

L. & M.
1899-12-9-99.

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 82 P mis ✓

DATED 12-1-99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Weekly report of plague in Mysore.

Recording letter from the Resident
Mysore forwarding copy of the — for the week ending 30- Dec.
1899.

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. (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 647



From The Resident in
Mysore.

Order No 827 mis of 12-1-99
Mis. Recorded.

18
10/1/99

197

No. 2777

Dated 7- } Jan 4 1899
Received 9- }
Registered 9- }
Enclosures 1
Spare copies.

To

The Plague Commissioner
for perusal and return

Returned with
the 12/1
to Lt. M.

Note. No spare copies
have been received

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the
weekly report of plague
in the Civil and Military
Station for the week ending
30th Dec 1898.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Weekly Report of Plague in Mysore, for week ending 30th December 1898.

I. Civil and Military Station.

The following figures show the progress of plague during the week compared with the three preceding weeks :—

Week ending	9th December	Plague cases,	Plague deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
"	16th "	667	560	667
"	23rd "	516	415	483
"	30th "	309	261	324
"	30th "	149	144	201

The rate of decrease has thus been more than maintained. The disease has now run right through the town, and is falling rapidly in the outlying portions, Alsur and Shoolay which had only 32 and 35 cases against 61 and 65 in the previous week. In the interior of the town, the plague, though much decreased, holds on in the most insanitary and over-crowded portions, but these are being gradually disinfected.

The recorded plague cases and deaths since the commencement are now 3,712, and 3,059 respectively. The accompanying chart, however, shows that the total number of deaths must be examined to estimate the ravages of the disease. Since the 1st October (including the deaths on 31st December) there have been 5,487 deaths, of which only 3,069 have been attributed to plague. The total average mortality for these months amounts only to 483 deaths. Allowing that the latter figure, which gives an average daily mortality of between 5 and 6 only, points to previous defective registration, the total plague mortality up to the end of the year must be taken to amount to fully 4,600, without considering the number, believed to be considerable, of those that were removed ill to the surrounding villages.

2. A considerable improvement was noticed during the week in the reporting of cases. Out of 124 cases seen by the medical officers 56 were seen alive, a better proportion than in the last week, and the sick were generally seen at an earlier stage. One or two persons have been successfully prosecuted, which is reported to have had a beneficial effect. Attempts at surreptitious burials, and burials without certificates from the medical officers, have almost entirely ceased.

3. The cases during the week were distributed as follows :—

European	...	1	Hindus	...	79
East Indian	...	1	Native Christians	...	22
Mahomedans	...	23	Pariahs	...	25

The European case should, however, have properly been reported as under observation, as he was found after a day's detention to be free from plague.

4. During the week 110 persons were sent to segregation, and 41 others were exempted on account of holding certificates of inoculation. The figures of the segregation camp were :—

	Remaining.	Admissions.	Developed plague.	Discharged.	Remaining.
North Camp...	138	53	1	129	61
South Camp...	154	57	...	78	133

5. The inoculation figures were as follows :—

Captain Leumann, I. M. S.	...	...	139
Lieutenant Stevenson, I. M. S.	...	...	233
Assistant Surgeon Appiah	...	...	183
			555

Of these 22 were second inoculations. There have now been 26,422 first and 816 second inoculations since the outset, excluding the large number of troops and followers inoculated by the Military Medical Officers.

The great majority, however, of those inoculated during the week, came from surrounding villages, outside the limits of the Civil and Military Station. Most of these no doubt came because of the prevalence of plague in their villages, and some were refugees from the town who intend now to return. The people remaining in the town are satisfied that they have escaped the danger of the plague, and are unwilling to get inoculated, the damaging character of certain evidence given before the Plague Commission at Hyderabad is stated by some to have contributed towards this unwillingness. It is hoped however that the District Medical Officers who inoculate in the present week may by bringing the process nearer to the people be able to persuade some more to be done.

There was one case during the week of a man getting another person to be inoculated for him, and then trying to obtain the inoculation certificate himself. He was prosecuted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

During the week, 16 inoculated persons were stated to have been attacked. Several of these, however, could show no certificate and all are subject to verification.

The hospital figures for verified inoculates are now as follows:—

	Total admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
North Camp	32	10	5	17
South Camp	37	10	10	17

6. The number of houses disinfected during the week was 273 and the amount paid in compensation for this work Rs. 331.

A large number of coolies are being procured from Belgaum, and these, with those that can now be taken off ambulance work, will, it is hoped, be sufficient to disinfect in a short time those parts of the town in which plague lingers.

7. The hospital figures for the week were:

	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
North Camp	157	23	55	31	94
South Camp	152	43	31	31	133

The figures from the commencement now are—

	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Remaining
...	...	...	...	1,572
...	...	...	...	378
...	...	...	...	967
...	...	...	...	227

8. During the week, the village of Venarapett in which cases had continued to occur in addition to surreptitious burials, was successfully evacuated, the inhabitants to the number of 543, in addition to some sent to the Military Followers' Camp, being taken to huts erected near the village. On the morning after their removal, three cases were found among them, but the camp has since been free. Opportunity afforded by the evacuation was at once taken to systematically disinfect all the houses; this work has been completed and in a few days the inhabitants will be permitted to return.

The inhabitants of the small villages within the Civil and Military Station limits have nearly all gone voluntarily into camps, as has also been the case with many of the neighbouring State villages.

II. Bangalore City.

9. The following are the figures for the City for the last four weeks:—

	Plague cases.	Plague deaths.	Total mortality from all causes.
Week ending 9th December	97	82	214
" 16th "	87	51	135
" 23rd "	55	50	115*
" 30th "	29	31	77

There has thus been a continued decrease, particularly in the total mortality, and with the careful disinfection carried out and the observation exercised over incomers, a termination of the disease may be expected at an early date. There have now been 3,275 seizures and 2,593 deaths recorded from plague. As in the case of the Civil and Military Station, however, these figures do not represent the actual loss of life. The total number of deaths in the closing four months of the year has been 6,625. The average total mortality for these months in the past five years only amounts to 418: and, allowing for the latter figure, which would only give an average of between 3 and 4 deaths per diem being obviously defective, the number of deaths due to plague cannot be less than 5,600. The accompanying chart shows the rise and fall of the disease since its commencement.

10. A census of the population was taken on the 28th December, which showed 48,807 persons. This figure, although the numbers are still far below the population before the plague, shows that the people are returning, and the streets and bazars which appeared for weeks to be almost deserted, are fast resuming their normal condition.

11. Sixty one persons were sent to the segregation camp, in which only 82 persons remained at the end of the week. It has been found possible to send a great portion of the hospital establishment and appliances to the towns attacked with plague throughout the province.

12. During the week 951 primary and 25 second inoculations were performed, bringing the respective totals to 25,163 and 1,279 respectively, 2,600 Mahomedans in all have been inoculated. Of the total inoculates, 215 are reported to have been attacked with plague, of which 139 have been verified. It would be unsafe to draw absolute deductions from these figures, as it is not known how many inoculates have left the city, while some of those done in the city belong to the Civil and Military Station, and *vice versa*.

13. The Hospital figures were as follows:—

Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
53	19	11	19	42

and the totals since the commencement now are:—

Admissions	2,067
Discharges	699
Deaths	1,326
Remaining	42

The figures regarding inoculates in hospital are

Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
93	48	37	8

14. During the week 144 houses were disinfected, and 72 were opened and cleaned, before re-occupation was permitted.

III. Mysore State outside Bangalore.

15. The accompanying return furnished by the Mysore State shows the spread of the disease throughout the province. There is a continued tendency towards increase, as 56 villages are reported infected, (including those in which imported cases occur) as against 41 in the previous week. The Kolar District is now seriously affected. The figures in the Bangalore District were wrongly given in last week's report as 479 cases and 534 deaths, instead of 431 cases and 401 deaths, so that there has been a considerable increase in the present week.

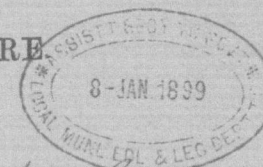
16. All the reports received from the villages show the willingness of the people to evacuate their houses, and live in huts. In some cases, this has been done too late, and the huts have become infected, but the disease here as elsewhere is found to be easily checked among a people living in the open—Even the larger villages have been totally evacuated except by those who wait for the eclipse before doing so. The people readily come to be inoculated, some thousands being done during the week. With so sensible a spirit generally prevalent, it is hoped that the ravages, if not the spread, of the disease may be checked. It is already abating in many places, especially Tumkur which has undergone a virulent attack.

17. From the town of Mysore only 17 seizures and 10 deaths were reported as due to plague, but the total mortality was high, 167 during the week. Steps are being taken to enforce the rules for reporting sickness, although the voluntary character of segregation will not be changed. The progress of the disease in the Mysore town will be watched with some interest as the experiment of a purely voluntary system, in contrast to the attempts elsewhere of forcible segregation. Here the only safe test for gauging the rise or fall of plague will be the total death rate.

No 277P.

FROM

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE



TO

*The Secretary to the Government
of Madras, Local & Municipal Dept.*

Dated Bangalore, the 7th January 1899.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for information a copy of the Weekly Report of Plague in the Civil and Military Station for the week ending 30

December/98

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

[Signature]

Resident.

1/277P/99

for copying

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A.O. No.

DATED

to C. No.

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

WITH DITTO.

NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

- A = Copy in full.
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