

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1128. M.

DATED 23-6-98.

INDEXED. H.S.

DISPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Cholera.

According with remark, report from the
Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary, on the
last outbreak of — in the town.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Local & Munl. (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 187/11

From The Sanitary Commissioner
Madras

N
His Order No. 1128 M. L. S. of 23-6-98.

Recorded.

2. The Municipal Councils -
attention is drawn to the
remarks of the Sanitary Com-
missioner in his endorsement.

1/28
7/16/98 *21/6/98*

No. 1185/3

Dated 27th May 1898

Received 1st June 1898

Registered

Enclosures 2

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Submitting, with remarks
the report from the Chairman
Municipal Council, Bellary
on the last outbreak of
Cholera in the Town of
The Chairman M.C. Bellary.
Sanitary Commissioner
supd 27/6/98 Bellary

2/6/98

7-6-98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
So	842	In Se	2-5-98
So	1536	In Se	9-9-96

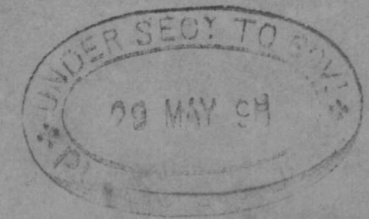
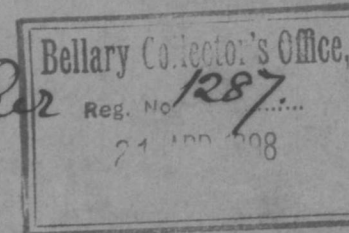
FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

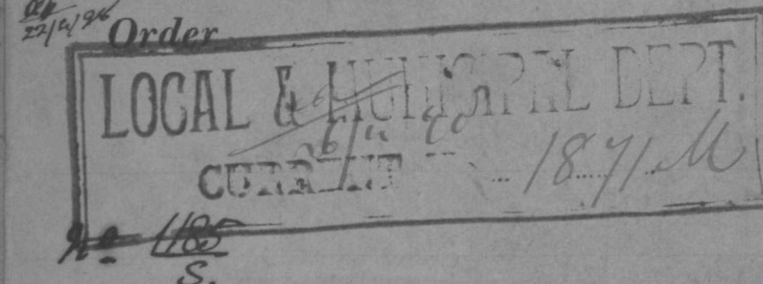
CURRENT No.

"N" Dipt on Cur
26-4-98



Submitted to the Government, Local & Municipal Department, through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Calculation
24.4.98
Ag. Collector.



From
M. R. P. Rama Rao Garu B. A.
Chairman Municipal Council
Bellary
No. 583

Submitted to Government with the remark that, although the staff detailed in the Dist Medl and Sanitary Officer's report (Page 4) and in paras 5 and 6 of the Chairman's letter is according to the scale prescribed in G.O. No. 1536 dated 9th Sep 1896, it does not seem from the weekly statements of cholera received in this office to have been numerically so maintained throughout the period cholera prevailed in the town. It appears that men were engaged and discharged without observance of the period prescribed by the rules.

M. R. P.

Singlt Col
Sanitary Comr- for
Madras,
Fort St George
27 May 1898

Dated 19th April 1898
Received
Registered
Enclosures one -
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Last outbreak of Cholera in the Town of Bellary: —
Submitting the Report on the —
according to Rule 29 of the Cholera Rules printed in S. O. No 1536 dated 29th Sept/96 -

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



Report on Cholera in the town of Bellary
and in Cowl Bazaar.
for 1897.

The disease first made its appearance in the town on the 26th July 1897 and only one case occurred. At the beginning of August two more cases occurred in the same house. After an interval of one month, the disease broke out again in an epidemic form, but there was no connection between this outbreak and the previous cases. Cholera, as usual, was prevailing in the district at the time. The town was generally affected, cases occurring in different parts of it simultaneously. Infection of sources of water supply being considered as the main cause of the continuance of the disease, steps were taken to have all the drinking water wells in the town disinfected with Potassium Permanganate of Potash, which precaution proved

proved beneficial to a great extent. The Municipality did their best in carrying out all my suggestions and employing the necessary establishment for observation and prevention. ^{especially} Wholies were also employed to wash the soiled clothes of victims with perchloride of mercury solution, the clothes being previously boiled. Drinking water was ~~also~~ supplied by the Municipality to all the infected houses to avoid the possibility of the inmates contaminating the uninfected water sources by fetching water themselves and using their own vessels for the purpose.

The rooms in which cases occurred were freely sprayed with solution of Perchloride of Mercury and subsequently whitewashed and all soiled clothing of little value was burnt. It was observed that the greatest number

of attacks occurred amongst those who used the main wearing Tank ~~market~~ which is fed by a nullah. The tank was treated with Alum and lime from time to time and finally the supply channel was closed. After this, the outbreak gradually ceased. The epidemic was at its height during September in which month there was a large amount of rainfall. The amount of rainfall during the year was 22.52 inches against 6.39 inches in previous year. It was noted that after every shower of rain, fresh cases occurred.

In Leoul Bazaar, the outbreak was confined to the South East corner of the town and principally amongst Mahamedans and those who ~~usually~~ depended on Puckallies for their water. These Puckallies obtained their supplies from any stagnant pool of water close by.

I noticed this on my inspections in this locality and at once ordered these men to discontinue giving water to the Public and the use of these favourite wayside puddles was stopped by placing watchmen over them.

The date of the first attack was 26th July 1897 whilst the last attack was ^{on the} 23rd November 1897 and the total number of attacks was 368 with 182 deaths.

* ^{only} These represent the actual number of cases seen & treated by the Hospital staff only.

There were also cases of Simple *Bianhaca* reported now and then during the whole of the Rainy season and the number of such cases brought together was 44. Before the outbreak, no unusual occurrence of *Bianhaca* was noticed.

The following is the detail of Establishment working during the outbreak:-

Hospital Assistants	2	Plans	32
Suspectors	2	Orderlies	2
Quarantine Suspectors	2	Tobies	32
Female Suspectors	8	Shobies	2

Waterman — 1

Ward attendants — 2 } For isolation shed.
Tobies — 1 }

None of these were attacked with Cholera. The staff on the whole worked satisfactorily. At first, some members of the staff were rather hazy as to the exact nature of their duties, but in time, they got into the way of working as they should. They were useful in giving timely information of cases in different parts of the town to the Hospital Assistant in charge and in assisting in measures of disinfection etc.

A shed was erected for cholera patients for Cowd Bazaar. This was placed in charge of an extra Hospital Assistant and furnished with necessary equipment, but I regret to say very little advantage was taken of it; the people mostly preferring to remain in their own houses.

Bellary }
30th March 1898 }

W. H. Anna,
Surgeon Major

At Dist. Med. & San. Officer
Bellary

ck no: 774
30.3.98

To

The Chairman.

Municipal Council

Bellary

Forwarded with reference to his no: 11846
of 14th March 1898 with a request that he
may add such remarks as he may
consider necessary

Bellary

30th March 1898

M. Lamsa

Surgeon Major

Asst. Dist. Med. & San. Officer

Bellary

No 583

Municipal Councillors' Office

Bellary Dated 19 April 1898

From

M. P. Rama Rao Esq. B.A.

Chairman Municipal Council,

Bellary

To

The Secretary to Government

Local and Municipal Dept.

Madras

Thru

The Collector

of Bellary

and

The Sanitary Commissioner

Madras.

Sir,

In accordance with Rule 29 of the Cholera
Rules printed in G. O. No. 1536 m dated 9th Sept 1896,
I have the honor to forward herewith the report
of the D. Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary,
in original on the last outbreak of Cholera in the
Town of Bellary.

2. Cholera first made its appearance in
Brucapittah on 26th July 1897 in a Boya female.
A case of Cholera had occurred in the very
house during 1895. No cause for this attack
could be traced out. The progress of the disease
after this case, was in a sporadic form for
about a month and then assumed the form
of an epidemic chiefly in the north-eastern
portion

portion and also in other parts of the town. The total number of attacks and Deaths in Brucepettah including the Civil Lines between the 26th July and 23rd Nov/94 the last date of attack were 176 and 107 respectively.

3. During the prevalence of the disease in Brucepettah it spread into Cowl Bazaar also, the first case having occurred there on 23rd Sept/94. The patient was in a famished condition receiving doles of Ragi and the attack may be attributed to the supply of water from a jungle Nullah running from west to east to the South of Cowl Bazaar. The progress of the disease of the Cowl Bazaar after the first case was slow, the date of the last attack being on the 2nd October/94. The total number of attacks and deaths in Cowl Bazaar including the Cantonment was 260 and 165 respectively.

4. All the Sanitary precautions as detailed below were duly adopted to check the spread of the disease.

5. The Town was divided into 2 Divisions and 8 circles and each Division was placed under a Hospital Assistant and Sanitary Inspector with the following staff for each circle.

1 Circle Inspector

4 Peons.

4 Soties

6. The services of one certificated Sanitary Inspector were applied for from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, and a certificated Sanitary

Sanitary Inspector recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner was appointed as Divisional Inspector on Rs 35 + 15 Horse allowance and posted to Cowl Bazaar to work under the certificated Sanitary Inspector of Cowl Bazaar.

7. Four Special Tank watchmen were entertained to watch all the sources of drinking water supply in Cowl Bazaar and Special arrangements were made by the Municipality to supply water to affected households. One cart was placed at each of the branch Dispensaries at Brucepettah and Cowl Bazaar for the conveyance of Cholera patients to the Sabapathy Brodellian Hospital. Two Dhobies were also appointed to wash the soiled clothes of Cholera patients.

8. A number of drinking water wells were several times disinfected with Permanganate of Potash and so also the puckallies and water carts which seemed to be the chief cause of the spread of the disease in Cowl Bazaar.

9. I had all the disinfectants noted in G. O. No 1536 m dated 9th Sept/96 ready in the Office and a large quantity of them was supplied to the Hospital Assistants on Cholera duty. About 20 cabs of Jeyes' Sanitary Powder were issued to the Hspl Assistants and the Sanitary Inspectors for use during the outbreak.

10. About 3000 copies of Dr King's Simple Sanitary Rules translated into Telugu were distributed freely to townsmen.

11. All the infected houses were then and there lime-washed and the soiled clothes of the patients were also disinfected or burnt according to the circumstances of the cases.

12. The rooms in which Cholera cases occurred were freely sprayed with solution of Perchloride of Mercury by means of Equifesc Disinfecting Sprayers specially sent for and kept for the purpose at the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner Madras.

13. All the suggestions of the Medical Officers to rectify the Sanitary defects were complied with then and there and as usual the St. Medical and Sanitary Officer and his Subordinates were given the free hand in the matter and the Rules framed in S. O. N. 1536 in dated 9th Sept/96 were strictly enforced.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedt. Servant.

Chairman M. C.

19/11/96

2/18/97

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No. _____, DATED
189 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

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