.
Report on Local Boards	1st October for Local Administrations.
	1st June.
Report on Escheats	1st September for Local Governments.
	1st July for Local Administrations.
Police Report	1st October.
	1st October.
Civil Justice Report	1st August for Local Governments.
Criminal Justice Report	1st June for Local Administrations.
Report on Hospitals and Dispensaries	1st August for Local Governments.
	1st July for Local Administrations.
Vaccination Report	1st June for Local Governments.
	15th May for Local Administrations.
Report on Lunatic Asylums	1st March.
Small Cause Courts Returns	15th March.
Report on publications registered under Act XXV of 1867	1st April.
List of Works of Scientific, Historical, and Antiquarian Interest.	
Return of Arms in possession of the Burma Police	End of February.
Madras Municipal Report	1st October.
Madras Medical College Report	15th August.
Bombay Municipal Report	15th November.
Report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.	1st July.
Report on the Working of the Police on the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and other Railways.	1st July.
Report on the Working of Police in the Town and Island of Bombay.	1st July.
Calcutta Municipal and Health Officer's Report	1st November.
Police Administration Report of Calcutta and its Suburbs	1st July.
Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions	1st July.
Eden Sanitarium Report	1st July.
Legal Remembrancer's Report	For Bengal 15th June.
	For North-Western Provinces and Oudh 1st July.
Report on the Agra Medical School	1st September.
Report on the Working of Part I of the Criminal Tribes Act in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1st August.
Return of Suits in which Government is a party	1st May.

* The reviews of Local Governments on this report should be submitted not later than the 1st December.

*in view of the necessary
action being taken*

be drawn to them. In order, moreover, to
hist mounds in the north-eastern districts
of the East Coast Railway, the Public Works
a requested to draw attention to the Govern-
tea in paragraph 7 of his first letter. His
sts, however, with regard to these ancient
ly investigate them at the rate of, say, ~~2 or 3~~ *two or three*

Extract.)

S
12 May. Chief Secretary.

*Recd
27/5/91.*

Period Conservation List

C.S.
10/15

From Orders

Note The List itself will, as soon as this order issues, be put in type ^{the} instruction given to Press not to strike off title w. Read notes are read and approved.

C.S.
12/5
11/5

Madras Office

Issue the order + send the List to be printed the Press charge please - see para 4 of Order

C.S.
13/5

ORDER—dated/3 th May 1891, No. 378, Public.

With the first of his letters read above, Mr. Rea forwards, as directed in paragraph 10 *et seq.* of G.O., No. 17, Public, dated 9th January last, the revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation in this Presidency, and in his letter, No. 186, dated 15th April, he submits particulars regarding another item which it has been decided shall be included in the list.

2. In paragraph 11 of the order quoted above, it was stated that a maximum total of 100 items in all classes would be allowed, and it was further directed that each entry should rest on personal observation. In paragraph 12, Mr. Rea was informed that there would be no objection to his drawing up a provisional list of monuments already inspected, and that a final standard could then be prepared by the process of elimination.

3. The list, as at present constituted, contains 108 items, and the Archæological Surveyor considers that there are doubtless many other monuments in parts of the Presidency, yet unvisited by the Survey, which would be worthy of conservation, but no decision ~~about~~ these can be arrived at till they have been inspected. In paragraph 2 of his letter, he enumerates the monuments the inclusion of which in the present list does not rest on personal observation. These, ~~seven~~ in number, are stated to have been vouched for by authorities as noteworthy examples, or drawings or photographs have been seen by the Archæological Surveyor himself. In paragraph 4 of his letter, Mr. Rea points out that, with the exception of the Tanjore temple, none of the large South Indian temples at present in use for worship have been included in the list as being usually in possession of abundance of funds. ~~They~~ are kept in repair by their ~~own~~ authorities, and Government cannot undertake the upkeep as it has no control over them. Examples of the Dravidian style to which they belong are, moreover, found among the deserted temples at Vijayanpurer entered in the list. In paragraph 6 of his letter, the Archæological Surveyor states that in only one instance—the Seven Pagodas, No. 28—have groups of remains been entered under one item. The reasons assigned for this are that, if numbered separately, these would occupy a great proportion of the hundred examples to be selected and nothing would be gained by so entering them, as most of the conservation necessary has already been carried out and all that is at present required is the periodical inspection suggested.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the list submitted by Mr. Rea be accepted as a provisional one, and, with reference to the request in paragraph 8 of his first letter, he will be asked to forward, at an early date, such notes as he may wish to prefix to the lists, ~~direct to the Superintendent of the Government Press,~~ submitting a copy at the same time for the approval of Government. The list, when printed, will be communicated to the Revenue and Public Works Departments for distribution to Divisional officers, and, in view to form an estimate of the probable requirements, these Departments will be requested to report the number of copies likely to be needed.

5. With reference to paragraph 5 of his first letter, the Archæological Surveyor will be informed that Government is of opinion that there is no necessity for the inclusion of the Tanjore Palace in the revised list as an annual grant is already made for the upkeep of this building. The Collector of Tanjore will, with reference to this point, be requested to take such measures as are practicable for the conservation of the more ancient portions of the Palace.

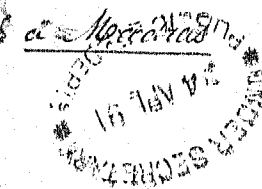
6. In paragraph 7 of his letter of 18th February, and in the appendix to the list which accompanied that letter, the Archæological Surveyor deals with the subject of pre-historic monuments and ancient mounds. As regards the first of these, he is of opinion that it would be hopeless, with so large a number scattered over the Presidency, to attempt anything in the way of conservation, all that is required being for Collectors to make it widely known that Government wishes these relics to be untouched. This, he is of opinion, will be sufficient to induce villagers and others to leave them alone.

In regard to the ancient mounds, he alludes to the action * taken in regard to those in the Kistna district and suggests that similar orders should be issued by the Collectors of the other northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of these suggestions, and the attention of all Collectors, and especially of those

* G.O., No. 462, Public, dated 29th May 1889.

M. L.

Agence Consulaire de France



Madras 23^d April 1891

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Ootacamund

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose an order
of H. E. The Governor General of Cochin China
concerning the Microbiological Institute
established in Saigon.

I am desired by the Director of
the Institute to bring it to the notice of the
Government of Madras.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

E. M. L.

Ag. Consular Agent for France

ARRÊTÉ

Le Gouverneur général de l'Indo-Chine, Officier de la Légion d'honneur et de l'Instruction publique,

Vu le décret du 12 novembre 1887 ;

Vu la dépêche ministérielle du 27 décembre 1890, ordonnant la création à Saigon d'un institut de bactériologie et fixant les attributions multiples de ce nouvel établissement ;

Sur l'avis de M. le docteur Calmette, médecin de 1^{re} classe du corps de santé des colonies, chargé par M. le Sous-Secrétaire d'État d'organiser et de diriger les services de l'institut sous la haute surveillance du chef du service de santé ;

Sur la proposition conforme du chef du service de santé,

ARRÊTE :

Article premier. — Un institut microbiologique est installé à Saigon, dans les dépendances de l'hôpital militaire, et sera prêt, à partir du 1^{er} avril prochain, à assurer les divers services que comporte son organisation, savoir :

- 1^o La vaccination animale ;
- 2^o La vaccination contre la rage après morsure ;
- 3^o La fabrication du vaccin pastorien contre la maladie charbonneuse des troupeaux de bétail ;
- 4^o Les analyses d'eaux, de liquides organiques et de substances alimentaires ou industrielles altérables par des microbes, ou fermentescibles, telles que les viandes, conserves, bières, etc.

Art. 2. — Les conditions et le mode de fonctionnement de chacun de ces services sont réglés dans une circulaire qui paraîtra ultérieurement.

Art. 3. — Le produit de la vente des vaccins aux médecins étrangers sera versé, suivant les formes ordinaires, dans les caisses du trésor public, pour être affecté à l'entretien et au renouvellement du matériel de l'institut.

Saigon, le 20 mars 1891.

PIQUET.

**Circulaire réglant le fonctionnement
de l'institut microbiologique ^{et} de vaccine animale.**

VACCINATION ANIMALE.

L'institut devra assurer d'une façon ininterrompue la culture du vaccin variologique (*cow-pox*) de génisse à génisse, de manière à fournir à tous les médecins vaccinateurs de l'Indo-Chine une quantité suffisante de lymphé et de pulpe glycinée ou vaselinée fraîche.

Une séance publique et gratuite de vaccination directe de génisse à bras aura lieu, à Saigon, le mercredi de chaque semaine, à quatre heures de l'après-midi, au pavillon spécial de l'institut, situé à l'angle des rues Nationale et la Grandière.

Les médecins français ou de nationalité étrangère des pays avoisinant l'Indo-Chine pourront avoir la faculté de s'approvisionner de conserves fraîches de vaccin animal à l'institut de Saigon. Il sera toujours répondu, dans le plus bref délai possible, aux demandes de cette nature, à la seule condition qu'elles soient accompagnées de la somme nécessaire à couvrir les frais d'expédition et du prix des tubes de vaccin, calculé d'après le tarif uniforme de 1 dollar pour deux tubes contenant la quantité de lymphé ou de pulpe nécessaire pour vacciner au moins cinquante personnes.

Une petite provision de vaccin récemment préparé sera toujours tenue en réserve par l'institut, pour le cas où une épidémie viendrait à éclater en un point quelconque du territoire de la colonie.

VACCINATION CONTRE LA RAGE.

Le traitement préventif de la rage après morsure sera appliqué à toutes les personnes mordues qui en feront la demande, et, conformément à la méthode en usage à l'institut Pasteur, de Paris, avec des virus provenant de cet établissement.

Le but de l'organisation de ce service de la rage a plus particulièrement un caractère international; l'hydrophobie n'est pas, en effet, une maladie commune en Indo-Chine, sauf pourtant au Tonkin où sa fréquence tend à augmenter depuis quelques années. Mais à Singapore, à Batavia, à Ceylan, en Chine et au Japon, elle fait d'assez nombreuses victimes, et la durée de son incubation chez l'homme étant en moyenne de quarante jours,

il sera possible désormais à presque toutes les personnes mordues de se rendre à Saigon, dans un délai assez court, pour assurer l'efficacité du traitement préventif.

Le Gouvernement français a pensé être utile, non seulement à ses fonctionnaires et à ses nationaux, mais aussi à tous ses voisins d'Extrême-Orient, en utilisant les ressources de l'institut microbiologique de Saigon pour l'application du seul traitement efficace contre une des plus terribles maladies qui s'attaquent à l'humanité.

Ce traitement sera gratuit pour les fonctionnaires et employés de la colonie, sauf lorsque la gravité des morsures nécessitera l'hospitalisation des malades; dans ce cas la retenue d'hôpital ne subira aucune augmentation.

Il est expressément recommandé aux personnes mordues qui désiraient se soumettre au traitement préventif, de se procurer les renseignements les plus précis sur les symptômes présentés par l'animal mordeur, de manière à ce que le personnel médical de l'institut puisse se rendre compte de l'existence probable ou certaine de l'hydrophobie chez cet animal. Toutes les fois qu'il sera possible d'en faire pratiquer l'autopsie par un vétérinaire ou par un médecin, il est désirable qu'un rapport détaillé relatant particulièrement l'état et le contenu des organes digestifs soit adressé à l'institut. Enfin, si l'animal mordeur a été abattu et que sa tête entière, conservée dans la glace, puisse être envoyée au laboratoire, on est instamment prié de ne pas négliger cet envoi qui permettra seul, par des inoculations expérimentales, d'affirmer la réalité de l'existence de la rage chez l'animal suspect.

PRÉPARATION DU VACCIN CHARBONNEUX.

Les laboratoires de l'institut pourront fournir à tous les vétérinaires et colons français et étrangers de l'Extrême-Orient du vaccin charbonneux pour la préservation des troupeaux de bétail contre le charbon ou sang de rate (*splenic fever*).

Les tubes contenant ce vaccin ne seront livrés qu'après essai, de manière à offrir toutes les garanties d'efficacité désirables. Chaque tube contiendra la quantité de vaccin nécessaire pour inoculer cinquante moutons ou vingt-cinq vaches, et sera vendu au prix uniforme de 1 dollar le tube, non compris les frais d'expédition par la poste.

PIQUET.

H.M.
Order 12th May 91 N^o 377

From *Ag Consular Agent for*
France, Madras

Communicated to the
Surgeon General and the Sanitary
Commissioners. H. H. K. S. P.

Surgeon Genl
Sanitary Comm.

C.S.
3/5

No.

Dated *23rd*
Received *24th* } *April 1891.*

Enclosures *one*

SUBJECT.

Enclosing order of H. E. the
Governor Genl of Cochin China
Concerning the Microbiological
Institute established in Saigon

French Consular Agent
J. B. B.
27/4

12TH MAY 1891, No. 377, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Acting Consular Agent for France, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 23rd April 1891.

I have the honor to enclose an order of His Excellency the Governor General of Cochin-China concerning the Microbiological Institute established in Saigon.

I am desired by the Director of the Institute to bring it to the notice of the Government of Madras.

ENCLOSURE.

ORDER of H. E. the Governor General of Cochin-China dated Saigon, 20th March 1891.

1. A Microbiological Institute has been established at Saigon in the quarters of the military hospital, and will be prepared from the 1st April next to carry out the various objects for which it has been organized, i.e.:—

1. Animal vaccination.
2. Vaccination against hydrophobia.
3. The manufacture of Pasteur's vaccine for anthrax in cattle.
4. The analysis of water, of organic liquids, and of alimentary or manufactured substances liable to alteration by microbes or to fermentation such as food, preserves, beer, &c.

2. The conditions under which and the manner in which each of these objects will be carried out are regulated by the annexed circular.

3. The proceeds of the sale of vaccine to foreign doctors will in the ordinary course be paid into the public treasury and will be devoted to the maintenance and the renewal of the material of the Institute.

CIRCULAR regulating the organization of the Microbiological Institute.

Animal Vaccination.

The Institute will ensure by uninterrupted means the culture of cow-pox from hieffer to hieffer, so as to furnish all practising vaccinators in Indo-China with a sufficient quantity of lymph and of glycerine or fresh vaseline pulp.

Persons will be vaccinated publicly and gratuitously direct from the calf to the arm at Saigon every Wednesday at 4 p.m. in the special pavilion of the Institute situated at the angle formed by the "Rue nationale" and the "Rue Grandière."

Physicians, whether French or of foreign nationality, belonging to countries in the neighbourhood of Indo-China will be afforded facilities for providing themselves with fresh

supplies of animal vaccine from the Institute. Such demands will be complied with as speedily as possible, the sole condition being that orders are accompanied by the sum necessary to cover the expenses of transit and the cost of the tubes of vaccine; the latter being calculated on the uniform scale of one dollar for two tubes containing a quantity of lymph or of pulp sufficient to vaccinate at least 15 people. A small stock of lymph recently prepared will be always kept in reserve at the Institute in case of the outbreak of an epidemic in any part of the Colony.

Vaccination against Hydrophobia

The preventive treatment of hydrophobia will be applied to all persons who have been bitten and who are desirous of undergoing the treatment according to the method practised at the Pasteur Institute at Paris and with virus procured from that institute.

The object of the organization of this treatment of hydrophobia has more particularly an international character. Hydrophobia is not indeed a common malady in Indo-China except in Tonquin where its frequency has tended to increase for some years. But in Singapore, Batavia, Ceylon, China and Japan it has a fairly large number of victims. The duration of its incubation in man being on the average 40 days it will accordingly be possible for almost every one who is bitten to repair to Saigon in sufficient time to ensure the efficacy of the preventive treatment.

The French Government hopes to be of service not only to its own employés and people but also to all its Eastern neighbours in turning to account the resources of the Microbiological Institute at Saigon for the application of the only efficacious treatment against one of the most terrible maladies which attacks mankind.

This treatment will be gratuitously rendered to the functionaries and employés of the colony except when the gravity of the bite necessitates the patient remaining in hospital; in this case the hospital can incur no extra charge.

Persons who have been bitten and desire to undergo the preventive treatment are expressly recommended to procure the most precise information regarding the symptoms exhibited by the animal which has inflicted the bite, so that the officers of the Institute may be able to ascertain the probable or certain existence of hydrophobia in the animal. Whenever it is possible for a doctor or veterinary surgeon to hold a post mortem examination over the animal it is desirable that a detailed report relating particularly to the state and the contents of the digestive organs should be forwarded to the Institute. Moreover, if the animal has been killed and it is possible to forward the entire head packed in ice to the laboratory, it is specially requested that the opportunity may not be neglected as only by the means thus afforded can the reality of the existence of madness in the suspected animal be affirmed by the aid of experimental inoculations.

Preparation of Anthrax Vaccine.

The laboratories of the Institute will furnish to all veterinarians in French or foreign Colonies in the East vaccine for the preservation of cattle against anthrax or splenic fever.

The tubes containing this vaccine will be delivered only after trial in order that all desirable guarantee may be offered. Each tube will contain a quantity of vaccine sufficient to inoculate fifty sheep or twenty-five cows and will be sold at the uniform price of one dollar per tube, the cost of transit by post being extra.

ORDER—dated 12th May 1891, No. 377, Public.

Communicated to the Revenue Department, the Surgeon General and the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Surgeon General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued.

Encl.

Recd.

G.O., 12th May 1891, No. 377.

MAY.

Microbiological Institute.

Communicating the order of the Governor-General of Cochin-China, concerning the—established at Saigon.

GOVERNMENT ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, MADRAS.
1891, No.

GOVERNMENT, No.

GOVERNMENT, No. 15/11
2484/91

GOVERNMENT, No.

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