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ORDINARY, MS.

Pub DEPARTMENT.	
G.O., DATED	8 th Aug 1894
No.	583

INDEXED.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording Proceedings
Lt & Dep. reviewing the
report on Vaccination for
1893-94

11-8

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 30th June 1894, No. 900-V.

I have the honour to forward herewith four stitched copies of the vaccination report for 1893-94 as directed in G.O., Mis. No. 2567 L., of 17th October 1891.

ORDER—dated 26th July 1894, No. 1385 L., Local and Municipal.

With his letter read above, the Acting Sanitary Commissioner forwards the report of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the working of his department during the year 1893-94.

2. The following statement shows the total reported number of operations performed by the several agencies employed in each of the last five years and the average cost of each successful case :—

Vaccine agency.	Number of operations reported to be performed.				
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
(a) Government vaccinators in hill tracts	28,336	17,901	16,501	15,142	15,805
(b) Local Fund vaccinators	718,587	781,430	860,301	967,991	992,390
(c) Municipal vaccinators	85,570	99,058	110,590	114,953	113,837
(d) Cantonment staffs	3,702	3,862	3,585	6,089	5,489
(e) Dispensary staffs	27,849	42,683	47,352	38,341	28,513
(f) Medical subordinates	6,444	9,223	8,463	15,142	16,439
(g) Zamindari vaccinators	5,260	6,403	6,628	6,883	6,359
Total	875,748	960,560	1,053,420	1,164,541	1,178,832
Average cost	Rs. A. P. 0 3 8	Rs. A. P. 0 3 7	Rs. A. P. 0 3 7	Rs. A. P. 0 3 5	Rs. A. P. 0 3 5

The total reported number of operations performed during the year shows an increase of only 14,291 or 1·2 per cent. over the previous year's figure. There was an improvement in the amount of work done by local fund vaccinators, but the number of operations performed by dispensary staffs continued to decline—a result no doubt due to the decision arrived at in G.O., dated 9th May 1892, No. 1066 L., making vaccination work discretionary in the case of medical subordinates in charge of hospitals and dispensaries.

The total number of cases verified by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination exhibits a satisfactory advance, being 634,399 against 597,527 in 1892-93 and 524,571 in 1891-92, and in only five ranges did these officers fail to check at least 50 per cent. of the cases. The work done by the Deputy Inspectors of the Trichinopoly and Sattur ranges appears to have been particularly good. The Government is however disposed to doubt the accuracy of the reported figures; it seems open to grave question whether it is physically possible for one man to verify so many cases as each of these two Deputy Inspectors is said to have. In this connection it would be interesting to know how many cases the Inspector himself has found it possible to verify in one working day. The results of the tour in Cuddapah which the Inspector of Vaccination made for the purpose of obtaining an insight into the actual working of the Deputy Inspectors are exactly what might have been expected. The experiment should be repeated as often as possible as it is a matter of great importance that the

vaccination statistics of the Presidency should be made reliable. The inspection work turned out by the Deputy Inspector of the Madras Town range should in future be stated.

3. Excluding the figures relating to the cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad, the total number of operations performed during the year was 32.9 per mille of the population according to the census of 1891 against 32.5 per mille in 1892-93. Infantile vaccination, however, exhibited a decrease, the number of children under one year, who were successfully vaccinated, being only 240,123 against 257,405 in the previous year and but 25.6 per cent. of the number of births registered against 31.1 per cent. in 1892-93. The explanations offered for this decrease in paragraph 6 of the report and paragraph 2 of the Sanitary Commissioner's covering letter may be correct, but it remains to be proved that they are so. The figures of the current year will probably afford sufficient data to show whether the causes assigned for the falling off which has occurred rest upon any sufficient basis. From the statement appended to paragraph 7 it appears that infantile vaccination was especially backward in the districts of Gó dávari, Ganjám, South Canara, Madura, Nilgiris and Malabar and in the municipalities of Cochin, Palghat, Tanjore, Calicut, Berhampur and Karúr. The special attention of the local bodies concerned will be drawn to the matter.

4. There was a slight increase in the total amount of work done in the year under review by the Government establishment in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gó dávari. There was, however, a large decrease in the Ganjám hill tracts, which is attributed to the absence of some of the vaccinators for long periods. The average number of operations performed by a vaccinator in all these tracts taken

1890-91	..	..	..	778
1891-92	..	..	..	750
1892-93	..	..	..	688
1893-94	..	..	..	608

together has displayed a continuous falling off during the last four years as shown in the margin. The attention of the Collectors concerned will be drawn to the Inspector's remarks in this connection in paragraph 14 of the report with the

remark that Government trusts that they will spare no effort to promote vaccination in these Agency tracts.

5. The number of operations performed in local fund areas was 24,399 more than in 1892-93 and the average reported

Coimbatore	..	..	..	7,783
Cuddapah	..	..	..	3,463
Ganjám	..	..	..	1,795
Gó dávari	..	..	..	651
Kurnool	..	..	..	9,944
Nellore	..	..	..	8,142
Nilgiris	..	..	..	479
North Arcot	..	..	..	2,454
South Canara	..	..	..	7,675

outturn of work by each vaccinator rose from 1,449 to 1,495 cases. Taking the districts individually, it is observed that there was a decline in the nine districts noted in the margin. The explanations offered for this in paragraph 10 of the report are hardly adequate. The attention of the Collectors and District Board Presidents will be drawn to the remarks

of the Inspector of Vaccination. The complete failure in Kurnool is particularly unsatisfactory. On the other hand there was an increase in the other districts, especially in Chingleput, Tanjore, Vizagapatam and Anantapur. In the last-mentioned district it is attributed to the personal interest taken in the matter by Mr. Manavedan Raja, the Acting Collector, which is noted with approval. As in the previous year the average outturn of work for each vaccinator was highest in Trichinopoly (3,103) and Tinnevely, Madura and Vizagapatam followed next with 2,365, 2,176 and 2,113 cases respectively. It was between 1,000 and 2,000 cases in the remaining districts, except Ganjám, Gó dávari, Nellore and Nilgiris, where it was less than a thousand. There was also an improvement in the reported quality of the work turned out during the year, 96.1 per cent. of the total number of operations having been reported as successful against 95.0 per cent. in the previous year. Trichinopoly stands first with a ratio of 98.8 per cent. followed closely by South Arcot (98.7) and Bellary (98.6), while Coimbatore was the last (87.4). The average cost of each successful case was, as in 1892-93, As. 3-1. It varied from As. 8-2 in the Nilgiris, the circumstances of which are peculiar, to As. 2 in Trichinopoly and exceeded As. 4 in Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Ganjám, Kurnool and Nellore. Every endeavour should be made by the boards concerned to reduce these unduly high rates. The work done

in the different local fund areas will be more fully noticed by Government in reviewing the administration reports of the several district boards. With reference to the suggestion made by Dr. King in paragraph 4 of his letter that vaccination should be made compulsory in major unions at least, his attention will be drawn to paragraph 8 of G.O., dated 2nd July 1894, No. 1210 L.

6. Vaccination is now compulsory in all the 56 municipalities, including the city of Madras, having been introduced into 4 of these, viz., Tanjore, Karúr, Bimlipatam and Cochin, during the year under review. It is to be regretted that the work done by the municipal vaccinators instead of improving has actually declined, the total number of operations performed by them having fallen from 114,953 in 1892-93 to 113,837 in the year under review. In no less than 29 towns was there a retrogression. The Inspector of Vaccination ascribes this falling off to the decrease in the available population under 10 years of age. But this explanation cannot be accepted as satisfactory, seeing that the number of children successfully protected from small-pox during the year under review was only 65.8 per cent. of the total number of births registered in municipalities. In Madras, Trichinopoly, Masulipatam, Palamcottah, Cuddapah, Srirangam, Berhampur, Coonoor and Conjeeveram the work has fallen off during both the last two years. The special attention of the councils concerned is drawn to this subject and the Government trusts that they will in future render compulsory vaccination a reality instead of as is in far too many instances at present a mere name. The average outturn of work by each vaccinator in municipalities was 990 cases against 1,495 in local fund areas and exceeded 1,000 cases in only 23 towns. It was high in Tinnevely (1,864), Madura (1,796), Tuticorin (1,785) and Bezwada (1,748) and especially low in Karúr (289), Tiruppattúr (331), Anantapur (383), Cuddapah (462), Berhampur (466) and Vániyambádi (486). The average cost of each successful case was, as in 1892-93, As. 5-1, showing that municipal vaccination compares unfavorably in this respect also with that in local fund areas, where the average was only As. 3-1. It was highest in Anantapur, Dindigul, Karúr, Kurnool and Tirupati, being more than As. 8, while in Anakápal, Cochin, Ellore, Madura, Mangalore, Palghat, Parlákimedi, Tanjore and Vizianagram it was less than As. 3. The municipal councils first named should take steps to reduce the cost to a reasonable figure. The total number of operations performed in the town of Madras again declined, being 23,644, against 24,853 in the previous year. Of the former, 19,140 were primary vaccinations and 4,504 re-vaccinations against 21,421 and 3,437 respectively in 1892-93, the number of successful cases being in the one instance 99.5 per cent. and in the other 90.2 against 98.6 and 92.7 respectively. The cost of each successful case rose from As. 6-2 to As. 6-6. The attention of the Municipal Commissioners will be drawn to these not altogether satisfactory results. The work done in the several municipal towns will, as usual, be more fully dealt with in reviewing their administration reports.

7. The total number of operations performed with animal lymph was 1,077,580, or only 101,252 less than the total number of all operations, and of these 1,007,334 or 95.4 per cent. were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 884,525, 832,021 and 94.1. The districts in which human lymph was partially used were Gó dávari, Nellore, Salem, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Ganjám and Malabar, but in three of these the practice was discontinued during the latter part of the year and it is stated that arrangements are being made in the others for the supply of animal lymph. The percentage of success was the highest in the case of calf-to-arm vaccination as will be seen from the following table:—

	Number vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of success.
Calf-to-arm vaccination	516,800	491,270	97.0
Vaccination with lymph preserved in glass tubes or plates	185,458	172,335	94.7
Vaccination with lymph preserved with glycerine	375,322	343,729	93.7
Total ..	1,077,580	1,007,334	95.4

8. The proposal made by Dr. King regarding the establishment of a central vaccine institute is out of place in a periodical report, but will be considered when the question of the reorganization of the department comes to be dealt with. The further report called for from the Sanitary Commissioner in G.O., dated 25th May 1893, No. 1148 L., regarding this subject and referred to in paragraph 8 of the review of the last year's report has just been received and will be disposed of in due course. The suggestion made by the Inspector of Vaccination in paragraph 25 of his report regarding the amendment of the Revenue Board's Standing Order, No. 195, will be considered in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

A. B. G. Shelley
Capt R.B.

Under Secy., P.W.D.,
for Chief Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Sanitary Board.
„ the Sanitary Engineer.
„ the Public Department. ✓
„ the Judicial „
„ the Revenue „
„ the Military „
„ all Collectors.
„ all Presidents of District Boards.
„ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
„ the President, Municipal Commission, Madras.
„ the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Accountant-General.
Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 26th July 1894, No. 1386 L., Local and Municipal.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. Moses.

See from the Madras office.

Put for Rn 760 23-8-94

Public Dept

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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Mis

Order of 8th Augt 94, n^o 583.

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G.O., &c., 26th July 1894,
Nos. 1385, 1386 L.

JULY.

Vaccination.

Reviewing the report on — for 1893-94.

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READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
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ENCLOSURES.

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