

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 869P

DATED 22-8-98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Suspected deaths ^{near} Irinwallam

Stating that Government notes
with approval the active steps
taken by the Collector of N. Arcot
with regard reference to the ———

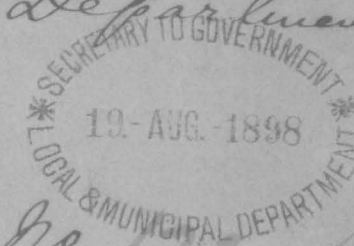
BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Local and Municipal Department.



Current No. 13290

From
The Collector of
North Arch.

order:— Am. for

No 869 P. min. dt 22-8-98. M
20/8/98

The active steps taken by
the Comr. are noted by
for with approval. The following telegram will be sent;
Dated 18th August 1898

To the Collector of North Arch. V. 19-8-98
M. 20-8-98

Kullaphe Naik must have
stopped at Tiruvallur to
bury his child. Disinfection
needed there.

The camping of the Dmo had
better be stopped.

Extracts from the Bangalore Bulletin
dt 17-8-98 to the Madras Times dt 18-8-98 M.T.

"There is authentic news this morning that
a third plague case has been located in the
Cooby lines behind the City railway goods shed.
It is the case of a woman who was discovered
in one of these squatted tenements and who
died a few hours after discovery. It would
appear that she nursed the two children who
were reported to have died under suspicious
circumstances, but did not give in to her own
ailments until the very last."

19/8/98.

Abstract

Submitting a report
on the arrival of some
suspected cases of
plague in Jangala-
palli village.

Notes taken by the Civil Surgeon,
Chittur, about the suspected case
of plague in Jangalapalli.

Date 17th August 1898. Visited Jangala-
palli with the District Magistrate
and examined Railway porter Shul-
appa Aik's wife at 9.30 A.M. on
the 17th August 1898.

Her own condition. This woman looked
much pulled down with sunken
eyes and hollow cheeks; dry skin
and lips; temperature 102.4 in the
mouth; pulse 104; respiration 30 a
minute; she is mother of six children,
the last confinement took place
at Bangalore about three weeks
ago. She was carefully examined
by me and I find her condition to
be as bad both from high fever and
the after effects of confinement.
I think that she ought to be taken
care of and placed under medical
treatment and segregated from
the village as I suspect it to be
a case of less virulent form of
plague

plague. The symptoms enumerated in the Sanitary Commissioner's rules for the diagnosis of the disease are all present except bloody discharges and the glandular swellings, instead of which I find the breasts extremely distended and painful. This condition may be partially due to the loss of the baby whom the patient was nursing until the 14th Instant. I wish further observations to be made for 12 hours and a hospital assistant be therefore deputed to watch the patient to note her temperature. There is no lochial discharge; no pain over the uterine region; uterus fairly contracted and smooth. She is languid, bewildered, hardly able to give a clear account of what has happened except in a rambling manner.

Past history. gave the following history:— That while at Bangalore she lost her first daughter, Ellamma by name of twelve years of age on

Thursday

Thursday the 11th Instant; and a boy named Yonindaw aged six years on the same day of fever of 5 or 6 days duration.

They left Bangalore and arrived at Sriravallam on the morning of Saturday the 13th Instant. There they lost a girl aged seven years and the child was buried on the bank of the river in the same village and that she also suffered from fever before death. After arrival at Jangalapalli on Saturday (13th August 1898) a girl aged eight years and another girl aged two years and a half died here of fever which they caught while at Bangalore. The fever lasted 6 days.

On the 14th Instant (Sunday) her husband Kullappan died in the same village. He had also caught the fever while at Bangalore and of 5 or 6 days duration. On the same evening baby twenty days old died and it had also high fever before death.

N.B. Reasons for suspecting it to be

a case of plague: —

(a) arrival from Bangalore where plague is suspected to have appeared.

(b) Evidence furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore, — vide his telegram.

(c) Lives of six children and of the father within four days all of them taken ill about the same time and of fever; and

(d) It is reported by the wife that Shullappa naik was not able to move about two days after fever. It was not ascertained by anybody whether he had any glandular enlargement of the groin &c and to what extent. Steps recommended to be adapted: —

(1) The immediate removal of the patient to an isolation hut built beyond 200 yards from the village and at the place selected by me.

(2) The removal of the persons who actually attended upon the patient to a suspect camp built about the same place but somewhat separated from

from it and setting apart a drinking well for them.

(3) Destruction of the bedding and clothing used by the patients, by fire;

(4) Disinfection and linewashing of the house.

(5) Evacuations to be disinfected and buried

(6) Hospital Assistant to be appointed to treat the case and carry out the other instructions as laid down in the plague rules.

(7) Conservation of drinking water for the village people —

17th August 1898 5.30 P.M. Visited the patient again at 5.30 P.M. and found her in the following condition: —

Temperature 104.8 in the mouth; pulse 124 feeble and small; respiration 42; patient listless; stupid looking; tongue and lips dry; coated with whitish fur; breath offensive; complains of no

pain

pain anywhere. Hospital Assistant says she has had since I left her four doses of mixture. Bowels not moved; ^{stimulant &} passed urine once; took some congee ^{diaphoretic} every third or fourth hour; patient does not care to have medicine or food; prefers death.

Hospital Assistant on duty has been instructed to repeat mixture and feed her with corn flour congee &c. to watch her carefully to-night.

(sd) M. Hummon Lough M.D.

17th August 1858. 6 P.M., the 4th day of fever.

Temperature at 6 P.M. 104.8; Pulse 132; Respiration 42; listless; does not care to answer questions; prefers death; unwilling to take medicine or food; she was however urged to take medicine and ~~some~~ nourishment.

9 P.M. Temperature 103; pulse 120; respiration 32; gave a dose of medicine and some more congee which she took with much unwillingness; she laid herself down; moaning; complaining of no pain

pain anywhere except in the breasts which are still distended and painful; warm carbolic oil, cotton wool and bandage to breasts.

12 midnight. Temperature 103.6; pulse 120; Respiration 36; bowels opened once; motion loose; passed urine about 8 ounces in quantity; congee was given again; slept for three or four hours.

3 A.M. Temperature 102; Pulse 110 Respiration 32.

6 A.M. 18th Tenth day of fever. Temperature 102.6; pulse 116; congee given 8 ounces.

7.30 A.M. She looks still depressed and dejected; does not wish to be troubled or questioned. Temperature 102; pulse 100; Respiration 24; complains of pain still in the breast. Breast washed in warm carbolic lotion; carbolic oil and bandage.

9.30 A.M. Temperature 102.8; 6 ounces of congee was given.

(sd) Thomas Pillai

(sd) M. Hummon Lough M.D.

(True copy)

J. H. Batten

G. H. Collector

Refrence No. 1495 of 1898.
Eng

From

J. H. Balten Esquire
Collector & District Magistrate,
North Arcot.

To

The Secretary to Government
Local and Municipal Department
Fort St George

Sir,

I have the honor to confirm
the following telegram despatched
by me from Tiruvallam yesterday:-

"Sanitary Commissioner Bangalore"
"telegraphed yesterday Madras Railway"
"porter Kullappa Raik and family"
"left Bangalore twelfth after losing"
"two children of fever now suspected"
"to be plague; he came to Jangalapatti"
"three miles north of Tiruvallam Madras"
"Railway station; one child died on"
"road at Tiruvallam thirteenth Kullappa"
"Raik and three children died fourteenth"
"wife only survives; was confined twenty"
"days ago has fever 102 no glandular"
"swellings but swollen breasts Civil"
"Surgeon thinks probably plague I am"
"at spot with children Civil Surgeon"
"taking"

1829 8 of 1898

"taking necessary segregation measures."

2. I received the Mysore Sanitary Commissioner's telegram on the 16th afternoon. I at once communicated the purport by telegram to the D^r Medical and Sanitary offices, Vellore, and asked him to proceed to Sirumallam. The ^{widow} Jangalapalli in question is a small hamlet of Zelayanallore village which is the southeastermost village of Chittoor Taluk, adjoining the Gudratam and Wallajah Taluks. I instructed the Tahsildar of Chittoor to proceed to the spot at once, and I also myself immediately proceeded there. The Assistant Surgeon, Vellore, telegraphed that the District Medical and Sanitary offices was in camp, but that he had sent the Vellore Hospital Assistant to Sirumallam, and wired to the Apothecary at Ranipet to proceed there also. As the District Medical and Sanitary offices was not available I took the Civil Surgeon Chittoor with me. We reached Sirumallam at 6 A.M. and immediately proceeded to Jangalapalli

about

about four miles away, where the Chittoor Tahsildar, the Ranipet Apothecary and the Vellore Hospital Assistant had just arrived.

3. As stated in the telegram - Thullappa Naik's wife was the only survivor of the family. Two children a girl of twelve and a boy of six had died at Bangalore, one girl aged seven at Sirumallam on the way on the thirteenth, and Thullappa Naik himself, two girls aged eight and two and a half and a baby about twenty days old at Jangalapalli on the fourteenth. The party had travelled as far as Katpadi by rail, whence they proceeded to Jangalapalli by gutha. I am trying to get hold of the gutha so as to disinfect it.

4. Jangalapalli is a small hamlet of about 20 houses with a population of about 150, and the thatched house where the family resided is luckily the eastermost of the southern side of the street, so that the wind from it blows away from the hamlet. No special measures had been

been taken prior to the Sahvildar's arrival, as the deceased were supposed to have died of simple fever. The village Munsiff of Zelayanallore explained that he sent no special report, as he was informed that the parties had died of simple fever and though he knew they had come from Bangalore, it was not declared an infected area. The deceased had all been buried at a little distance from the village. The surviving woman states that none of the deceased had any special symptoms such as glandular swellings, and that they had not, when at Bangalore, gone to any infected locality. The reason for their coming to Jangalapalli was that the woman's sister is married to a Jangalapalli man, and it is to this sister's house that the party came.

5. As stated in the telegram the woman's temperature yesterday morning was 102.4 and her pulse 104. The subsequent

medical

medical history of the case up to this morning at 10 A.M. is given in Dr. Shummon Lugh's note a copy of which is enclosed. This note also gives Dr. Shummon Lugh's reasons for considering the death and the woman's illness to be due to plague.

6. I returned to Siruvallam at noon and despatched telegrams to government, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Surgeon General and the Resident of Mysore. The telegram of government asking what measures I was taking was received by me long after I despatched the above telegrams. I asked the Sanitary Commissioner whether he would come here, but at 11 P.M. last night I received a telegram that he would meet me at Jalapet tonight. As the mail train for Jalapet does not stop at Siruvallam I am proceeding to Arkonam this afternoon where I shall meet the Sanitary Commissioner and if there is any reason for doing so, accompanying him to Jalapet.

7. I returned to Jangalapatti yesterday afternoon. Immediately on our first arrival there the house was segregated by a guard of Salaries and the local police. As there is no detached house anywhere near the hamlet, I had two huts built at a suitable spot (selected by the Civil Surgeon) about a furlong north-east of the hamlet, one for the patient and one for the members of the household who had been attending her, namely, two parents and six sons and daughters. The parties expressed no unwillingness to being moved into these segregation huts, and they were accordingly moved there this morning under Dr. Thomson Lingh's supervision. The vacated house has been disinfected under his supervision and a guard put upon it. After taking the Sanitary Commissioner's advice this evening I shall decide whether the house must be burnt or not. I have procured four constables from Chittoor and arrangements have

have been made for effecting segregation of the two huts. The well which has been used by the inmates of the affected house has also been segregated and another special well has been set apart for the use of the segregated persons.

8. The hamlet is remote and airy, the inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation of fields extending round it for a considerable distance. Moreover, no protective measures were taken for two days after the deaths of Shullappa Nuth and his children. For these reasons, I consider it would be useless as well as impracticable to attempt to establish anything in the nature of a cordon around the hamlet. For unless any further cases occur, which I hope is not likely, is there any necessity to establish an ambulance staff. The hamlet is easily accessible and an ambulance staff

staff could be assembled at short notice.

9. For the treatment of the patient the Vellore Hospital Assistant has been detained at Jungalapalli and is in continuous attendance on her, under Dr. Shummon Singh's supervision. As to the likelihood of the patient's recovery, Dr. Shummon Singh is not very hopeful. Her temperature this morning ($102^{\circ}8$) is better than yesterday evening when it rose as high as $104^{\circ}8$. I should the woman die, the parties who have been in attendance on her will of course, be kept segregated, ^{and} under observation until all suspicion is past. Though the case, from its history, rather than from the symptoms observed, is probably one of plague, yet it is impossible, so the Civil Surgeon says, to actually state that it is plague without bacteriological tests. I had hoped that the Sanitary Commissioner

would

would have come to the spot and given the benefit of his opinion, but he telegraphed that he did not consider it necessary for him to come to Tiruvallam. Dr. Lancaster, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer will no doubt soon arrive.

10. Finally I would like to add that I have tried in every way to allay the alarm naturally felt by the other occupants of the hamlet, and have, I think, succeeded in reassuring them and in obtaining their good will towards the steps taken. Should the case be one of plague the conditions are, I think, favorable for the infection not spreading.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant.

W. S. S. S.
Ag Collector

P. P. Since writing the above I have received a further telegram from the Sanitary

Sanitary Commissioner saying that his telegram asking me to meet him at Jalapet was sent to me by mistake instead of to the Collector of Salem. I am however going to meet him at Arkonam. I have also just received the telegram from Government asking me to trace Kullappa Raik's former movements. As stated above I am trying to trace the gutha in which he and family came from Katpadi to Jangalapalli. If found it will be seized, and disinfectected or destroyed. I am also endeavouring to ascertain whether the party halted anywhere en route though I believe they proceeded straight from Katpadi to Jangalapalli.

W. S. A. S. S.
Ag Collector

J. S.

Given for copying _____
Copied 12-8-89
Examined _____
Signed _____

AGAIN G.O. No. _____
189 .

DATED _____

RESENT No. _____

ENCLOSURES TO C. 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.

N.B.--

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.