

- (1) பக்தவத்சலின் எண்ணிக்கை 16 (13)
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நான்
 (3) ஆதாரம் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொய்யம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

Qing துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	519	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள்:	14. 6. 1889	199

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாணவோ கூடாது.

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Measles.

Communicating to the
Municipal Commission-
ers of Madras the reports
of the Surge General with
for... regarding the preva-
lence of — in Madras.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 14th June 1889, No. 519.

JUNE.

Measles.

Communicating to the Municipal Commissioners of Madras the report of the Surgeon-General with Government regarding the prevalence of — in Madras.

one p. see purport in pencil on back of current.

1158 (Surgeon-General's letter) — a

C.N. 1590 — a

100

- A — To be printed.
B — To be printed.
C — To be printed.
D — To be printed.
E — To be printed.
F — To be printed.
G — To be printed.
H — To be printed.

3rd District.—Measles prevailed in this district, but not to any serious extent; not one case was seen by the medical officer and but 6 by the district apothecary, all of which recovered.

4th District.—Six in and 5 out patients suffering from measles applied for relief at the Royapettah hospital; but neither the medical officer, Dr. Mohideen Sheriff, nor any of the subordinates, had seen or heard of a fatal case in the district. The disease, however, was prevalent in Royapettah, Triplicane, Mylapore, and St. Thomé, and such deaths as may have occurred are believed by Dr. Hazlett to have been due "to bad nursing of the patients, *i.e.*, allowing them to become chilled."

2. From a review of the facts brought to my notice, the epidemic appears to have been prevalent more or less all over Madras, but most so, and also most fatal, in Black Town. In this country under favourable circumstances, measles as a rule runs a very mild course, but is very fatal in over-crowded localities, especially when due attention is not paid to the nursing of the sick, and when they are placed amongst insanitary surroundings. The simple disease is rarely fatal, death usually resulting from diarrhoea, or pneumonia induced by a chill or foul air or both combined.

3. But very few cases were brought to hospital for treatment, as the native population do not realise the risks attending the ailment when cases are exposed to unfavorable conditions such as those mentioned.

4. The most common sources of infection are schools, but in this epidemic the disease does not appear to have been at all prevalent amongst the classes of children attending these.

5. The epidemic appears to be still prevailing, and, considering the crowded condition and insanitary condition of the poorer quarters of Madras, I do not know of any immediate means likely to reduce the prevalence of the disease or its mortality. It would be easy to erect leaf or grass sheds for the reception of the sick, but I doubt if they would be brought for treatment to these temporary hospitals. The isolation of those suffering is the only known means of stamping out the disease, but such a measure would, I fear, be impracticable in the present state of public opinion. The great mortality usually resulting from small-pox and measles in Madras is due largely to over-crowding and filth, and till these unfavorable conditions are removed, such outbreaks will always display exceptional virulence, especially as regards children and young people.

ORDER—dated 14th June 1889, No. 519, Public.

. Communicated to the Municipal Commissioners of Madras.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, Municipal Commission, Madras,
through the Local and Municipal Department.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Exd. A. Raitt.

14TH JUNE 1889, No. 519, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From the President of the Medical Board, Madras, dated 2nd April 1889.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding statements of deaths from principal diseases for week ending 29th March 1889, showing that there were 154 from fevers, which include 65 from measles.

No. 49-O.

MEMORANDUM.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department.

2. As 65 deaths are a very large mortality in one week from measles in this country, I have asked the President of the Municipality to let me know the quarters of the city in which the disease is prevailing, so that special inquiries may be made as to the nature of the ailment and whether or not mistakes have not been made in registration.

OOTACAMUND,
12th April 1889.

(Signed) G. BIDIE, M.B., C.I.E.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.

From G. BIDIE, Esq., M.B., C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 21st May 1889, No. 193-O.

In compliance with reference on C. No. 1158, of 18th April 1889, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the prevalence of measles in the city of Madras. The information has been got from the District Surgeons:—

1st District.—Since the 1st January, there have been but eight admissions into hospital for measles, and all recovered. A house-to-house visitation was made by Dr. Cook, and he found that the disease is very prevalent in the district, as many as seven children in one house being down with it. The epidemic is chiefly prevalent and fatal amongst the poor classes in crowded, dirty localities. From letters received from the heads of all the schools and colleges in the district, measles does not appear to be common amongst well-to-do-people, as comparatively few of the children attending these institutions were attacked and there were no deaths reported, amongst school-children. The deaths have been due, not to the primary disease, but to such sequelæ as pneumonia and diarrhoea, brought on by exposure to chills and by insanitary surroundings. In the period from the 23rd March to the 19th April, there were 171 deaths recorded in this district, of which 6 were amongst Brahmins, 113 amongst other Hindus, 16 amongst Muhammadans, 30 amongst Pariahs, 4 amongst Native Christians, and 2 amongst East Indians.

2nd District.—The disease was less prevalent in this district, and the total number of fatal cases reported between the end of January and end of April amounted to 62. All the schools and colleges, as well as the two cotton mills and the Gun Carriage Factory in the district, were quite free from measles. The mortality occurred chiefly amongst the poor.

Public (1889) Department

From

by Bidie Esq. M.B., C.I.E.,

Surgeon-General with the

Govt. of Madras

Ootacamund

24/5/89 A 1118 415 50
23/2/84 A 1320 A 1320

14/6

A. 13 June

1158 415 50
14 June 1889 A 519

Comm. 1st June 1889

Comm. 1st June 1889

14/6

10/293

Dated 21st

Recd

May 1889

President, Municipal Commission, Madras
Surgeon General with Govt.
Sanitary Commissioner
14/6

Subject

Submits report regarding the prevalence of measles in Madras.

6
14/6
26/6/89
14/6

of Madras. I do not know of any immediate means likely to reduce the prevalence of the disease or its mortality. It would be easy to erect leaf or grass sheds for the reception of the sick, but I doubt if they would be brought for treatment to these temporary hospitals. The isolation of those suffering is the only known means of stamping out the disease, but such a measure would I fear be impracticable in the present state of public opinion. The great mortality usually resulting from small pox and measles in Madras is due largely to overcrowding and filth, and till these unfavourable conditions are removed such outbreaks will always display exceptional violence especially as regards children and young people.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

David M.B. Esq.
Surgeon General
with the Govt of Madras.

been due to bad nursing of the patients i.e. allowing them to become chilled."

2. From a review of the facts brought to my notice the epidemic appears to have been prevalent more or less all over Madras, but most so and also most fatal in Black Town. In this country under favourable circumstances, measles as a rule runs a very mild course; but is very fatal in overcrowded localities, especially when due attention is not paid to the nursing of the sick and when they are placed amongst insanitary surroundings. The simple disease is rarely fatal, death usually resulting from diarrhoea, or pneumonia induced by a chill or foul air or both combined.

3. But very few cases were brought to hospital for treatment, as the native population do not realise the risks attending the ailment when cases are exposed to unfavourable conditions such as those mentioned.

4. The most common sources of infection are schools, but in this epidemic the disease does not appear to have been at all prevalent amongst the classes of children attending there.

5. The epidemic appears to be still prevailing and considering the crowded condition and insanitary condition of the poorer quarters

of

the primary disease, but to such sequelae as pneumonia and diarrhoea, brought on by exposure to chills and by insanitary surroundings. In the period from the 23rd March to the 19th April, there were 171 deaths recorded in this district of which 6 were amongst Brahmins, 113 amongst other Hindus, 16 amongst Mahomedans, 30 amongst Pariahs, 4 amongst native Christians and 2 amongst East Indians.

2nd District. The disease was less prevalent in this district, and the total number of fatal cases reported between the end of January and end of April amounted to 62. All the schools and colleges, as well as the two cotton mills and the Gun Carriage Factory in the District, were quite free from ~~infection~~. The mortality occurred chiefly amongst the poor.

3rd District. Measles prevailed in this district but not to any serious extent; not one case was seen by the medical officers and but 6 by the district apothecary, of which recovered. ~~at the District~~ 36 out of 50 patients suffering from measles applied for relief at the Royapettah hospital, but neither the medical officer, Dr. Alford, nor any of the subordinates had seen or heard of a fatal case in the district. The disease, however, was prevalent in Royapettah, Triplicane, Mylapore, and St. Thomas, and such deaths as may have occurred are believed by Dr. Hazlett to have been

Botacamund, 21st May 1889

No. 192

From J. Bidie Esq. M.B., C.S.E.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Public Health

SIR

In compliance with reference on 18th April 1889, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the prevalence of measles in the city of Madras. The information has been got from the District Surgeons.

1st District - Since the 1st January there have been 18 admissions into hospitals for measles, and all recovered. A house to house visitation was made by Dr. Cook and he found that the disease is very prevalent in the District, as many as - children in one house being down with it. The epidemic is chiefly prevalent and fatal amongst the poor class in crowded, dirty localities. From letters received from the heads of all the schools and colleges in the District measles does not appear to be common amongst well to do people, as comparatively few of the children attending these institutions were attacked and there were no deaths reported amongst school children. The deaths have been due not to the

No. 749

memo

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government Public Department.

CHIEF SECRETARY
12 APR 1889
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

2. As 65 deaths are a very large mortality in one week from Measles in this country, I have asked the President of the Municipality to let me know the quarters of the city in which the disease is prevailing so that special enquiries may be made as to the nature of the ailment and whether or not Enlisters have not been made in registration.

Bidie M.B., C.S.E.

Surgeon General
with the Govt of Madras.

Botacamund 3
12th April 1889 3

2189/182
Recorded pending
further report

In the Govt of Madras

1. Whether the disease shows a tendency to increase or diminish ;
2. How far this may be attributed to seasonal variations or other causes ;
3. Whether the disease is confined to any particular quarter of the town or to any particular class of the population, and whether these are in any direct local connection with the shipping and port ;
4. Whether the disease shows general epidemic tendency to attack all classes alike.

Quadas 3
Dated 2nd April 1889. 3

W. M. S. F. S. 1889
Brig.-Surgeon
Senior Medical Officer,
General Hospital,
President of the Medical Board

W. M. S. F. S. 1889
Members of the
Medical Board
W. M. S. F. S. 1889

Statement of Deaths from Principal Diseases in the Town of Madras during the week ending *29th on March* 1889.

Year.	Week ending	CHOLERA.		Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	All other diseases.	Total.	Total population according to the Census of 1881.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
		Sporadic.	Epidemic.							
1889	<i>29th March</i>	.	.	3	154 *	42	156	355	405848	45.4

Statement of Deaths from Principal Diseases in the Town of Madras during the corresponding weeks of previous five years.

Years.	Week ending	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	All other diseases.	Total.	Total population according to the Census of 1881.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1884.	<i>14th April</i>	10	272	68	38	128	516	405848	66.1
1885.	<i>3rd</i>	4	.	69	44	104	218		27.9
1886.	<i>2nd</i>	.	.	73	34	146	253		32.4
1887.	<i>1st</i>	9	.	65	48	140	262		33.5
1888.	<i>30th March</i>	4	1	61	40	180	286		36.6
Mean number of last five years		4.8	54.6	67.2	40.8	139.6	307.0		39.3

The Medical Board is of opinion that cholera was epidemic during the week ending *29th March* 1889.
 * The total under 'fevers' includes 65 deaths from 'Measles'.
 This opinion is based on the following grounds:—