

Correspondence for the extermination of small-pox / collected by Francis Lawrance.

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(4)

CORRESPONDENCE

FOR THE
EXTERMINATION,

OF

S M A L L—P O X,

By JAMES ANDERSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN GENERAL,

AND

President of the Medical Board,

AT

F O R T S T. G E O R G E ;

MEMBER OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF
PHILADELPHIA, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF
THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AT WHITEHALL,
AND HONORARY MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL
SOCIETY, LATELY INSTITUTED AT
ABERDEEN.

————— Si quid novisti rebus istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.
Hor, Epist. Lib. 1. Epist. 6.

M A D R A S :

PRINTED BY FRANCIS LAWRENCE,

1805.

CORRESPONDENCE

FOR THE

EXTERMINATION

OF

SMALL-POX

BY JAMES ANDERSON, M.D.

PHYSICIAN GENERAL

AND

President of the Medical Board

AT

FORT ST. GEORGE

MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF
SOUTH CAROLINA, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF
THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
AND A FORMER MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL
SOCIETY, LATER INSTITUTED AS
APPENDIX.

—————

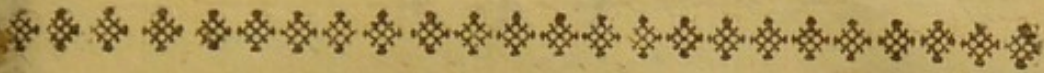
Printed by J. H. ...
No. 10 ...

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M A D R A S

PRINTED BY ...

1852



CORRESPONDENCE.

COW-POCK.

Analysis and Experiment on the Cow-Pock Matter, by Dr. Hunoldt, of Cassel, and other German Physicians; communicated by Dr. Noehden to the Public, through the Channel of the Medical Journal for January 1803.

1. Fresh cow-pock matter was taken from an entire pustule on the seventh day after inoculation, with a gold needle: it was in a very limpid state. On being applied to a piece of paper tinged with vegetable blue colour, it produced no change of colour.

2. A paper, coloured with vegetable blue, being reddened with tartarous acid, assumed on a sudden the blue colour, when it was touched with fresh cow-pock matter.

3. On drying paper over a coal fire, the blue colour disappeared, and the paper became red again.

4. The blue streaks, which were produced by the cow-pock matter, disappeared entirely some days after, notwithstanding the paper was stopped up so as to prevent the immediate access of the atmosphere, as much as possible.—Hence it follows,

1. That fresh cow-pock matter is of a subtile and volatile alkaline ammoniacal nature.

2. That its virus is decomposed and destroyed by a strong degree of heat.

3. That it likewise experiences a decomposition in common temperatures, and at the accession of atmospheric air, either by being oxy-

dated through the oxygen of the atmosphere, or by being neutralised with the carbonic acid contained in the atmosphere. From these circumstances it appears, why cow-pock matter ought not to be taken at too late a period, and after it had lost its limpid appearance; why it is in general preferable to take it from a pustule which is still unopened; for the same reason, it ought never to be mixed with water, or exposed to the breath, for fear of destroying the subtile active parts; and it ought, likewise, to be preserved from the accession of the atmosphere. It is, therefore, advisable to make a small wound, and let the dry matter be made liquid by the blood of the wound. These are Dr. Hunoldt's observations. They are opposed by Dr. Bremer, of Berlin, who maintains, that the nature of the Cow-pock virus does not consist in its ammonia, as its efficacy seems not to depend on the presence of its constituent. This he endeavours to prove by the following experiments.

1. Matter taken from different species of ulcers and from small-pock pustules, and from those raised by the itch, &c. being applied to reddened paper, changed the red

colour immediately into blue, which disappeared on the paper being warmed.

2. Cow-pock matter was taken from genuine cow-pock, on the 13th, 14th and 16th day after the inoculation; it was of a considerable degree of consistency, and of a yellow colour, and according to experience, incapable of causing the genuine cow-pock; however, it produced the same change on the colour of the paper.

3. That sort of cow-pock, which had all the characteristics of the spurious kind, produced a blue colour on the same paper.

4. Dry matter kept on threads in glass tubes, closely shut, and preserved for about one twelve month, varied the red colour of the paper into blue, on being moistened with pure water, though it is known that such matter will always prove inefficacious in producing the cow-pock disease. Hence it is manifest, that the nature of this poison is not to be sought for in the volatile ammonia, the latter being mixed with different species of pus and other animal substances, and that cow-pock matter, notwithstanding its being still impregnated with that

constituent, may prove ineffectual. It seems also obvious, that if the action of the cow-pock matter originated in its volatile constituent, it would be propagated by the atmosphere, by clothes, by the mere touch, &c. Now it is known, that it is only communicated by means of a wound, therefore that supposition cannot be admitted. It is very probable, that we shall never be able to discover the nature of animal poisons by a chemical analysis; we must, therefore, content ourselves with observing their effects, & finding out, by mere experience, the means of preventing their pernicious effects. Dr. Guatieri, in his account of the progress of the vaccine inoculation in the Cisalpine Republic, remarks, that the cow-pock poison may be preserved in its perfect efficacy for 4 months, particularly under an idioclectrical receiver; it would appear, as if the matter is decomposed by oxygen and carbonic acid, and that it remains particularly efficacious in very pure azotic gas. It is farther decomposed by light. The Analysis does not account for the action of this poison on the living body.

Doct̄or ANDERSON, *P. G. to the* EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

You will be so good as insert in your next paper, the following Extracts from the eighth Volume of Medical and Physical Journal as a useful, as well as honourable communication, to all your readers concerned in Vaccine inoculation.

JAMES ANDERSON.
Fort St. George, May 28, 1804.

Observations on Vaccine Inoculation, with an account of its progress in Austria and in the East; communicated by Dr. de Carro, of Vienna.

"I have had the pleasure to propagate Vaccination so far as Bagdad; you can read a short account of it in the last page of my work; and I

have received from Mr. Hartford Jones, British Resident at the Court of his Highness the Pacha of Bagdad, the account of the arrival of the Vaccine matter under every possible form, which I sent to him along with six copies of my second edition. The vaccination has begun there under the direction of Dr. Short, an English Physician attached to that Mission.

"I have sent lately matter to his Eminence Cardinal Consalvi, Secretary of State to his Holiness, Pius VII. Though in the neighbourhood of Naples, where Dr. Marshall has introduced the vaccination, it seems that it is not yet adopted at Rome, or that the matter is extinct.

"The King of Prussia is the first crowned head who has submitted his children to the new method. Therefore you see that Dr. Marcus Hers's sophisms, have not even biased the opinion of his Sovereign.

"My friend Dr. Portenschlag, who is the most active vaccinator at Vienna, wishing to prove by his example that vaccination can be undertaken in the earliest period of life, desired me a week ago to vaccinate his new born child four hours and a half after its birth. The ceremony was performed in presence of the priest, and a great number of friends to the vaccination, and the child was christened immediately after, by the name of Mary Elizabeth Vaccinia. If one ceremony could be made of the vaccination and christening, would not the small pox be soon entirely eradicated? We have on record the case of a child vaccinated twenty two hours after birth, Mary Elizabeth Vaccinia Portenschlag is surely the youngest which has hitherto been submitted to this beneficial operation. I have read just now the debates of the House of Commons, on the reward granted to Dr. Jenner. I confess that I do not think the remuneration adequate to the importance of the discovery, the liberality with which Dr. J. has

communicated it to the world, and the usual generosity of the English Parliament; but I hope that the different Societies and Corporations of Great Britain will, as they have so often done on such occasions, shew separately their gratitude to the greatest Medical Benefactor that the world can boast of."

Dr. Jenner has received a very valuable Diamond Ring from the Empress Dowager of Russia, together with a letter, of which the following is a translation.

"The practice of vaccine inoculation in England having been attended with the happiest success, which is well attested, I have eagerly imitated that example, by introducing it into the charitable Establishments under my directions.

"My endeavours having perfectly answered my expectations, I feel a pleasure in reporting my success, in testifying my acknowledgments to him who has rendered this signal service to humanity.

"This motive induces me to offer you, Sir, the Ring sent herewith, as a testimony of the sentiments of esteem and regard with which I am,

"MARY."

Pawlowsky, August 10, 1802.

JOHN RING, *Esq.* to the EDITORS of the *Medical and Physical Journal.*

I beg leave to observe, with respect to the last letter of Mr. Pears, that I have never questioned the fidelity of his report; but the evidence of the different persons, which he has thus faithfully reported, is at variance with itself, and with truth; and can be of very little service to any cause.

Happily, however, Vaccine Inoculation requires no such aid. It is now patronized by several crowned heads. The King of Prussia, who long since adopted it in his own family, has now established an institution for that purpose at Berlin. The Empress Dowager of Russia has

also honored the practice with her peculiar protection. The Emperor of Germany has submitted two of his children to this salutary operation; and the King of Sweden has not only caused his infant daughter to be vaccinated, but also established a vaccine institution at Stockholm.

Most of the principal cities of Europe have erected institutions of this kind; and the City of London, if last, will not, I trust, be least in following the glorious example.

The case mentioned by Dr. De Carro, is not the earliest instance of Vaccination. On the 8th of August,

1800, I inoculated a child of Mr. Austin, who now lives in Globe-Street, Bethnal Green, immediately after his birth, to protect it from the Small-pox, under which another child in the same family then laboured. The operation, in all respects, proved successful; and the child has since that time been often exposed to the Small-pox with impunity.

I have ascertained, that the Cow-pox has existed in Hertfordshire; a county in which we have no record, as far as I can recollect, of its having been noticed on any other occasion.

I am informed by Dr. Crichton, that some Vaccine Matter, with which I supplied him, has proved successful in South America. It was sent to Demarara, by Mr. Skerrett of Ragmote House in Hampshire, who communicates to Dr. Crichton, the agreeable intelligence, that it has been tried with success in the garrison, almost entirely consisting of black people, and in several plantations in the Colonies of Demarara and Essequibo: and that it was becoming general in those places. The appearance of the disease was the same as in Europe.

Dr. Waterhouse, of Cambridge,

New-England, inoculated six persons with two tooth-picks, well charged with vaccine matter, which he had received from me, without diluting the matter; and succeeded in every case. He also succeeded with a thread ninety days old, without moistening the matter.

When inoculation is performed with a tooth-pick, a puncture is first to be made with a lancet; then the point of the tooth-pick is to be inserted into the puncture, and to be held there some time. Afterwards, the flat sides of the tooth-pick are to be drawn repeatedly over the puncture, in order to fill it as much as possible with the matter. Previous dilution is not only unnecessary, but is supposed to be one of the most common causes of failure.

Dr. W. informs me, that the first matter with which he succeeded, was not from the Vaccine Pock Institution, as Dr. Pearson supposes; but from the Stock of Dr. Jenner, through the hands of Mr. Creaser, and Dr. Haygarth. It was preserved on a thread, corked up in a common vial. This he wishes to be published.

JOHN RING,

New-Street Hanover-Square,

Dec. 29, 1802.

Doct^r ANDERSON, *P. G.* to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Be so good as insert the enclosed Letter to Dr. Scott, at Bombay, in your next Paper.

Fort St. George, June 11, 1804.

JAMES ANDERSON, *P. G.*

Doct^r ANDERSON, *P. G.* to *Doct^r*
HELENUS SCOTT, at Bombay.

A Rajah having lately died of small-pox in the Northern Circars, has excited some attention to Cow-pock inoculation, which promises more extension to the propagation of the disease, for wherever the natives have been able to contrast the desolation of the one, with the safe and preservative effects of the other, they have been sensible of the value of Cow-pock inoculation, and have more readily embraced it.

Notwithstanding the countenance and support of Government, beyond what is to be found in European states; much yet remains to be effected; as the highest reports of monthly inoculations do not greatly exceed six or seven thousand, a number that may preserve the disease, but which is by no means sufficient to extinguish small-pox in a population of nearly ten millions who inhabit the lands under this

Presidency, so that unless all who have not had the small-pox are inoculated for Cow-Pock, which probably make a third of the whole inhabitants, the rising generations will be still exposed to the malignant operation of the former disease, and the laudable expectation of eradicating so great a scourge, elude our grasp; which can only be held by the most public and general influence.

At Malacca, the vaccine was readily and successfully introduced, but is already lost; it has also been lost from want of subjects at many places on this coast, so that it can only be said to have been preserved hitherto, by government establishments: and indeed the virus of this disease is so capricious, that inocu-

lation without fresh matter is little to be depended on, even this likewise sometimes fails, owing probably to the want of predisposition, so that a weekly succession of proper patients constitutes the principal attention, until influence or conviction produce a much more extended practice.

To you, who have done so much in the first instance, to establish and diffuse the vaccine; I have thought it would give pleasure to know our progress, and if you have it in your power, you may acquaint Dr. de Carro, to whom India is principally indebted for whatever eventual benefit may attend the inestimable transmission.

JAMES ANDERSON.
Fort St. George, June 2, 1804.

Doctor ANDERSON, *P. G.* to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Be so good as insert the enclosed register in your Paper, as it contains a complete description of the most certain and successful method of conveying the vaccine virus beyond

Sea, or to places at a distance.

JAMES ANDERSON,
PHYSICIAN GENERAL;
Madras, 20th June, 1804.

REGISTER of PATIENTS inoculated with Vaccine on board the *EMPIRE*, on a voyage from *Columbo* to *Fort Marlborough*, in *January* and *February* 1804.

Numbers.	Date of inoculation	Patients Names	Age.	Sex.	Casts.	From whom inoculated	Nature and period of the Fever.	Nature and number of the Pustules.	Remarks.
1	Columbo 1st Jan.	Pandarum	15	Male	Chingelele	Andrie,	Slight 7th	One distinct.	Failed, re-inoculated.
2	at Sea 8th Jan.	Nappe Hartene	19	do.	do.	Pandarum No. 1.	Slight 14th	Three distinct	
3	do. 15th do.	Hartene	23	do.	do.	Nappe Hartene No. 2.	" "	" "	
4	do. 19th do.	Hartene	23	do.	do.	With threads from do.	Slight 23d	Four distinct	Delivered to Doctor Campbell at Bencoolen, on the 23d February.
5	do. 26th do.	Polorgonally	30	do.	do.	Hartene No. 4.	Slight 30th	Four distinct	
6	do. 2d Feb.	Wapoo	24	do.	do.	Polorgonally, No. 5.	Slight 1st	One distinct	
7	do. 9th do.	Aponally	25	do.	do.	Wapoo, No. 6.	Slight 17th	Four distinct	
8	Tapanelly, 16th do.	Lahny,	30	do.	Slave.	Aponally, No. 7.	Slight 21st	One distinct	

Note, for greater security, all the patients were inoculated with punctures in each arm.

A True Copy, T. CHRISTIE.

J. VANDERHOVEN.

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

In justice to Dr. Ainslie's benefi-
cent humanity, and in proof of the
advantageous method of conveying
the Vaccine Virus by successive ino-
culations, be so good as insert the

enclosed Letter in your weekly Pa-
per.

JAMES ANDERSON,
PHYSICIAN GENERAL,
FORT ST. GEORGE, July 4, 1804.

D. AINSLIE, Esq. to J. ANDERSON, P. G.

I have the pleasure to inform you,
that I have succeeded in bringing
with me, the Cow-pox I received
from Mr. Stewart at Nellore, and
put up, by successive inoculations
among the Children of the follow-
ing of our Detachment.
I delivered it to Mr. Ure, at the

Residency, and have since seen its
very favourable appearance in a
Child of Mr. Ure's and others.

Its revival was seasonable, as the
Small-pox had been committing ra-
vages in this quarter.

D. AINSLIE.
HYDRABAD, May 30, 1804.

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Doctor Milne, Surgeon of the 5th
Bombay Native Regiment, at Goa,
being desirous of re-establishing the
Vaccine Inoculation at that place,
and knowing of no resource nearer
than Bombay, with which the com-
munication at this season of the year
will be impracticable, on account
of the S. W. Monsoon, it would be
well if the disease could find a thor-
ough road; & as it is possibly in hands
it may be disposed to forward it

without expence, within the range
of your paper; I should be glad as
well on this account, as that of a
public testimony of my approbation
of the laudable attempt, by the Sur-
geon of a marching Regiment, if
you will be so good as insert this
letter in the next Gazette.

J. ANDERSON,
PHYSICIAN GENERAL,
FORT ST. GEORGE, }
July 9, 1804. }

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Having received several Pamphlets
written by Mr. Ring, and the Royal
Jennerian Society, from the Right
Honorable the Governor, which it
will give me pleasure to transmit to
Gentlemen desirous of information,
regarding the Cow-pock Inoculation,
and the design of exterminating
the Small-pox in England, you will be
so good as insert this Letter in your
weekly paper for their information.
Your readers at large, may con-
ceive some idea of the plan pursued

by the Jennerian Society, by the fol-
lowing extracts from their address.

"It would be the highest ingrati-
tude to the author of our being,
"to reject the boon so providenti-
"ally offered, so that it becomes the
"duty, as well as interest of every
"individual, to use his best exerti-
"ons in promoting its adoption and
"ensuring its success."

"It is not in the course of human
"probability, that centuries will
"again present such an opportunity

“ of doing good ; the means are
 “ not given to every age to disarm
 “ the dreadful energy of Pestilence,
 “ which regularly destroys one-
 “ twelfth part of the human race,
 “ and as this our Native Island,
 “ has been the Noble Source of
 “ this benefit to mankind, let us
 “ be the first to carry to its utmost
 “ extent, the blessing which Pro-
 “ vidence has put into our hands ;

“ so that the contagion of Small
 “ Pox may be known to our po-
 “ terity only in history, and record-
 “ ed as the desolating calamity
 “ twelve centuries, at last succes-
 “ fully resisted by Medical skill
 “ and subdued by a noble effort
 “ and public spirit and perseverance.

J. ANDERSON,

PHYSICIAN GENERAL

FORT ST. GEORGE, Aug. 6, 180

Doct^r ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR
 of the MADRAS GAZETTE.

Although no orders have yet ar-
 rived from England, regarding Cow
 Pock Inoculation in this Country, it
 may not be improper through the
 medium of your Paper to convey
 some account of the Royal Jennerian
 Society, recently established for the
 express purpose of extirpating Small
 Pox, as well as that their humane

views are not limited to the British
 Islands.—I therefore enclose a short
 extract from their Address, which
 together with this Letter, you will
 be so good as to insert in your week-
 ly Paper.

J. ANDERSON,

PHYSICIAN GENERAL

FORT ST. GEORGE, Aug. 7, 180

Extract from the Address of the Jennerian Society

To promote this laudable work by
 the high example of exalted Patro-
 nage, by the advice and assistance of
 Public Bodies, long accustomed to
 lead and direct general opinion, by
 the active exertions of men habitu-
 ally employed in carrying into exe-
 cution the noblest and most exten-
 sive undertakings, by the united skill
 and advice of the Medical Profession
 in every part of the Kingdom ; and
 by every other method of encourage-

ment and persuasion, is the object
 of our Society, nor have we any fear
 of being accused of presumption in un-
 dertaking more than we can hope
 to accomplish, when his Majesty has
 been pleased to give the Society his
 express sanction, by condescending
 to become its Patron, and when we
 can boast of the highest additional
 support and assistance which the
 Empire can bestow.

Doct^r ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR
 of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Be so good as insert this, with the
 accompanying Letter and Extracts
 of Dr. Milne's correspondence, as
 the best means in my power of in-
 culcating attention to the preserva-
 tion of the Vaccine Virus wherever it
 can be introduced, the loss of it in
 such a populous City as Goa, being
 a clear demonstration of the neces-
 sity of particular care to obtain this
 end.

The publication will likewise
 be of use, by bringing into view the
 method practised by Dr. De Car
 and Dr. Milne, so successfully, as
 to transmit the Virus unimpaired from
 Vienna to India, and thus putting
 Gentlemen in possession of a safe
 means of conveying the Vaccine Vi-
 rus from place to place, which the
 animal nature of Silk presents in
 a favourable light.

Cow-Pock under the direction of his Presidency, having resisted the Test of more than 1,500 variolous inoculations, and the establishment being as much benefited as the most favored of the British possessions, you will not be surpris'd that I point out the twentieth Article of the Plan and Regulations of the

Royal Jennerian Society for the consideration of the Compositor of the next Madras Calendar, (viz.) that "there shall be an annual Festival on the 17th of May, that being the birth day of Dr. Jenner."

JAMES ANDERSON, P. G.
Fort St. George, Aug. 10, 1804.

MILNE, M. D. to Doctor J. ANDERSON,
P. G. Madras.

I have been much gratified by the public testimony of your approbation, which I observed in a late Madras Government Gazette. It is a cause of regret to me, that there is an almost certain prospect, of my being early deprived of the pleasing satisfaction of acting under the head of a Department, who is so desirous of encouraging exertion.

Knowing it will afford you pleasure, to be made acquainted with the several steps I have hitherto taken, tho' as yet unsuccessfully, in

re-establishing the vaccine influence here, I have presumed to enclose for your information, the extracts relative to the subject from my correspondence.

I shall have the honor of making you acquainted with my future proceedings, in the attainment of our object, and in extending the benefits of it in this neighbourhood, having the pleasure to remain, with the greatest respect.

J. MILNE, M. D.
Goa, July 27, 1804.

Extract of a Letter to the Superintending Surgeon,
Province of Canara, dated the 20th June, 1804.

"I was somewhat confident at the time I had the satisfaction of communicating with you last, that the means I was provided with, and the measures I had adopted, would have proved successful in the establishment of the vaccine influence in this quarter; but I have experienced rather a degree of disappointment, in the failure of the steps I have taken."

"Anxious, however, that so desirable an object should be accom-

plished, I have again made application to the Vaccine Superintendent at Bombay, for a fresh supply of impregnated materials, which, I am assured, that Gentleman will have much pleasure in sending me. I trust you will permit me to make the same request through you, of any of the Surgeons in your neighbourhood, who may be in the habit of prosecuting the vaccine inoculation."

Copy of a Letter to the Superintending Surgeon, Mysore Division, the 28th June, 1804.

"I have been induced to address you on the present occasion, in

order that I may have another source open, of enabling me to

“ re-establish the benefit of the new
“ inoculation in this quarter, where
“ it has been for some time ex-
“ tinct.”

“ I had matter sent me from
“ Bombay, about twenty days ago,
“ which however, has failed to pro-
“ duce the affection. I have again
“ made application in that quarter,

“ and have also written to Man-
“ galore to the same effect.”

“ The importance of the object
“ will, I am confident, interest you
“ in affording me every aid; & in
“ return, I beg you will command
“ the best services of your very
“ faithful and sincere

“ JOHN MILNE, M. D.

*Extract of a Letter to the Superintending Surgeon
Canara Province, dated the 8th July, 1804.*

“ I am in anxious expectation of
“ a supply of vaccine matter, either
“ from Bombay or from your neigh-
“ bourhood, and conceiving that I

“ might be possibly successful in a
“ application to the Superintending
“ Surgeon of Mysore, I have al-
“ had recourse to that quarter.”

*Copy of a Letter from the Superintending Surgeon
Mysore Division, dated the 7th July, 1804.*

“ Mr. White, Garrison Surgeon,
“ and Superintendent of Vaccinati-
“ on, has been so good, as to under-
“ take to send you the matter of
“ Cow-pock. He will forward a
“ supply on his vaccinating days,

“ till the affection may have taken
“ place. I need not assure you, that
“ it will afford us sincere satisfac-
“ tion in having an opportunity
“ assisting in such laudable pur-
“ suits.”

*Copy of a Letter to the Superintending Surgeon
Mysore Division, dated the 16th July 1804.*

“ I have experienced no small de-
“ gree of satisfaction at the ready
“ attention, which my application
“ to you on the subject of a supply
“ of Vaccine matter, hath met
“ with.”

“ I trust I shall soon be enabled
“ to announce to you my successful
“ exertions, in promoting the exten-
“ sion of the benefits of that disco-

“ very, and to return my gratefu
“ acknowledgments for the oblig
“ ing aid, furnished me by Mr
“ White.”

“ I am rather disposed to think
“ the progress of vaccination in Ca
“ nara is, at present, somewhat in-
“ terrupted; indeed I am apprehen
“ sive the infection is extinct.”

*Copy of a Letter from the Vaccine Superintendent
Mysore, dated the 8th July, 1804.*

“ I have been furnished by Mr.
“ Anderson with your letter to him

“ of the 28th ultimo, and have in
“ consequence the pleasure to thank

mit some vaccine matter between plates of glass, taken this morning from well marked pustules on the 8th day, with which, I trust, you will be enabled to pro-

duce the inestimable disease; should you not succeed, I request you will inform me, and I shall, most gladly, send you another supply."

Copy of a Letter to the Vaccine Superintendent, Mysore, dated the 18th July, 1804.

I am much gratified by your obliging attention, in providing me with the means of re-establishing the vaccine influence in this quarter, which, I trust, I shall soon be enabled to do, both here, and throughout Canara, where, I believe, it is, at present, extinct. I shall be happy, if you can make it convenient to furnish

me with occasional supplies of recent fluid, until I have the satisfaction of being enabled to announce to you, that my measures have proved successful in the attainment of our object. It will afford me much pleasure in being instrumental in promoting any views or wishes you may have in this quarter."

Copy of a Letter to the Vaccine Superintendent, Mysore, dated the 24th July, 1804.

I had last the pleasure of communicating with you on the 18th inst. acknowledging the receipt of the vaccine matter you obligingly sent me. I am now somewhat disappointed to inform you, that our measures have proved unsuccessful in the attainment of our object, although carried into effect with every possible attention."

The mode I adopted in transmitting the matter from Bussora to Bombay, was by impregnating some silk threads repeatedly with the virus, until a kind of crust had

formed. These I cut into small bits of a quarter of an inch in length, and inserted it into a hollow piece of glass, merely large enough to admit half a dozen pieces, covering another plate of similar dimensions over the face of the grooves, and sealing both round the edges. The enclosed is the exact form. In this way Dr. De Carro sent me matter to Bussora, which was three months and a half, before it reached me, and proved successful in establishing the affection."

Extract of a Letter from the Vaccine Superintendent at Bombay, dated the 11th July, 1804.

I was favored with your letter of the 20th ult. a few days ago. I send you another supply of vaccine matter put up in the way you mention, which will, I hope, enable you to introduce the genuine disease at Goa."

Dr. Meek has the disease at Ca-

licut, and will readily afford you his assistance, if unfortunately you fail with the present package; as the distance is so much less. I imagine, there will be no doubt of receiving matter from him in an active state."

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Assistant Surgeon Tozer dated Ryacottah, the 17th July, 1804.

“ By desire of Dr. Anderson, I have the pleasure to send you enclosed a lancet and some threads, impregnated with vaccine virus this day, as well as a vaccine scale, which I hope, will answer your purpose; if not, I will with much

“ pleasure, send you further supplies from hence, should it be required.”

“ P. S. I have found the scale to answer, after being kept in a bottle for six weeks.”

Copy of a Letter to Mr. Tozer, dated the 27th July 1804.

“ I had this afternoon the pleasure of being favored with your obliging communication of the 17th instant, enclosing me a supply of recent vaccine matter, which I trust, I shall have the satisfaction of announcing to you in a few days, has proved active in the re-establishment of the new inoculation in this neigh-

“ bourhood. I request your acceptance of my best thanks, for your attention to my wants on the present occasion, and in return I believe you will command my best services, connected with any wishes, you may have within the compass of my present range.”

True Copies,

J. MILNE, M. D.

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of the MADRAS GAZETTE.

In the preface to the second part of Mr. John Ring's history of vaccine inoculation, there is such honorable notice of the exertions to promote the practice, as you will see by the enclosed Extract, that you will oblige me by inserting in your next weekly paper.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Fort St. George, Aug. 23, 1804.

EXTRACT.

I lately received from Dr. Moore, who left England last year, a pamphlet published by Dr Anderson, Physician General at Madras, from which it appears, that vaccination, is welcomed there with the warmest enthusiasm, and that the Governors, and Medical Officers, of the British Establishments in India, vie with each other in their zealous exertions to promote the practice.

This is very different from the reception it met with in our frigid climate! where it first occasioned *very long and general cold fits*: then *a very short and partial hot fit*, which terminated in *a critical sweat of few guineas*.

How unlike the profuse and salutary perspiration of certain Individuals, on the rumour of invasion and the sacrifices they offer at the shrine of patriotism and on the altars of humanity, when their own persons and property are in danger.

Parliament, which gave its sanction to one of the greatest benefactors mankind, in consequence of a humble petition, and acknowledged the importance of the practice in the most unqualified terms, has done nothing to put that practice into execution-but Parliament has nothing to fear from Small-pox.

Doct^r ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Having just received a Letter from Lieutenant Governor Patterson, dated Port Jackson, May 20th, 1804, containing the following notice. "I have to add that Vaccination has succeeded with Mr. Savage, who procured the virus from Mr. Ring, for whom the enclosed is addressed, hoping you will take the trouble to forward it."

You will be so good as insert the whole in your publication to-morrow, and thus obviate as much as possible the risk of losing Mr. Savage's communications to Mr. Ring, by capture or otherwise, in transmission to England.

JAMES ANDERSON,
PHYSICIAN GENERAL.
Fort St. George, Sept. 5, 1804.

JOHN SAVAGE, *Esq.* to JOHN RING, *Esq.*
New-street, Hanover-Square, London.

The immediate sailing of a Ship for India, allows me just sufficient time, to inform you, that the matter received from you has succeeded in one instance, from which I have no doubt, but that the vaccine disease will be propagated throughout the colony—Some other virus had been sent to the Governor which has fail'd—I have met with much jealousy on the occasion—which, from

having so great a blessing to this colony in view, gave me little concern—I will write by the first vessel sailing for Europe—This will be forwarded by Dr. Anderson, of Madras—I think our joint good fortune should be made public—be so good as to present my respects to my good friend Harwood.

SIDNEY, JOHN SAVAGE,
New South Wales, May 22, 1804.

Doct^r ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

As the inoculation of Cow-Pock has surmounted all opposition over the whole of Europe, and in the attempts to introduce it here, have been attended with reasonable success; there can be but little doubt, that a steady attention to the practice may be productive of the extirpation of small-pox, and such perceptions as are restrained by the fear of offending *Mare Umicæ*, the Goddess of small-pox in this country, will in due time acquiesce in the use of Cow-pock inoculation, as well as those who entertained the notion of disease being a dispensation of Divine Providence in that; all of whom will now thankfully acknowledge a beneficent Deity, permitting human capacity to discover and estimate laws of nature, or Second

Causes, for the welfare of Society.

You will therefore be so good as insert this letter in your weekly Paper, together with the accompanying Table, extracted from Page 1036 of Mr. Ring's History of vaccine inoculation, as a compendious calculation of the advantages that will attend the extirpation of small-pox—besides the pleasing gratification of preserving the human race from a dire disease, it may be worthy of remark that every life here, as a source of revenue to Government, may be valued at eight shillings sterling a year; so that, saving the lives of the inhabitants of this Country, appears no less an object, well meriting every effort, whether it is considered in a philanthropic or pecuniary point of view,

As it is possible on the extended scale which it is to be hoped vaccination may now come into practice, that many operations may be performed without a proper effect; I have subjoined the signs of infection and description of the vaccine Vesicle, as laid down by the Jennerian Society, whereby your readers may be enabled to judge by inspection and examination on the days specified, whether the disease is genuine or not, excepting that in some of the darker complexioned Asiatics, the Areola is not so obvious to the eye, as in European Patients, on account of the different opacity of the rete mucosum of the Skin, but the band applied to the circumference of the Vesicle, readily discovers the firm hardness of the Areola in them as well as in Europeans.

JAMES ANDERSON, PHYSICIAN GENERAL.

Fort St. George, August 29, 1804.

A TABLE shewing the advantages of VACCINE INOCULATION.

THE NATURAL SMALL-POX.	THE INOCULATED SMALL-POX.	THE INOCULATED COW-POCK.
<p>I. The natural Small-Pox is a loathsome, infectious, painful and fatal disease—it is confined to no climate but rages in every quarter of the world, and destroys a tenth part of mankind.</p>	<p>I. The Inoculated Small-Pox also is loathsome, infectious, painful, and sometimes fatal; and when partially adopted, spreads the contagion, and increases the mortality of the disease.</p>	<p>I. The Inoculated Cow-pock scarcely deserves the name of a disease. It is not infectious; and in the opinion of the most experienced practitioners, has never proved fatal.</p>
<p>II. Those who survive the ravages of that dreadful distemper, often survive only to be the victims of other Maladies; or to drag out a miserable existence worse than death.</p>	<p>II. It sometimes occasions the same maladies as the natural Small-pox.</p>	<p>II. It occasions no other disease, on the contrary, it has often been known to improve health; and to remedy those diseases under which the Patient before-laboured.</p>
<p>III. This cruel and lamentable disorder leaves behind it pits, scars, and other blemishes, and bodily deformities which embitter life.</p>	<p>III. It frequently leaves behind it the same blemishes and deformities as the natural small-pox; which are the more deplorable as they were brought on by a voluntary act.</p>	<p>III. It leaves behind, no blemish, but a blessing;—one of the greatest ever bestowed on man—a perfect security against the future infection of the Small-pox.</p>

From this faithful Statement of the advantages attending Vaccine Inoculation, it must appear evident to every unprejudiced person, that it is the duty as well as the interest of every parent, of every individual, and of every nation to adopt the practice: and to hasten.

THE EXTERMINATION of the SMALL POX.

SIGNS OF INFECTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE VACCINE VESICLE.

When Vaccine inoculation proves successful, a small red spot with a little elevation which may be commonly commences on the third day. When examined with a magnifying glass, it seems to consist of a small tumour surrounded by a little efflorescence.

Between the third and sixth day, the vesicle appears; the shape and magnitude of which depend much on the mode in which the inoculation has been performed; when it is performed by a slight puncture, the vesicle will be small and circu-

lar. The edge of the vaccine vesicle is elevated and well defined, the centre is depressed, and a speck is visible, of a darker colour than the rest of the surface. This vesicle is distinguished from other vesicles by the peculiarity of its structure, which is cellular, and somewhat hard and firm. At first it is of a pink colour, sometimes blended with a bluish tint, gradually changing in its progress into a pearl colour. Its contents are limpid and almost colourless. It commonly enlarges in size till about the tenth day. In its early stages, it has usually a small inflamed ring round its base, which about the ninth day begins to spread rapidly; and about the tenth day forms an areola, more or less circular, an inch and a half or more in diameter. This areola, is of a pink, white, or crimson hue; and is attended with some degree of hardness and tumefaction. It continues stationary a day or two, and then begins to fade, sometimes forming

on its decline, two or three concentric circles.

When the Areola is perfectly formed, the Vesicle begins to decline; first it turns brown in the centre; then it is gradually converted into a hard, smooth, shining Scab, of a dark Mahogany brown colour, approaching to black; and in its general appearance, has not unaptly been compared to the Section of a tamarind stone. This Scab commonly falls off about the end of the third week; and leaves a circumscribed cicatrix, clearly denoting that the true Skin has been affected.

In the computation of time, the day of inoculation is to be considered, as the first day.

SPURIOUS PUSTULES.

Which afford no security against the Small-Pox.

The success of the operation is doubtful, when there is any considerable deviation from the usual course of the disease; whether premature inflammation, irritation, itching, or vesication occurs; or the progress of the vesicle is too rapid, its contents yellow or opaque, its texture soft, its centre elevated, or its form not well defined; or whether a premature efflorescence takes place, and a distinct, vivid, circumscribed Areola is wanting.

This anomalous vesicle, or spurious pustule, as it is called, is more liable to be broken than the regular genuine vesicle, from its centre being more elevated, and its texture less firm. When broken, it is frequently succeeded by ulceration; or by a light brown, or amber-coloured creeping scab.

Editor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The intellectual powers of the Indians being guided by ancient tradition, appear to advantage in their adoption of Cow-Pock inoculation;

and every remarkable instance of it as tending to promote the extermination of Small Pox, is worthy of Notice.

The Raja of Chintapilly nobly submitted to small-pox inoculation, and His Excellency the Raja of Tanjore has already displayed distinguished countenance in favour of Cow-Pock inoculation, but it seems to have been reserved for the Dewan of Travancore to submit his own Person to so great a novelty.

Progress towards the extermination of Small-Pox is become so promising, that, I have little doubt, the Cow-Pock Lancet will soon be as familiar to the Hindoos, as the Plough or the Shuttle.

The following extract of a Letter from Mr. Henry Robertson, Surgeon at Anjengo, under date the 3d Instant, will therefore prove acceptable intelligence to your readers.

"I beg to assure you, that I shall continue to promote Vaccination by every means in my power—

"those who have hitherto submitted to it in this part of the Country, have been chiefly Christians and Hindoos of low Cast; but the period is fast approaching when I trust every inhabitant of Travancore, from the highest to the lowest, will lay aside all prejudice, and by becoming profelytes to the Jennerian System, will cheerfully suffer themselves to be inoculated—there is every reason to hope, that this desirable object may be attained, so far at least, as the powerful influence of example, will tend to that effect, as the Dewan was vaccinated by Mr. Macauley, at Allepi upon the 30th ultimo."

JAMES ANDERSON,

PHYSICIAN GENERAL.

Fort St. George, Sept. 12, 1804.

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Doctor Milne having succeeded in re-establishing the Vaccine Virus at Goa, after various disappointments similar to those experienced in the first attempts to introduce it here, renders his zeal and attention to the cause of humanity in a foreign settlement, highly meritorious; as it appears, by every document both public and private, that have come to my knowledge, that the practice had become extinct throughout the whole of the Malabar Coast, from Bombay to Anjengo, a populous tract of Country, where several Gentlemen of ability and zeal had not only begun, but had actually carried the practice of Vaccine inoculation to considerable extent.

The midway situation of Goa, betwixt Bombay and Anjengo, where the disease has been preserved, rendered the object of greater importance as a source of supply; I have thought proper from his correspondence, to insert the following Extract of his Letter to the Vaccine

Superintendent, Seringapatam, date the 25th August 1804.

"I had last the pleasure of communicating with you on the 14th inst. acknowledging the receipt of the matter you sent me on the 5th and which I am happy to inform you, has succeeded in re-establishing the disease here.

"The subject on whom the affection has appeared, I discharged on the 4th day after inoculation with no evident symptoms of infection, concluding that my measures had failed; and the boy never thought of returning, although instructed to do so, until this morning, the 12th from the period of inoculation; the Pus still however, has afforded me sufficient matter to inoculate twelve others."

On account of Doctor Milne's known experience and observation it may be useful likewise to insert the following extract of a letter addressed to the Vaccine Superintendent at Bombay, dated Aug. 26, 1804.

"Should you have occasion to transmit supplies of matter in future to any of your Friends, permit me to suggest to you the eligibility of securing it, (on whatever substance conveyed) in a perfect dry state, defending it as much as possible from being acted upon by any moisture, it is likely to encounter on its route."

I will only further add, that Dr. Blaine's letter to me of the 4th inst. comprehends advice of his having supplied Mr. Grieve, Surgeon of His Majesty's 77th Regiment; Mr. Bruce, Superintending Surgeon, Calcutta; Mr. Hayes, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay; Mr. Andrew, Assistant Surgeon at Hullaial; and Mr. Daines, Surgeon at Colloal, with the vaccine virus.

Your readers will less marvel at the disappearance of Cow Pock on the Coast of Malabar, when it appears that the Ceded Districts have suffered the same loss, although supplied with the genuine disease at an early period; and the Circars north of the River Kistna, although at first embarrassed by a disease that proved to be spurious, have since been supplied from the neighbouring stations of Ongole and Guntoor, as well as by the Vaccine Superintendent here, without any considerable effect—a generative process however, dependent on a simple operation, can never be lost sight of, after its utility has become apparent, as I trust the case stands at present.

JAMES ANDERSON, P. G.
Fort St. George, Sept. 17, 1804.

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

As the advice from Mr. Savage of success with Cow-Pock, depends on one instance, which may prove abortive, notwithstanding the sanguine hopes expressed on the spur of a ship for England, I herewith transmit previous accounts, which have by this moment arrived, expressive of anxiety to establish the disease—

that no opportunity of transmitting it to New South Wales be lost, by the perusal of your Paper of the 6th instant, where his letter to Mr. Ring, is inserted, or until it appears to have been propagated over the Colony.

JAMES ANDERSON, P. G.
Fort St. George, Sept. 19, 1804.

W. PATERSON, Esq. to J. ANDERSON, Esq.

PORT JACKSON, April 16, 1804.
It is now twenty two years since I had the honor of being introduced to your acquaintance by my Friends Colonel Fullarton and the late Colonel Cathcart,—But being mostly on board His Majesty's ship Burford, until Colonel Fullarton was ordered to the Southward, when I accompanied him, as his Aid-du-Camp, these circumstances prevented me benefiting by their introduction.

Altho' I have not had the honor to correspond with you—I have through my friends seen, and admired the many important discoveries and experiments you have made since that period, 1782,—among the

many valuable experiments, my friend Captain Neilson, gave me a particular account of your success with the Cochineal.

As the Betsy, Capt. Eastwick, is about to sail for your Quarter, I have taken the liberty of addressing you on a subject so interesting to the welfare and happiness of this infant Colony, that I flatter myself you will forgive the intrusion.—Your success with the Cow-Pox, we have heard much of; and although pains have been taken to introduce it here (which you will observe by the enclosed from my Friend, Mr. Savage, one of our Assistant Surgeons,) yet we have not succeeded.

At it is probable we may have frequent communication with India, and having heard that it was your intention once to send the Virus to this Country; I hope you have not given the idea up, as I am sure it will be the means of saving many Lives, and ultimately (perhaps) this Colony.

I have given Captain Eastwick some Seeds of a new Hibiscus, the Bark of which makes excellent Cordage, and the flower the most elegant of any I ever saw—if it thrives in your neighbourhood, it will be an acquisition, both as to beauty and use.—I have also sent you Seeds of two Mimosas, a New Colutea and a Dolichus—This is not the Season for Seeds—But those I have sent will be ornamental to your Gardens at Madras.

W. PATERSON.

Previous to my departure from England, I paid most particular attention to the propagation of the Cow Pox—attended the inoculations of Mr. Ring, (who has published a Treatise on that Disease) and received from him every necessary instruction and information, together with a quantity of the Vaccine Virus, with a view to its introduction into the Colony of New South Wales. Having an object of so much importance to carry into execution, I spared neither time, expence, or

attention, that I conceived might be necessary to prevent its failure—and I embarked on board the Glatton for this country, so well prepared that I did not entertain a doubt of the success of my Plan—which was to carry on the disease by inoculating the Children on board, so as to have a constant supply of recent Virus,—when I went on board, the Surgeon of the Ship readily granted me permission to propagate the disease, in any way I chose—and I failed, every way satisfied that I was conveying a preventive to a disease the ravages of which must inevitably be great indeed, should it visit this Colony in the form of Contagion.—When we arrived in the Trade winds, where I judged it would be most proper to begin the inoculations for obvious reasons, I was astonished at being refused permission by the Surgeon, and the Captain did not think proper to take the responsibility upon himself—This refusal from a Captain and Surgeon of the Navy, three years after the Cow Pox had been generally propagated on board His Majesty's Ships, was most extraordinary, and may (should the natural Small-pox visit this Colony) be the occasion of almost depopulating this part of the world some future period—After several month's passage, I tried the Virus here, and found it inert, as might be expected. (Signed) J. SAVAGE

JAMES ANDERSON, *P. G. to the* EDITOR
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Be so good as insert the enclosed Papers in your Publication of to-morrow.

Fort St George, }
October 10, 1804. }

JAMES ANDERSON,
PHYSICIAN GENERAL.

J. MILNE, *M. D. to* Dr. JAMES ANDERSON,
P. G. Fort St. George.

I had last the pleasure of addressing you on the 12th Inst. and yesterday afternoon was much gratified by the receipt of your pleasing favor of the 17th.

I am happy to inform you upon the present occasion, that my endeavours to promote the new inoculation here, have been warmly supported by Colonel Sir William

Clarke, who has determined to exert his influence with the Heads of the Medical Department of this Government, in interesting them to step forward in promotion of our object. At the suggestion of that distinguished officer, I have furnished him with a copy of De Carro's publication on the subject, for the information of the Physician General here, whom I shall also have pleasure in instructing practically, as soon as an application to that effect is made me; and I trust, I shall be enabled, at an early period, to

introduce to you an able and zealous patron of vaccination.

My divided calls of duty, interfere, in a considerable degree, with those measures I should exert myself in prosecuting, was I able to devote a greater portion of my time, to the propagation of the variolous antidote.

It will afford me satisfaction to make you acquainted with my progress from time to time.

J. MILNE, M. D.,
Goa, Sept. 29, 1804.

.. ANDERSON, P. G. to Doctor MILNE, at
Goa.

You will participate in the pleasure which I enjoy in the Commanding Officer's support of your endeavours to render the introduction of the Vaccine useful—my letter of the 17th was merely an expression of the favorable sentiments of Government, which I was happy in communicating; and Sir William

Clarke, to my knowledge, having been the first person, that in India expressed solicitude for the introduction of Cow-Pock; the interest which he takes, gives a favourable presage, that your labours will not be lost.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Fort St. George, Oct. 10, 1804.

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The Cow-pock inoculation having disappeared after a happy display of its practicability in three extensive provinces, (viz.) Canara, Ceded Districts, and Circars north of the River Kistna, for which no sufficient reason appears; you will

be so good as insert the enclosed demonstration of the readiness of Government, to adopt such measures as are calculated to promote its diffusion amongst the natives.

JAMES ANDERSON, P. G.
Fort St. George, Oct. 24, 1804.

Resolutions of the Governor in Council,—September
11, 1804.

The Board approve the recommendation of the Medical Board, for establishing an additional check over the Natives, employed under the orders of Government in the Vaccine

practice.—Resolved therefore, that a copy of this Paragraph be furnished to the Board of Revenue, and that they be desired to give orders for establishing the check proposed.

MEDICAL BOARD—September 10, 1804.

Para 3d—Read a Letter from the Superintending Surgeon of the Central & Southern Divisions, by which

it would appear, that some of the Native Practitioners under their Superintendence, have fallen into

irregularities; to correct which, the Medical Board have considered it their duty to issue suitable instructions, that as far as practicable, every room for abuse may be prevented.

4th—Among the standing regulations, laid down for the guidance of Native Practitioners, one is that they shall transmit to the Medical Board, through the Superintending Surgeon in whose division they may happen to be, a compleat monthly register of their patients agreeably to the form, formerly transmitted to Government, and to obviate the existing irregularities, the Medical Board, are induced to recommend

that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council would be pleased to order, that a duplicate of the Register furnished by Native Practitioners, be separately made out for each Village, and countersigned by the head man, signifying his knowledge, that the Patients had been vaccinated and regularly inspected by the Native Practitioner, on the 8th, 9th, or 10th day after inoculation, when the vesicle is formed—The Register so certified, to be deposited in the Village Cutcherry, as a document to be referred to, as occasion may require.

Doct^r ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

An official document from the Superintending Surgeon of Canara, stating the impracticability of recommending a Vaccine Superintendent in that division, indicates in a clear manner the principal cause of the disappearance of Cow-Pock wherever it has been lost.

I therefore enclose a copy of Mr. Price's Letter to the Medical Board, which has been transmitted by them to Government, for insertion in your next Gazette, that Gentlemen who

have hitherto carried on the Jennerian Practice at their own risk and expence, may be satisfied of the utility of their exertions, the names of some of whom I can enumerate with pleasure, (viz.) Mr. Duncan at Cuddalore, Mr. Tozer at Ryacottah, Dr. Hyne at Bangalore, Mr. Stewart at Nellore and Ongole, Mr. Williamson at Guntoor, and Dr. Milne at Goa.

JAMES ANDERSON, P. G.
Fort St. George, Oct. 30, 1804.

J. PRICE, Esq. to JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.
P. G. and Members of the Medical Board.

I had the honor of receiving your commands of the 10th ult. directing me to select one of the Medical Gentlemen in my Division to the Superintendence of vaccination—All the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in Canara and Goa, stand appointed to Corps as reported in my return for July last, and cannot be employed in any other way, without great inconvenience to the discharge of their Regimental duties.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hayes inoculated successfully the latter end of 1802, fourteen hundred patients; he was removed with his corps to

Malabar, previous to the order of the Board dated February, 22, 1803, directing returns to be made of the numbers inoculated during the Month; several European Children have been inoculated at Mangalore with success; and if a Medical Servant could be spared to propagate the disease through the province, there can be no doubt as to the event.

(Signed) J. PRICE,
SUPERINTENDING SURGEON,
Province of Canara

MANGALORE, }
August 17, 1804. }

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

be so good as insert the enclosed
papers in your next Paper.

JAMES ANDERSON,
P. G.

St. George, }
Nov. 5, 1804. }

CUMMUM, Oct. 30, 1804.

In the Government Gazette of the
instant, I have observed a let-
ter of yours addressed to the Editor,
in which you were sorry to find the Ceded Dis-
tricts mentioned in it as one of the
most extensive Provinces in which
the Cow-Pock inoculation had dis-
appeared. A mistake nearly simi-
lar found its way into a Govern-
ment Advertisement of last July;
in which, in a general statement of
the numbers of vaccinated patients;
the Ceded Districts were said to have
received only thirty one. If it had
been a thousand, it would have been
very near the real number;
and this exclusive of all that must
have been vaccinated at and about
Maddapah, by Native Practitioners
instructed by Mr. Trotter, and to
whom, in his absence, I have given
Thomas, in consequence of instruc-
tions from Doctor Miller; as they
proved themselves capable of
calculating and distinguishing the
Cow-Pock. The number of
children above specified, had actu-
ally gone through the disease at the
time the Advertisement alluded to
was published, and all in Cum-
mum.

It is true, that vaccination did, at
that time disappear in this place,

and for the following reason. The
Village Doctor took the unwarrant-
able liberty, in my absence, of send-
ing his brother, whom I had never
seen or instructed, to inoculate
for him. The consequence was,
that he took matter from an arm at
too late a stage of the disease, and
nothing but spurious pustules fol-
lowed.

It is, however, again restored; for
the trouble (and I must add the ex-
pense) that attended its second in-
troduction, are amply compensated
for by the advantages that the disease
will ultimately render to the Na-
tives; however insensible they may
have been, and still are, of the be-
nefits thus intended them.

Since the disease has been restor-
ed, I find that three hundred and
three children, have been success-
fully inoculated, who have been
thus rescued from the danger of the
small-pox, with all the evils by
which it is generally accompanied.
The name of every child in whom
the disease fails is scratched out.
He is inoculated afresh, and his
name inserted in a new list.

Regular statements and Registers
of Patients have not been transmit-
ted to the Medical Board, because
I thought this a duty incumbent on
those Gentlemen only, who partake
of the allowances of Government
for diffusing vaccination among the
Natives.

J. CORMICK,

JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to Mr. CORMICK,
Assistant Surgeon.

I am just now favored with your
copy of the 30th ultimo, and in ex-
amination of the mistakes which you
have pointed out, will only point
to the last Paragraph, where you
mention reasons which prevented your

transmission of the statements and
registers of Patients; without which
I cannot conceive how the medical
Board were to know what you was
doing.

Whatever reasons might influence
respecting yourself, I think you will

never wish to deprive those Natives, whom you have been at pains to instruct in the Vaccine inoculation, of the reward held out by Government—but on the contrary, that you will do every thing in your power, to forward the payment of their bills, agreeably to the General Orders; as the most likely means of exciting them to be in-

dustrious; for I cannot suppose that any allowances have been drawn by the practitioners you mention, as no account of them has ever been transmitted to the Medical Board, by the Superintending Surgeon.

JAMES ANDERSON,
FORT ST. GEORGE, }
November 5, 1804. }

DOCTOR ANDERSON, *P. G.* to the EDITOR of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Be so good as insert this with its enclosures in your next Gazette, although little towards the extermination of Small Pox; yet the Vaccine having been preserved by the humanity of professional men for so great a length of time in the

Ceded Districts; promises a continuance of their exertions, until measures may be adopted for its establishment there, to that purpose.

JAMES ANDERSON.
P. G.
Fort St. George, Nov. 13, 1804.

H. MILLER, *Esq.* to Doctor JAMES ANDERSON, *P. G. Madras.*

I have great pleasure to inform you, that the Vaccine Inoculation is going on again with considerable success in the Ceded Districts. I enclose you the abstract sent me by Mr. Trotter for the month of September, by Native Practitioners.—The Journals he mentions being lost, by the overflowing of the River at Comlapore; you of course must have heard of the devastation that circumstance occasioned in these parts. Mr. Cormick, at Cummum, is likewise going on with the vaccination successfully; and different other places, Cuddapah, &c. Mr. Trotter being long absent from his station, and Mr. Cormick employed

on different duties, rendered it impossible for me to receive the regular returns of the Native Doctors, for these last twelve months past. They were, however, all sent to the Chief Collector, Lieutenant Colonel Munroe; the amount I know to be very considerable. If you deem it necessary, I shall write to him for the numbers, and forward them to the Medical Board.

The weather during this month, has been hotter than ever I have experienced at this season, in spite of the heavy falls of rain, and seems still to threaten more.

H. MILLER.
BELLARY, Oct. 31, 1804.

Doctor JAMES ANDERSON, *P. G.* to HENRY MILLER, *Esq.* Superintending Surgeon of the Ceded Districts, at Bellary—

Your Letter of the 31st ult. from Bellary, not having appeared until Mr. Cormick's Letter announcing the existence of Cow-Pock under your Superintendence had been sent

to the Press, has delayed my noticing it sooner, and now the apprehension I was under, of the Native practitioners being left to themselves in reward of their Toils, is greatly

ened by what you have said of forwarding vaccine accounts to the Collector, who I have no doubt will take care to see them duly paid for your trouble.

The reports of vaccination are however, likewise directed to be submitted to the Medical Board; and this is a duty which they must depend on being complied with by the Superintending Surgeon; I am

however happy in your testimony, that the disease is likewise in the hands of Mr. Trotter, and hope that you will in future keep duplicate copies of such reports as are made; without laying yourself under any necessity of referring to the Collector when accidents happen to interrupt the regular communication.

JAMES ANDERSON.
FORT ST. GEORGE, Nov. 8, 1804.

Editor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The Settlements of Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, having started nearly at the same time in the use of vaccine inoculation similarly stopped, it may be worthy of enquiry, how so great a difference should exist in their progress as appears by public Papers; seeing that some time ago when the vaccine returns at Madras gave 145,000, those at Calcutta were only 11,000 and by the Ceylon Government Gazette of the 5th instant, 26,000 persons have been vaccinated there, notwithstanding the pressure of war on that Island, and the last returns of the Accountant General here, amount to 216,000.

From the difficulties and incon- veniences occasioned by war, however, neither the Coast nor Bengal have been exempt, and therefore cannot be held as a sufficient reason of disproportion—The zeal

of professional men every where with very few exceptions, having been nearly the same, the real cause therefore remains a desideratum; but the display of so many operations having lately excited a variety of Plans of alterations amongst several Gentlemen of this Establishment, renders it in some degree proper to pay attention to the idea of a permanent and fixed institution, so that every Village may have vaccine inoculators within itself, in the same or a similar manner to such useful avocations as you will see detailed by me, in a Letter to Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick, page 89 of the accompanying Volume, which you may therefore reprint in the Gazette to-morrow, along with this Letter.

J. ANDERSON.
Fort St. George, Dec. 19, 1804.

Editor JAMES ANDERSON, P. G. to Captain
ACHILLES KIRKPATRICK.

The compass of a Letter hardly admitting room for answers to Mr. Pitt's queries, I must again trouble you to render the answer which I have given to his question "what proportion the rent bears to the year's crop" more intelligible, stating the practice, at the village of Nungumbacum, where I am situated, which may serve to give an idea of the distribution of Grain, the

greatest necessary of life, from the very spot where it grows; a practice that seems favorable to the preservation of good will between the different ranks of Society.

In this village twelve Families of labourers have twenty five Ploughs, with which they cultivate 160 Cawnies* of ground, paying rent to

*One Cawnie, is 57,000 square feet

Government, and 40 Cawnies of free Land, and as the question only relates to the first, it will be sufficient to say that the Cawnie generally produces sixty † Marcals of Paddy, which when cut and gathered into a heap, the Cultivator must give one Marcal to the Carpenter and Iron Smith, and another to the Washerman and Barber.

A bundle of the straw containing one ‡ Measure of Paddy is folded up and given away when the Crop is divided with Government, to Pulliar Church, another to Eesvaren Church, Permall Church, the Vadum Schoolmaster, the Water Charity Pandall, the village Beadle, the Amildar Office Water-woman, the Doctor, the Taylor, the Man who burns the dead and Waters the Fields.

When the heap is trodden and separated from the Straw, the Taylor Chants an Hymn to the praise and glory of God, for which he gets a measure of the unwinnowed grain.

When the Crop is properly cleaned, the Church of Eesvaren, the Church of Permall, the Church

† One Marcal is eight Measures.

‡ A measure is thirty four ounces.

§ Paddy is Rice in the husk.

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

A Bramin in this neighbourhood having honored me with some strictures on the introduction of Vaccine Inoculation; you will oblige me by inserting his Letters both English

Peduarcear, the village extra Servant, the Vadum Schoolmaster, the dancing Girls who attend Marriage and Funerals, and the Lamp Oil for the Amildar's Office, have each two measures.

The Village Clerk six Measures the Watchman, by guess of hand one Measure, Pulliar Church, has a Measure, the Water Charity Pandall, the same quantity, as well as the Village Carpenter, Ironsmith Washerman, Barber, Beadle, Water woman, and Doctor.

After the above business is over the Village Clerk distributes to the Cultivator, two Marcals and seven Measures, the head Man of the Village, one Marcal and two Measures the Watchman, one Marcal, the Village Servants, altogether six Measures, the head Bramin, two Measures, Caulatapetty Church five Measures, Eesvaren Church one Measure and a half, Permall Church, one and a half, repair of the Tank, one Marcal and four Measures.

The remaining Grain is then equally divided between the Cultivator and Government, deducting one Marcal and a half from Government's share for the Watchman and Clerk's fees.

JAMES ANDERSON

Fort St George, May 21, 1798.

Bramin MOOPERAL STREENIVASACHARY, to *Doctor* JAMES ANDERSON, Physician General, &c. &c. &c. at Fort St. George.

I beg leave to observe for the information of the Natives of this Country, that I have perused the papers which you have published

and Tamul, in your next Paper; attending to establish the practice, for exterminating Small-pox.

JAMES ANDERSON

Fort St. George, Jan. 29, 1804.

on that wonderful, healthful and immortal Vaccine Matter, discovered on the nipples and udders of some Cows in England, by that il-

Illustrious Physician Doctor Jenner; whereby the loathsome, painful and fatal Small Pox has been prevented from seizing many of our low creatures in India, as well as in Europe.

I am an Eye-witness as well as many others, that numbers of children here have been inoculated with vaccine Matter, without any injury or blemish whatsoever; excepting a small spot at the place where the matter is applied, which is commonly on the arm. It is therefore greatly to be wished, that an intimate knowledge of this wonderful discovery, may be acquired by the natives of this Country; so as to enable them to preserve the lives of

the rich and honorary, as well as those of low Casts.

On this account it might be useful to remove a prejudice in the minds of the people, arising from the term Cow-Pox, being literally translated Co-mary in the Advertisement which has been published in our Tamul Tongue, whereas there can be no doubt, that it is a drop of nectar or Amurta Bindoo, the seed of immortality, from the exuberant udders of the Cows in England, and no ways similar to the humour discharged from the Tongue and Feet of diseased Cattle, in this Country.

Mooperal Streenivachary.
December 29, 1804.

ஹவய்ததீயததீஸதஸஹ்மயாகீய

ய - ய - ய - டாகடர் ஆநதீரீஸ

ஆவர்கஸாசஹகததுகடு.

ஹனமபோருநதீன ஆயயாவே

ஓநதசீஹமடுடகலநகடுஆய்யபப
ததுகீமததுககாக யீதஹதபார் ஹவ
டகேடடுககோலாஹதீமேன வலா
காநிகடும வய்ததீயர் டாகடர் சே
னனரீனணுகீமவராலேசீஹமயீஸே
லபசுவுகலநஹடய மடடியும ஹ
ஸயீயுமஆசசீரியமாயசவுககீயமா
யசீவமேட உணமாயிருகடும ஆஹ
யீநதுபுதுசாய கண்டு டீடசசுததீன
பரீஸநீரீயமபஸபடுகதீன கடுகா
கலாபார் ஹவயீடடேனஆதஹஸே
ஹமஹயப போஸே யீநதீ ஸேயும ஆ
ணகமாயிருகடும நயஹஹடய மஹ
டியீயசீவணகலாஆசசுசீயமாயுமஹே
யாயும மஹணமாயும யீருகடும ஆம

ஹமபீடிக்ஞமதுநிண்ணணுபோசுசுது.

அணைகமடேறுரபபோலநாஹமக
ணகாடவழியாயயீவடதசீலேவேகூடீ
வாஹகவநக கீ அஹமக டீநது ஹலேக
லககப்படடுடீநது கலநத யீடதசீலே
ஒருசீனண புலாவீ தவர வேயே யா
தோருஅபாயமுமஸகாமமுமீலஹஅ
தவழககமாயஹகசடஹடயீலேகலக
கீமதுஆஹகயாலஆசசமியமாயகண்டு
பீடசச யீநத உடநதயாண தேலீஹவ
யீநதசீஹமகூடிகலா அஹிதசு யீரு கக
லாமஅபடீடபே சீனணசாதீ கஹாப
போலகணமாயமுசமபததாயமு யீருக
கீமடீஹணநகஹகாபபாதது கீமதது
ககீஅவீ கஹா எத சீனபபடுததுமீண
ஹமேததவுமகோமீயீருககபபடது.

எநகலா தமீழ பானுஹயீலே டீஹ
பலபபடுதசீனபடதசீல கவு பாகசு
ணணுகீமததககீசோஹவழியாய தமீ
ழபீடிகதசீனகோமாரீணணுஉண்டா
யீருககீமமஹஹசேனநகலா மணசீல
னிணணுமயீநதசநகதிக காக போகக
டிககீமது யோககீய மானகயால சீ
ஹமயீலேபசுவுகலநஹடய ஹஹதார
மானமடயீஹ்னிணணுமஉண்டாயீ
ருககீமஅஹமகடீநதுஆக வே யீது ககீசு
நதேகபபடததேஹவயீஹஹயீநததேசு
தசீலேஹைவாயீருககீமமடடுககால
லேஹககீலே பேருகீஹ சீகீஹககீசுஅ
லல.

கனம போரிந தீன உயயா நாண
மம பவும வநக னமு மாயு ம வசு
பாசீசும உமமுடய மிகவும வ
ணக க மாணமு பியகாமண.

கதாடஷிமுமார்கழியவு

முபயமு - இலதீரிநவாசாசாரி.

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Having shewn that there are even
natives in this Country who are
convinced of the utility of Vaccine
inoculation, and that it appears by
every account both here and else-
where, from very numerous and ex-
tensive experiments; to be a Law
of nature; by the operation of this
means to prevent the Small Pox;
you will oblige me by inserting in
your next Paper the following ex-
tract from the head of Physics in the
encyclopædia Britannica.

JAMES ANDERSON,
St. George, Jan. 10, 1804.

The truths also which the natu-
ralist discovers, are such as do not
generally affect the passions of men,
and have therefore a good chance of
meeting with a candid reception.
Those whose interest it is to keep
them in political or religious ig-
norance, cannot easily suspect bad
consequences from improvements
in this science; and if they did, have
scarcely any pretext for checking its
progress. And discoveries accus-
tomed the mind to novelty, and it will no
longer be startled by any consequen-
ces, however contrary to common
opinion. Thus the way is paved
for a rational and discreet scepti-
cism, and a free enquiry on other
objects. Experiments, not autho-
rity; will be considered as the test
of truth; and under the guidance of
our experience, we need fear no ill,
long as the laws of nature re-
main as they are.

Lastly, since it is the business of
philosophy to describe the Pheno-

mena of nature, to discover their
causes, to trace the connection and
subordination of these causes, and
thus obtain a view of the whole
constitution of nature; it is plain
that it affords the surest path for
arriving at the knowledge of the
great cause of all, of God himself,
and for forming proper conceptions
of him and our relations to him:
notions infinitely more just, than
can ever be entertained by the care-
less spectator of his works. Things
which to this man appear solitary
and detached, having no other con-
nection with the rest of the universe,
but the shadowy and fleeting rela-
tion of co-existence, will to the di-
ligent Philosopher, declare them-
selves to be parts of a great and
harmonious whole, connected by
the general laws of nature, and
tending to one grand and beneficent
purpose. Such a contemplation is
in the highest degree pleasant and
cheering, and cannot fail of im-
pressing us with the wish to co-ope-
rate in this glorious plan, by acting
worthy of the place we hold among
the works of God, and with the
hopes of one day enjoying all the
satisfaction that can arise from con-
scious worth, and consummate
knowledge; and this is the worship
which God will approve.

“ This universe (says Boyle) is
the magnificent Temple of its great
author; and man is ordained, by
his powers and qualifications, the
high Priest of nature, to celebrate
Divine Service in this temple of the
universe.”

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Be so good as insert the enclosed letters in your next Gazette.

JAMES ANDERSON

Fort St. George, March 11, 1805.

Doctor J. MILNE, M. D. to DOCTOR JAMES
ANDERSON, P. G., Fort St. George.

My last short address accompanied a letter and publication of Doctor De Carro's, transmitted for your information, and I now take the liberty to communicate some particulars to you a little in detail.

It had been mentioned to me, and from authority that left hardly a doubt on my mind of the authenticity of the circumstance, that in some instances, pustules, exactly resembling the vaccine, had appeared on different parts of the body, subsequently to that produced by this inoculation in the arms.

Such an occurrence I had never met with, nor do I remember to have seen it noticed by others. I was, therefore, totally unable to account for this phenomenon, attending the new inoculation, until of late, when I have had an opportunity of exactly and satisfactorily ascertaining the nature of the case.

Inoculated by several punctures in the arm, a poor woman's child, (a girl about three years old,) on the 15th November last, and much about the same time, a boy of nearly the same age. The pustules, produced in both, exceeded the ordinary dimensions of the Cow Pock: a proof of their peculiar susceptibility of the vaccine impression. In the girl, from the occasional friction of the fore-arm on the surface of one of the pustules, the limpid discharge from which was very copious, the vaccine irritation again became apparent. Thence and from the pustules first produced, she, with her fingers, had conveyed matter to other parts of the body, which

by scratching, had likewise affected the skin, and about 20 days after her inoculation, she had produced, at least, an equal number of pustules. Being also about this time in the daily habit of playing with the little boy, she had transferred a portion of what covered her own skin in many places to his, reproducing in him the same disease, under which she now laboured; for the affection on in her, from little attention to cleanliness and always going naked, had now actually become a troublesome disorder, several of the blotches being painful and of considerable dimensions.

The boy, in like manner, by scratching, soon became in a worse state than the girl, and infected in his turn a man, who was now and then in the habit of inviting his family and of taking the boy in his arms. This man, about ten days ago, came, requesting my aid for some very extensive ulcerations on his legs, which had succeeded to the pustules, of which several characters were to be seen in other parts of his body, and of which some were to be found in different stages of the affection. He had never had the small-pox, and with the first pustules mentioned that he had a considerable degree of fever; but at this time he was in excellent general health. The support of a bandage and simple dressings merely, immediately determined the ulcers to heal; and by attention to cleanliness, the production of other pustules have been prevented. In the boy and girl,

ever, whose fingers it is more difficult to command, there are at present several pustules in various stages; and within the last days, I have inoculated several children from them, in whom the same affection has appeared with unusual mildness.

We have now, therefore, had an opportunity of witnessing this disease in India, accompanied by the same circumstances, as in Europe, and are also possessed of matter, the source of pustules of an artificial nature; but varying in no respect from the inoculated pock. The essential nature of the vaccine af-

fection, although accompanied by many pustules and blotches, even in a hot climate, is likewise ascertained. And moreover, a precaution is given us, with respect to cleanliness in children, which ought not to be neglected in cases, where a susceptibility to the vaccine irritation is observed in the occurrence of large pustules.

In hopes of being early favored with some communication from you, I have the pleasure to remain with the greatest respect,

J. MILNE,
M. D.

Goa, Feb. 26, 1805.

Dear J. ANDERSON, P. G. to *Doctor* JOHN MILNE.

The preservation of the vaccine in a human subject, as you have stated; from the 15th of November until the 20th of February, differs so much from the effect of inoculation observed by Mr. Bryce in Edinburgh, that you will excuse the publication of your Letter of the 11th of February, in hopes that it may attract the attention of Practitioners, to elucidate the difference between touching and re-inoculation; as the preservation of the disease in any individual in the same person, for so long a space of time as three months: must be of infinite advantage in this country.

I have seen some cases of vaccine eruptions, on different parts of the body, which kept pace with the inoculated vesicle, but the prolongation of the disease, so as to afford visible eruptions three months after the infection, is an interesting, that I could wish to see diseased produced from it, was proved by the test of variolous inoculation; looking on the observations you have made, as farther proofs

of attention, to the great cause of humanity.

I returned you Dr. de Carro's letter and history of Oriental vaccination, a few days ago, by Tappal, with thanks—could the Doctor translate the Bramin's Tamul Letter, lately published here; he would be satisfied that Nectar Drop comes nearest the meaning of Amurta-Bindoo, a name less exceptionable to the Natives of India, than any by which we can call the vaccine disease.

I have perused with much interest, your letter to Dr. John Hunter, on the diseases of seamen in long voyages, as they bring to my recollection the scenes of former times, when I was nearly in the same situation which you describe yourself to have been, and it would be well, if what you have suggested attracts attention, so as to prevent the distress that too often occurs in such situations.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Fort St. George, March 10, 1805.

Dear J. ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

For the unremitting exertions of Dr. Milne, to render Cow-pock a bless-

ing, induces me to request the insertion of the enclosed Letter in

your Paper.

JAMES ANDERSON
Fort St. George, March 18, 1804.

Doctor J. MILNE, M. D. to *Dr.* JAMES
ANDERSON, P. G. Fort St. George.

Since the date of my last address of the 26th ult. I have not had the satisfaction of being favored with any communication from you.

It is with pleasure, that I am now induced to occupy your attention, in order to acquaint you, with an occurrence of yesterday, so conspicuously creditable to vaccination and so interestingly gratifying in its nature to myself, as the instrument of dispensation, that the lively anxiety of a multitude, with whom I was surrounded, seem to me to express, "Deus nobis has gratias dedit."

The following are the particulars:—

About a month ago, the Small-Pox broke out and began to rage with a degree of malignity in a populous part of the country, at a small distance from the seat of Government here. The people, as is usual on such occasions, immediately fled as from a pestilence, a few only remaining, who had formerly had the disease, and some, who from being in pretty good circumstances of life, were able to command a separation from the sources of contagion. Among the latter were some Reverend Gentlemen, who had never had the Small-Pox, and to one of whom I had formerly described the effects of vaccination. They, therefore, most humanely and wisely determined on the present emergency, first, to become the subjects of experiment, and in case of success, to recommend the measure to their parishioners.

In prosecution of this resolution, ten persons on the 29th ult. came,

requesting my assistance, and were immediately inoculated, obtaining also a promise, that I would make a journey into their neighbourhood as soon as they were in a condition to provide me with matter, for the purpose of aiding their friends.

I accordingly went yesterday morning and inoculated about hundred subjects, as many as the stock of matter on the spot would enable me. Never perhaps, has the new inoculation witnessed a more pleasing, nay, glorious spectacle. Men, women and children, in mass surrounded me on all sides, wilfully anxious to obtain the magic touch from my lancet, which was to restore them to their homes, and to remove all their future apprehensions: and when many, who were still waiting in expectation of the invaluable benefit, were told, that my means were exhausted, a general feeling of disappointment and sorrow seemed to pervade the whole, no less sensibly painful to my feelings, than the previous steps had agreeably impressed them.

I regret, that the nature of my more immediate duties, prevents me from making a temporary stay in a quarter, where my presence would be so highly prized, and my time so usefully employed. My visits, however, shall be frequent and will now in all probability establish vaccination here, on a permanent and extensive basis.

J. MILNE, M. D.
GOA, the 5th March 1805.

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the EDITOR
of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Be so good as insert the accompanying extract of a Letter from Me

bois, in your Paper, as it is ex-
plicit, on practical observation, of
the mode in which vaccination pro-

mises to exterminate the Small-
Pox.

J. ANDERSON,
Fort St. George, April 6, 1805.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Dubois.

Before I finish this already too
long Letter, permit me to take this
opportunity to return to you
my best thanks for the Books and
other Prints on vaccination, which
you were pleased to send me at several
times; you will have seen by
my monthly returns from the Super-
intending Surgeon of the South-
ern Division; how very successful
the practice has been in this District,
in some months past.

These successes are chiefly owing
to the support given it by the Col-
onel, Mr. William Garrow, who
is particularly anxious to impart

that benefit to the Inhabitants of
his District—I have no doubt, but if
the same support was given in the
other Districts, and the same conci-
liatory, and persuasive means em-
ployed, that the same success
would follow every where.

In the present state of vaccination,
it is only instruction, patience, and
perseverance, that should be em-
ployed; and these mild and persua-
sive methods being continued, can-
not fail to produce the desired effect,
of rendering general among the peo-
ple, the adoption of so great a bless-
ing."

Director ANDERSON, to the Rev. MR. DUBOIS.

No one can be more sensible of
the necessity of directing attention to vac-
cination, or of the humane and be-
nevolent disposition of Mr. William
Garrow, than I am:—it is the pub-
lic voice of all who come from your
Quarter; and therefore you will
excuse my transmitting you here-
with, the copy of a Letter to the
Editor of the Gazette here, dated
December 9, 1804, together with
a copy of a Letter to Captain
James Achilles Kirkpatrick, dated
July 21, 1798, illustrative of the
Institution of Hindostan.

Upon this basis it appears to me,
that a permanent fabric may easily
be erected by instructing any one, or
more of the inhabitants in every vil-
lage, in the simple process of Vac-
cine inoculation; which some of
them will readily acquire, for an
equal Ration of the grain Crop, as
allotted to the Iron Smith, Car-
penter or other Village Officers.

In this way the people will have
a person always resident among
themselves, to whom they will ap-
ply with confidence, with the least
possible expence to Government;
making it practicable, in proportion
as the Natives get acquainted with

the subject of vaccination; gradu-
ally to discontinue the superintend-
ing system; which you will allow,
has done much, when I tell you
that the certified vaccinations for
November last, amounted to 26,000.

No period of time therefore, can
be more favorable than the present,
for the introduction and establish-
ment of a permanent system; and
no system can be so suitable, as that
which they recognise and under-
stand,—favor me therefore with any
further ideas on improvement of
the system, when you have duly
considered what I now state.

Having sent copies of the same
papers which you have received,
to Mr. Drummond, Chief Super-
cargo at Canton; I understood, al-
though not from himself, that the
Chinese received the information of
exterminating Small-pox with ab-
horrence, exclaiming, that they did
not wish to be deprived of a disease,
which was absolutely necessary to
spare them the painful task of ex-
posing their helpless Infants, to be
devoured by wild Beasts.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Fort St. George, April 10, 1805.

Doct̄or ANDERSON, *P. G. to the* EDITOR
of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

As it appears by Dr. De Carro's accounts, of the experiments made in Turkey, that the Cow-Pock will not prevent Plague, it may be of use to observe, that although some writers seem to have expected relief from Measles as well as Small Pox, by means of vaccine inoculation—a circumstance has happened, under my own observation, whereby it appears, that such hopes are

fallacious; four Children at my house, having lately had the Measles in an equal degree, two of whom had, twelve months before, undergone the disease of genuine Cow-Pox.

The insertion of this observation in your paper, may, in some degree, serve to restrain speculation.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1805.

Doct̄or ANDERSON, *P. G. to the* EDITOR of
the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Be so good as insert the enclosed Letter of Streenevasahary and his Tamul translation of the vaccine symptoms, from page 17th of the

publication for Extermination of Small-Pox.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George, March 13, 1805.

THE EXTERMINATION of the SMALL POX.

THE SIGNS OF INFECTION AND
DESCRIPTION OF THE VACCINE
VESICLE.

When vaccine inoculation proves successful, a small red spot with a degree of elevation which may be felt, commonly commences on the third day. When examined with a magnifying glass, it seems to consist of a small tumour, surrounded by a slight efflorescence.

Between the third and sixth day, a vesicle appears; the shape and magnitude of which depend much on the mode in which the inoculation has been performed; when it is performed by a slight puncture, the vesicle will be small and circular.

The edge of the vaccine vesicle is elevated and well defined, the centre is depressed, and a speck is there visible, of a darker colour than the rest of the surface. This vesicle is distinguished from other vesicles by the peculiarity of its structure, which is cellular; and somewhat hard and firm. At first, it is of a light pink colour, sometimes blended with a bluish tint, gradually

changing in its progress into a pearl colour. Its contents are limpid and almost colourless. It commonly encreases in size, till about the tenth day.

In its early stages, it has usually a small inflamed ring round its base, which, about the ninth day, begins to spread rapidly; and about the tenth, forms the areola, more or less circular, an inch and a half or more in diameter. This areola is of a pink scarlet, or crimson hue; and is attended with some degree of hardness and tumefaction. It continues nearly stationary a day or two, and then begins to fade, sometimes forming on its decline, two or three concentric circles.

When the Areola is perfectly formed, the vesicle begins to decline; first it turns brown in the centre; then it is gradually converted into a hard, smooth, shining scab, of a dark Mahogany brown colour, approaching to black; and in its general appearance, has not unaptly been compared to the Section of a tamarind stone. This scab commonly falls off about the end of the

மேலே தூர வடநகர பார்க்க க
 மயபுலமணலாய ஒரு போட்டுதேர்
 யுமயினனம வேமே மீதகு ஹைக்கா
 ட்டுலமயினதமீதகு தேரியதககண்
 கு அதுறுறுடய ஹடிகரிசுச யருக கு
 கறமதகி ஹலையும எப்பீட்டிஎன ஹ
 கோபபலமாயும ஒரு வேண்டுகேட்ட
 யாயும இலதீரமாயும குககும அதிலே
 கோகுசமசேகபபாய ஒரு வேண்டி நல்
 வறணதகுடனேகட்டிணதாய கிறம
 மாய வுருகதிலேவத தவாசபபட்டி
 மீதகு வறணதகு அறுடயும அதின
 ஹுடயயிருப்புகுதமாயமிகவுமலரு
 ணதாடவியாயிருககும யிது வழக்க
 மாயபதகு ஹல மட்டிககும பேருதகு
 கோணடுவகும.

மீதலடிகறமணதகிலே ததானத
 ஹைசுதகி வழக்கமாய சேவநது ஒருசீ
 ணணசுழியாயிருககுமஅதுஒன்பதாஹ
 லா துடநகி சீககீரமாயபரவும பத
 தாஹலாணைஹண ககி சீணறுதாயாவ
 துபோசாயாவது ஒரு சுழியாக ஏர்ட
 படுமலேட்டமண்ணஹுரஅருகுமலது
 ககு மேலாய ஒருவேண்டி யிருககும யிரு
 தசுழிசீவநதவறணமலுலலதகிறம
 சணவறணமாயிருககும டீனணயும
 ஒருடீற காமலாண கேட்டியாயிருககும
 உபடியுமிககுமயிது தேண்டோருஹ
 லா நிஹயா யிருககும டீறபாடு துடந
 கிசுமயி ககும ஒருவேண்டியேறநகபேர

சசேமேணடு னுணுகழிமேலுகழி ஏர்
பபடும.

எப்போசுழிநனமுயஏர்பபடுகிற
கோசுதுதுடங்குமுதது ஏறங்குமுதமு
கலமயயததில படுதத வறண மாற
துபபுமுமுகிறமமொய கேட்டடியாய
மேதவாயகாநதியாய போறகடு ஆடு
முது சீனமமரததுறுமுடயகுணடப
புபபுவறணமாய கறுபபுகடு யீடா
யிருகடுமவேஸிபார் னவகக் டீஸிய
நவீனாவறணததுகடுயீடாயிருகடு
ம.

இந்த போருகடுவழிககமொயமுணும
பாமதது கடசீலுலமுநது போமஉ
வர தோல தேகக கலநக ததுகடு சுதத
மொய தோரியும படியாயசுழிசுக கோ
ணடருகடுமவட ஹோ டேயிருகடும
காஸ்கணகடுகடுபீந துகலகடுமுதமு
கல னுஸா யுளணணிகக வேண்டய
து.

தடபுமுததுகலா

இது அமணமயதடுதததாயநமடிகனக
கடுககிறதுயிலுலு.

எப்போசுநதவழிககமொண கீமம
கதுகடுவததுவாசமொய தோணபபடு
மதோசீககிற ததுகடு சீவநது போற
கோ ஹேறதோ சீமங்காற தோ கேட்ட
யாயஆமதோயிலுலாதே முததுசீ கக்
முததுகடுபுமபபுடடாலோசுசீனிசுப
புமதஸொயும குண்டாயும யீதினக்

மமலம மூததமேது வாயும மயய ததி
 உயர் ததியாயயஸ்ஸாதே நனய
 ஏறபட டயராமலுமயஸ்ஸைசீககி மத
 துக சீகிழ உண்டானுலுமடீன உண
 யுமநனய தோயுமபடயாய குண
 டானசுழிவேண்டயிருநதாயுமயந
 தகி மததக குதபடீவகி ம மூதத
 பபுமூததகவீனனுசோலுபபடுமசு
 பாவமாய கி மமலமண மூதத உவகா
 டடலுமயதமேதத ஓடயும மயயத
 தில எடுதத யிருக கும யதின யருபபு
 கேட்டயாயிராகு ஓடதசபோதுமவ
 புககமாய புணனுய கோண்டிருக கு
 மதேலீன படுபபு வல ணம யஸ்ஸா
 வட்டால உமபரின கு மணி வல
 ணமாயபடகு கி மசீராகா யிருக கும.

*Doctor J. ANDERSON, to the EDITOR of the
 MADRAS GAZETTE..*

The application of a respectable Native for the benefit of vaccination, is so clear a proof of the liberal attention to its proper diffusion, by Mr. Stewart, at Nellore, that I have great pleasure in the opportunity of furnishing you with the Extract of Doctor Berry's letter on this subject, together with the enclosed Translation.

JAMES ANDERSON,
 Fort St. George, April 11, 1805.

the Woodiagerry Jagherdar, which will give you pleasure. Mr. Stewart laments that the sickness of some of his patients at Nellore prevented his going himself, as this might be the means of introducing the disease into the whole of the Western parts of these Districts—but, two of the most respectable Native Practitioners were, however, immediately sent, and one of them writes, that he had inoculated forty persons of the Jagherdar's own family."

" I send you copy of a letter from

*Translation of a Letter from the Jagherdar of
 Woodiagherry, dated 23d Zecauda of 1219 Heje-
 ra, or 20th February, 1805.*

My grand Daughter has had the Small-pox, and died fifteen days

ago, and this disease has spread all around my district. I have two more

and Daughters very young, who have not had this disease yet, and in consequence of the above loss, we are very sorry; as I have heard that the Doctor at Nellore inoculates those parts with Cow-pox, which is said to be very good, I request you

will send either the Doctor, or some of his servants that understand the business properly, by which we may be without any sorrow.

A true Translate,
(Signed) G. PASKE,
Assistant Collector.

The Reverend MR. DUBOIS, to DOCTOR ANDERSON, P. G. &c. &c.

I was favoured with your kind letter on the 10th instant, and the other prints which accompanied it, for which I return you my best thanks; and in answer, as far as in my power, to the confidence you are pleased to honor me with, I will communicate to you the plan which in my most humble opinion would appear best calculated, in the actual circumstances, to form a permanent establishment of vaccination in this country, less expensive to Government than the plan now pursued, and more conducive to the great end of the institution, *the extermination of Small-Pox.*

The system which you have suggested, of establishing in every village, one or more persons, who should practise vaccination among the inhabitants, for an equal ration of the main crop, as that allotted to the Barber, Washerman, Carpenter, and other Servants of the Village, may become very practicable in future, when vaccination is more universally known, and the inhabitants in general, a little more familiarized with it; but in the actual circumstances, when distrust and other prejudices which have, till now, opposed its progress, and have not yet given way; it would not, I apprehend, be accompanied with the success which may be expected from it, when these difficulties exist no more. It would appear to me more advantageous, if the system you propose was established, gradually, and in order to obtain this end, by little and little, I would propose, instead of the plan now pursued, to establish it every Talook, or in every Cutche-

ry in which there is a *Tassildar*, one or two Writers more, the one under the title of head inoculator, and the other, under that of assistant inoculator, whose office should be to introduce and carry on without interruption, under the direction & overseeing of the *Tassildar*, the practice of vaccination among the inhabitants of the Talook assigned to them, for a determined pay, like that allowed to the ordinary writers in the several Cutcheries.

Two Practitioners should be placed in each station, in order that the matter of vaccine may always be kept alive, by a succession of inoculated persons—and the *Tassildar* should be ordered to take care that the vaccinators under their overseeing, should have in succession patients enough, to prevent any risk of losing the matter.

The inoculators should successively run over the several divisions of the Talook assigned to them, and inoculate without the distinction of Casts, all the subjects to be found in every Village; visit their patients on the 8th and 15th day after inoculation—give in every month their accounts of the number of persons successfully vaccinated to the *Tassildar*, who should verify and transmit them to the Collector of the District, under whose special protection the practice must be put.

In order to encrease the confidence of the inhabitants; the inoculators should be chosen, as far as practicable, among persons universally known in the Talook, in which the practice is to be introduced and carried on.

The persons who are prevented by the prejudices of their cast, from communicating the disease to every individual without distinction, such as Bramins, who could on no account be prevailed upon to approach and touch Pariah and other Persons of low Cast; should be excluded from the employ of inoculator; and in order to procure respectable men among the other casts, a Pay of no less than 4 or 5 Pagodas per month, should be given to the head Inoculator, and 2 or 3 Pagodas to the Assistant Inoculator.—The Talsildar should be attentive, that the Inoculators in his Talook are active and carrying on the practice without intermission.

It is not necessary to observe, that if this project was adopted, it would become indispensable to have the protection and concurrence of the Collectors of Revenue, or other persons in office, to forward its success at the same time there is little doubt, that in case they were desired to use their conciliating and persuasive influence in the business, that the practice would soon become general over all the country.

There are hardly two years elapsed, since vaccination was begun to be introduced amongst the natives, during which short period, notwithstanding the prejudices and other obstacles which opposed its progress; more has perhaps been done than in many states of Europe, in which no such difficulties existed.—If the project I have the honor to present to you, were adopted and pursued yet two years more, the practice till now successfully carried on only in some Districts, would become general, its advantages would be more universally known, the motives of distrust would during that period, give way, and after that time, or perhaps before, the system of establishing an inoculator in each Village, on the conditions which you have pointed out, would become practicable, and the practice of vaccination cease to be a charge to Government. However,

even in that case, it would be advantageous, and perhaps indispensably necessary, to have in each District a central place, in which the practice should be carried on without interruption, and to which the inoculators of the several villages could resort, to require fresh and genuine matter when they are to inoculate persons in the village, for you will agree with me that the small population of villages in this Country, will never be sufficient to afford a succession of Patients any length of time, to keep alive the matter of Cow-pock—would be well if the inoculators could, once every year, inoculate the children born in the course of that year, and for this purpose, becomes necessary to have always fresh matter in the neighbourhood to be supplied with, at all events as the plan I propose, promises to be accompanied with a considerable reduction of the actual expence and is more conducive than that which, till now, has been pursued for its diffusion. It may be tried, I believe, without inconvenience in those districts, in which vaccination has proved most successful, in this and in Mysore, and if it accompanied with success, it may be adopted hereafter, for the whole country.

At the same time, if the plan, have the honor to propose, were adopted, it would be necessary to have instructions circulated among inoculators, by which they should be made acquainted with the nature and several stages of the disease, and able to distinguish a genuine from a spurious case—I take the liberty to enclose a translation in Tamul, of the subject, extracted from Doct. Ring's work on vaccination, which may, perhaps, prove acceptable to you, since it contains the principles laid down by the Jennerian Society to know the several stages of the disease, and distinguish the genuine from the spurious cases—I got the translation into the Canara Language as well as Tamul, for the usage of practitioners in Mysore, as well

this Country.

INDIVALLY, near
ATTIMUNGALUM, }
April 25, 1805.

DUBOIS,
MISSIONARY.

General Orders by Government, published in the Government Gazette of April 11, 1805, from which the following is extracted.

To the Honorable Court of Directors—dated the 22d February 1804: Para. 121 and 129 Vaccine Inoculation introduced; Hospital Established at the Presidency.

1797—"The introduction of a practice which holds out such important advantages to the community will naturally ensure every assistance and encouragement on our part—we join most cordially in the encomiums that have been passed upon your Physician General Doctor Anderson, for his benevolent and indefatigable exertions in extending this practice, and concur entirely in the measures recommended by the Medical Board for extending, and preserving the benefits of the discovery, in the territories under your superintendence; the co-operation

of that Board in the laudable endeavours of their President, merits our particular approbation, and great praise is due to all the Medical Servants who have afforded their assistance in establishing the practice."

1798. "The establishment and allowances you have resolved on, for carrying the benevolent purposes of this discovery into effect, have our approbation; the sentiments expressed in the 126th and 127th Paragraphs, coincide with our own opinions upon the subject."

Doctor ANDERSON, P. G. to the REVEREND
MR. DUBOIS.

Favored with your letter of the 11th, I am obliged to acknowledge with thanks, the ready and distinct attention you have given to my request, in thus communicating, without reserve, what appears to you the best mode of conducting vaccination, at the present period.

The extensive and intimate knowledge of the genius and disposition of the people of the country, acquired by constant application and

long residence among them, stamps in my estimation your ideas on the subject, with great value—and, I have no doubt, that in case the Collector of your district should think proper to recommend the plan which you have proposed, that it would be very readily adopted.

The unequal progress of vaccination, which I have sometimes taken occasion to remark, is a tolerable proof, that one mode or system,

will not answer equally for all parts of the Country, and therefore it seems adviseable to attend to the proposals of persons of local residence, that what is most practicable for each district, may be distinctly known.

The translation of the vaccine symptoms into the Tamul and Canara languages, I consider of the greatest importance, as it can never be admitted that much good has been done, until the people are so intimately acquainted with the genuine appearances and peculiar nature of the vaccine, as to apply to operators, or operate themselves spontaneously, and without any coercion or fee whatever, besides the desire of avoiding a more loathsome disease.

As you think the Bramins cannot be employed in vaccinating, on account of the impossibility of bringing them into contact with the other Casts, all of whom are held in lower estimation; it would on that very account in my humble opinion, be more necessary to initiate them in the practice; that they might at least be enabled to inoculate each other.

It is the Bramins chiefly who can conciliate the minds of the people to this practice; as yet there are not a hundred Practitioners of all Casts on the whole Coast; whom you acknowledge to have done a great deal in the course of two years; and I think your idea of two operators to assist each other may prove advantageous, but the publication of vac-

cine symptoms in the Native Languages, promises the greatest utility, that the people, at large, may learn to know the disease, which will naturally give them who are any ways intelligent, an interest in every thing regarding it, and gradually lead them to observe the disappearance of Small-pox; accounts have just reached me, that a learned Bramin has discovered, in an obsolete Puranam, Mythological Stories of a disease similar to the vaccine.

Considering your knowledge of the Country and genius of the people to be better than my own, I will only further observe, that the Superintendence of the Tassildar; who I believe is the immediate Collector of the Revenue, may be more efficient than that of the Curum, or head man of the village. The only objection which I have to this as an improvement, is an apprehension, that he might sometimes be induced to use coercive measures, but whether specific monthly pay to the operators, or a reward in proportion to the numbers inoculated are preferable; time only, and experience can determine.

The central stations which you propose, may answer the same purpose as the Vaccine superintendents in populous places, who have hitherto preserved the disease, and instructed Native Practitioners who at their recommendation, are warranted by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Fort St. George, May 6, 1805.

JOHN MILNE, M. D. to Doctor JAMES ANDERSON, P. G. Fort St. George.

I had last the pleasure of addressing you on the 19th inst. and now take the liberty of transmitting you an Extract of a Letter, received yesterday from Buthire; in order to afford you some information of the state of vaccination in Persia, and that those who yet remain insensible to the benignant and libe-

rally humane principles, which characterise a British Government, may have some knowledge of the proceedings of neighbouring states; wherein the arbitrary and iron hand of despotism yet continues to maintain its sway.

JOHN MILNE, M. D.
Goa, 23d April, 1805.

*Extract of a Letter from Bushire, dated 13th
March, 1805.*

If I attempted to describe the charms of nature in the wild scenery, which the mountains afforded, be assured it was the feeling of a moment, and not likely to engage any serious part of my attention, which could have been better employed in endeavouring to diffuse the blessing of vaccination.—Be assured, I neglected no means in my power; but you do not know the Persians, if you suppose they would bestow a thought upon any thing, that is not connected with pleasure or with money; national good is a feeling unknown among them; nor could I, in the hasty manner, in which we passed through the country, expect to be successful in diffusing vaccination. Hear what I have done, and how I have been rewarded. With equine virus sent from Vienna, since my return to Bushire, I produced an equine pustule, or to speak in common language, the Cow-Pox off the most distinct and regular kind. From this source I commenced inoculation; and my sanguine hopes led me to expect, I should soon see it diffused throughout Persia. Having removed to my own house, which was completed, the people of the town flocked to me in great numbers daily, and the retirement I had sought, I found was a thousand times more interrupted, than it had been in the factory. As, however, the women supplied me with abundance of children for vaccination, I objected not to their coming. At length, however, fears and jealousies were excited in the town, and the Shaikh, in a very disrespectful manner, interposed his authority, to prevent any more females approaching my house. I was suspected of a thousand things, I never had been

“guilty of, and the only reward for
“the attention, I had ever given to
“every complaint, that required my
“assistance, not only in Bushire, but
“to the whole country, was a very
“pointed insult offered to me, by
“the manner in which the Shaikh
“interfered. Conscious of the rec-
“titude of my own conduct, I
“could not but feel exceeding hurt
“at it, and resolved to withdraw
“my assistance from either sex, till
“they should know better how to
“reward my services. I had ino-
“culated about 100 children, and
“had plenty of Volunteers. I had
“written a short history of the Cow-
“pox in the Persian language, and
“distributed several copies here,
“and in Shirauz, to which place I
“sent virus. A Shirauz Physician
“chanced at that time to be in Bu-
“shire. I invited him, and showed
“to him the Pustules in every
“stage. I inoculated children in
“various ways, when he was pre-
“sent. I gave him copies of the
“little history I had written. I ex-
“plained personally the advantages
“of vaccination. In short, I did
“every thing I could to ensure its
“success in the country. The
“learned Physician pretended to be
“much gratified, and told me he
“sent the virus to his friends in
“Shirauz.—However this may be,
“I have yet had no intelligence of
“any attempts being made in Shi-
“rauz, either from the virus I sent,
“or that which the Physician sent,
“and the interference of the Shaikh,
“I fear, has checked it completely.
“I endeavoured secretly, however,
“to keep up the Cow-Pox; by in-
“structing women how to inocu-
“late: but the Shaikh’s conduct
“had spread so much alarm thro’
“the town, that all were afraid of
“appearing to be concerned in dis-
“tributing even a blessing, which
“had sprung from the impure hand

“of an unbeliever. The Shirauz
 “Physician appears insensible to all
 “I have done and said, and takes
 “not the smallest interest in diffus-
 “ing it. I am convinced, I could
 “alone have kept up the disease
 “here for a considerable time, for I
 “had plenty of Volunteers, and had

“commenced inoculation in several
 “villages near; but what can be
 “done among a set of people, un-
 “just, suspicious, inhuman and eve-
 “ry thing that is bad!”

(Signed) A. JUKES.

(True Extract)

J. MILNE, M. D.

STREENIVASA *Braminy*, to Doctor JAMES
 ANDERSON, &c. &c. &c.

I humbly thank your honor for
 having the goodness to recommend
 me to Mr. Dalton, who has, agree-
 able to my wishes, inoculated my
 Children with Cow-pock—and I am
 happy to inform you that they felt no
 trouble or hardship during the time
 of inoculation, as Children do under
 the small-pox—as they were
 playing about the whole time and
 eating their usual victuals—as well
 as performing the usual ablutions
 of our cast—one of the children had

much pain in the arm-pit—and the
 vesicles on them all had the same
 appearance as abovementioned in
 Dr. Jenner's instructions, &c. which
 I have translated, I also observed that
 since the children were inoculated
 with Cow-pock, they have grown
 stouter; as before, they were very
 lean, all these things I have notice-
 ed, and have the honor to address
 for your consideration.

STREENIVASA, BRAMINY.
 May 6, 1805.



APPENDIX.

Expences incurred from 13th January 1803 to 31st May 1805

	Nos.		EXPENCES.		F. C.
	Vaccinated.	Failed.	Succeeded.	Inoculation.	
From 1st September to 31st December 1802.	2452	0	2452	5	7985
From 13th January to 31st December 1803.	62110	5692	56418	572	25271
From 1st January to 31st December 1804.	222969	10959	212010	1620	18048
From 1st January to 31st May 1805.	167048	8107	158941	619	
	454579	24758	429821	2816	51305
					4560
					55,865
					44
					34

Amount of Rice served as an encouragement to patients at the Presidency,

Total Expence of 429,821 successful vaccinations,

STAR PAGODAS,

(A True Copy)
 JAMES ANDERSON, PHYSICIAN GENERAL.

