

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 982.P

DATED 1-9-98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Plaque in Zintakal

Requesting the Collector
of Amritsar (with remarks) to report
on ~~India~~ whether the passport rules
are carried out in Zintakal.

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.

[L. & M.]
999-10-3-95.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No.

dated

189

Again G.O., No.

dated

189

Current No. 1412 P of 189 P, dated 23-8-94, from Coll. of Antiquities

" "

" 189 "

" "

" 189 "

ORDER.

The Collector should explain how it was that he did not hear until the 16th of the case of plague at Juntakhat which was discovered on the 13th August.

2. ~~Spoken report~~ The question whether the passport rules have been carried out at Juntakhat or not has not been touched in the Collector's report, though his attention was drawn to it in G.O. No 432 P. d/18-8-94. The point should now be cleared up.

3. With reference to para 10 of the & report, it should be explained whether the dead rats were discovered before or after the ^{first} case of plague, and how far Volkart Brothers' Cotton press is situated from the Railway goods shed and from the infected

BACK PAPERS.

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

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

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

[L. A. M.]
500-10-3-95.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. dated 189 ,
Again G.O., No. dated 189 ,
Current No. 1412 P of 189 P, dated 23-8-94, from Colls. of Anantapur
" " " 189 , "
" " " 189 , "

ORDER.

The Collector should explain how it was that he did not hear until the 16th of the case of plague at frontahat which was discovered on the 13th August.

2. ~~Spokes report~~ The question whether the passport rules have been carried out at frontahat or not has not been touched in the Collector's report, though his attention was drawn to it on 1. No 832 P. of 18-8-94. The point should now be cleared up.

3. With reference to para 10 of the & report, it should be explained whether the dead rats were discovered before or after the ^{first} case of plague, and how far Volkart Brothers' Cotton Press is situated from the Railway goods shed and from the infected ~~place~~.

infected houses. The Colls should also ascertain whether there were any deaths in the house of the Contractor Hafiz Khan prior to the letter 23-8-98 and whether if so, whether any of the deceased were recent arrivals from a plague infected place.

The Government desires that though the Surgeon General was twice at Funtahal during the outbreak of plague - the second time under the orders of Govt - he has not submitted any report on it. ~~He might~~ If he has made any inquiries as to the origin of the outbreak, the Council would like to know the result.

To the Colls of Amritsar P.O. Dist. 29 98. 1.9.98

This is ~~the~~ issue Separately copy in sep paper

To the Colls of Amritsar
Surgeon General P.O. 29 98
2/9/98

4/9/98

Again G.O., dated

189 , No.

Current No.

of 189 , dated

from the

Current No. 14/2 P

of 1898, dated

23 August 98 from the Colls of Amritsar

SUBJECT.

Plague at Funtahal

FOR ORDERS.

i.e., in the Colls name
H.O.

The first report to Govt. of the occurrence of plague at Funtahal was an urgent telegram d/14 August 10.20 AM. (H.O.) from the Colls. On the next day, a second case of plague was reported, and the following urgent telegram was immediately sent to the Colls - "Govt considers you should proceed Funtahal". This telegram was at once acknowledged by the Secretary to Colls with the intimation that "Colls in Circuit, 30 miles distant inland inquiring State of Season. Sent him your telegram today by express train". On the 17 August another telegram was sent inquiring "Govt. Colls had reached Funtahal". The Colls reached the place on the morning of 18th August and telegraphed accordingly.

Accordingly to Govt. In the order issued on that date, the Colls was asked to explain why he could not reach Guntakal earlier. Para 24 of C.O. 1442 P. is his reply. Briefly his explanation is

1. That on the 15th August 1896 he reached, on his ^{normal} march ^{to} Dharmavaram Ry Sta. a village which was 30 miles ^{from} the station & which is approached more eastward.

(b) That he recd. information of ^{the} plague on the 16th and began immediately to break up his camp to try to reach Guntakal.

(c) That the telegram of Govt. of the 15th August directing him to proceed to Guntakal reached him while he was preparing to go to Guntakal.

(d) That on the 16th he took a road 30 miles and that on the 17th he arrived in time to catch the train to Guntakal.

Now, the case was first reported on the 13th August by a patient who was taken to the hospital by the police.

* Kute madaya, on the road between Kalyandurg and Dharmavaram.

+ Map shows road.

* This leaves ^{Dharmavaram} Guntakal at 2.11 AM. & reaches Guntakal at 6.20 AM.

Thus the urgent telegram to Govt. was not, however, despatched from the Colls' Office till 10.20 AM the next day. Perhaps they waited till the case was verified. At that time, however, that being the first report to the Colls in camp did not reach him till the 16th and the ~~admission~~ Colls apparently took one day to break up his camp. The fact that the telegram from Govt. of the 15th August was able to reach the Colls while in the camp on the 16th shows that the ~~information~~ that the Colls had been informed of the occurrence of the first case of plague earlier than the 16th and perhaps the Colls' Office is more to blame for his delay in reaching Guntakal than the Colls himself.

3. In his report of the 14th August forwarded in P.O. No 830 P. of 18.8.96, the S.M.O. said - "From inquiry, I found that he was a poor man who came from the side and was a Guntakal for the past five days". It was also stated that the man had been found lying down in the fence in one of the stalls of the railway platform, it was ~~observed~~ seen clear that the rules about passing and

Refreshment stalls, apparently ^{was}

and observation for ten days of arrivals from infected parts were being neglected at portulak. The C.M.'s attention was drawn to this and he was asked to make a thorough personal inquiry with regard to the origin of this outbreak and to put the result to forth as soon as possible.

In para 5 of his reply (Case 1412 P.), the C.M. writes: "I have made diligent personal inquiries as to the origin of this outbreak, and have come to the conclusion that it must have originated as imported from the East." The C.M. however does not state his reasons for this conclusion or even say how and when the case was imported. ~~He has~~ His explanation is furnished in regard to the neglect to carry out the prompt rules, and all the information which has been furnished is contained in the following extract:

Three fatal cases of fruit-bellies occurred on the dates noted in the report, but after inquiry by the Dy. M.O. and St. Surgeon they were found to be due to simple fever. The parties - Bombay Presidency men living at Hajig Khan, Dy. Contractor, also

This is a very important point which should be cleared up. *W*

3^d August
5th "
6th "

a Bombay Presidency for C.

" On 13 August, a party who had been staying for some time in the refreshment stall was attacked. He is still in the treatment and cannot say how he came from the East. He walked to evade observation. He is well enough and will give proper information if only to find out the truth of the story. It seems to have been a friend of the refreshment stall Contractor a Bombay man."

It is submitted this report is very disappointing and does not enlighten just a bit as to the origin of the outbreak. In para 5 of the report, the C.M. says: "It seems that a few days before the outbreak the 'Valkish Brothers' College Press was found to be in the destruction of the remains of the press." This action is in keeping with the receipt of the report from the Dy. M.O. on the 20-8 directing the destruction of plants and surrounding villages. It has been well if the C.M. reported when the dead rats were discovered & how they

W

less is from the quarters
a large case are now
The Collis replies to
of the Wherry book
which steps have been
ready at the order of
of 1897 regarding the
series of graduates &c. and the
which of late found therein are
billed for perusal
soon as it was known that
was apparently independent
of the Sanitary Com.
and General were instructed
to prepare in the 17 August by these
and advice and supervision
some measures. The S.C. has submitted
to the place to have submitted in plain
which have been submitted in
to file with a draft order
and passed. Further on the
issue of his order ordering
to be in the 20th under the
of which the head of the medical
might have taken upon himself
responsibility of thoroughly
into the origin & history
of the matter, but he returned to
the sending a telegram to
effect that he "met Collis
and

CW 1027 & 1528 P. Fly S

Fly B

This should, I think, be pointed
out to him
RS
31/8798

D

and Sanitary Com. and
advice considered necessary

Aug
27/8798

A cutting from the
mail of the 24 August is att

9251 & 1521 P. 2

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text continues across the bottom of the page.]

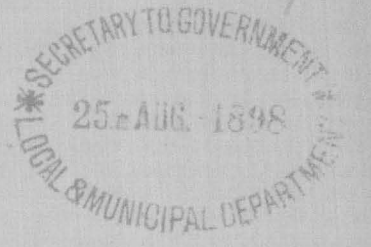
Madras mail of 24-8-98.

PLAGUE CASES AT GUNTAKAL.
Now about the plague. About the 9th instant a rumour reached Anantapur that there had been three deaths from this cause at Guntakal Junction—all sweet-meat sellers of a caste of Northern India Brahmins. The District Medical officer and a Deputy Collector went off immediately to make enquiries. I believe it turned out that these were not cases of plague but of "specific" fever, the men having been practically starved to death, being as they were of a caste so exclusive as not to take food or water from others, even from Brahmins of these parts. Shortly after the death of these men, however, a Mahomedan Fakir, who has no home or kith or kin, was found with high fever lying in the deserted sweet-meat stall of the two brothers who had died a few days back. On examination it was found that this Fakir was suffering from plague. He was removed to the segregation camp and I believe refuses to give any information about his recent movements. The stall was burnt down. After this man's removal to the camp a Buntiah woman, whose house was supposed to have been frequented by the above Fakir, was found to have contracted plague. She also was removed to the plague shed. One of the Mahomedan coolies who helped to carry the woman to the camp was next attacked and died. The first two I understand are doing well. After these there have been no more cases. It is supposed that the Fakir had been to Hubli and contracted the disease there, and the idea is that the first case at all events was not indigenous. Every precaution is being taken to stamp out the disease and prevent its spread. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer is on the spot. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras was at Guntakal for two days and left last evening for Madras. The Acting Sanitary Commissioner was also at Guntakal yesterday, having been sent there I understand by the Government to inoculate any willing to subject themselves to the operation after Dr. Hallkin's method. None having volunteered he went back to Madras last night, after, I believe, having instructed Dr. Chalke how to perform inoculation. The Surgeon-General has, I understand, expressed himself as satisfied with all the arrangements made by the local officers—and it is his intention with the approval of Government to re-establish Guntakal as an observation station—the best thing they can do in the circumstances. The Collector of Anantapur is at Guntakal with instructions from Government to remain there till further orders. There are, I believe, a dozen or twenty "suspects" in the segregation camp. Altogether there has been and is a good deal of commotion at this important Railway junction and it is feared that there may be a strike amongst the Railway employees, as they are to be seen about in groups talking together and otherwise showing signs of dissatisfaction and alarm.

This junction is entirely supplied with water from a large tank-well at Nancherla about 3 or 4 miles away—the water being pumped from there to Guntakal. I understand that this water is in a very dirty and impure state and has been condemned, the surroundings of the tank-well being very filthy. It behoves the authorities of the Southern Mahratta Railway to look into this matter and set it right.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 14128



Plague

From

The collector of Anantapur

Order.

A.M.

R. C. No. 1639

The Commr. 8th explain how it was that he did not hear until the 16th of the case of plague at Guntakal which was discovered on the 13th

Dated 23rd August 98.

Received 25-8-1898

Registered 25-8-1898.

Enclosures

Spare copies

August

A.T.

30.8.98

SUBJECT.

Submitting reports on the origin of outbreak of Plague cases at Guntakal after a thorough personal enquiry & explaining at the same time for not reaching Guntakal until 18th August 98.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Anantapur

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

23^d August 1898.

No.

FROM

Bannatyne Mackay Esq., M.A. Barrister at Law
COLLECTOR OF Anantapur.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Local & Municipal DEPARTMENT,

Madras.

Gotaconew

SIR,

With reference to G. O. 838P dated
18th August 1898 received by me on 22^d Instant
I have the honour to report as follows:—

2. During the first half of August
I was touring in the Kalyandurg Taluk with
the Superintendent of Police chiefly with
a view to observe the state of the season
in a Taluk which had not been visited
by my predecessors for some time. We were
on our homeward march towards the
Railway at Dharmavaram, and on 15th
August arrived at the Village of
Kothimadugu which was still 30 miles
from Dharmavaram along a very bad
road.

road, almost a mere cart track.

3. On 16th August information regarding plague cases at Guntakal reached me, and I immediately began breaking up my camp and preparing to get to Guntakal. The orders of Gov^t considering that I should proceed there reached me while so employed.

4 There is only the night train from Dharmavaram to Guntakal, & as with bad roads & jaded cattle it was impossible to reach there in time, I sent on my camp some to Dharmavaram & some half way & on the 17th drove 30 miles to Dharmavaram, halting for a short time during the heat of the day at Hanagana Palli half way, and arrived in time to proceed by train with the Superintendent of Police & my camp to Guntakal. I have camped at Guntakal near the Plague Hospital, as it was undesirable and against rules for me to make any stay in the Railway waiting room.

5 I have made diligent personal enquiries as to the origin of this outbreak, & I have come to the conclusion that it must be regarded as imported from Habi.

3rd August
5th "
6th "

3 fatal cases of fruit sellers occurred on the dates noted in the margin, but after enquiry by the Deputy Collector and District Surgeon they were found to be due to simple fever. The parties were Bombay Presidency men living near Hafiz Khan Railway Contractor also a Bombay Presidency man.

6. On 13th August one Mahomed who had been staying for 4 or 5 days near the native refreshment stall was attacked. He is still under treatment and cannot or will not say how he came from Habi, and how far he walked to evade observation. Until he is well enough & able enough to give proper information it is difficult to find out the truth of the story, but he seems to have been a friend of the Refreshment Stall Contractor Haridevoo, a Bombay man.

7. The next attack on 14th was the
Komati woman who living in the hut
east of Hafiz Khan's house, & earned
a livelihood by feeding travellers chiefly
from the Habli direction.

8. The third case a platform cooly
who was an intimate friend of the
Komati woman was attacked on the 16th
and died on 19th.

9. Since then there were hopes that
the plague was stayed, but on 23rd August
one case & a suspected one occurred
in the house of Contractor Hafiz Khan.

10. It seems that a few dead rats
in Valhaart Bros Cotton press were
found. Action towards the destruction
of the remaining animals is going on.

11. Energetic measures have been taken
in all possible ways both before and
after the inspection by the Sanitary
Commissioner on 21st August, & his
various suggestions are being
carried

Carried out. It was fortunate that
Dr Chalke was able to arrive in good
time & his action seems to have met
with full departmental approval.
Mr. Mainwaring, Superintendent of
Police, the Railway Authorities
& Mr. E. R. Russell of Local Fund
Engineer have also been untiring
in their assistance & support.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Yours most obedient
Servant
Barnaby Macleod
Collector

BR
23/8/95

[Faint, illegible handwritten text on the left page]

copying

d

189

No.

DATED

No.

MENT

MINMENT.

UTTO.

ED UP, BRING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
FINAL.

- Copy in full.
- Not to be copied.
- Copy abstract only.
- Copy heading only.

nt.

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