

[L. A. 100-120]
Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1552 P mch ✓

DATED 9-12-98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of Plague operations.

Recording Copies of the Summary
of Plague operations in the Bombay Presidency up to the
weeks ending 14th, 21st and 28th October 1898.

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. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2544P

Cnos 2544, 2545, 2586.P From

The Govt of India
Sindia -

Misc

Order No 1552 P mis

Recorded.

27 9-12-98
23-12-98

No. 4474

1/12/98

2-12-98

The vaccination of Shikapur seems to have
been successful, but how about Belgawan,
Dhawan and other places?

Dated 17-
Received 23-
Registered 23-
Enclosures 2
Spare copies. 6 of incl 2.

Copies to the Plague Commr:
" " Sanitary Commr.
" " Surgeon-General
" " Pt. M. C. Medico.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding for information a copy
of the Summary of Plague operations
in the Bombay Presidency up to the
week ending 14th Oct/98 and
inviting attention to the success-
ful results of prompt vaccination
of infected villages & towns.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

c No 2544 P

No. 4474.

FROM

R. NATHAN, ESQ.,

Under Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Local and Municipal Department.

Home Department.
Sanitary.

Simla, the 17th November 1898.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council

* Notification of the Government of Bombay, No. 5954-6018-P., dated the 26th October 1898. a copy of a Summary* of plague operations in the Bombay Presidency up to the week ending the 14th October 1898. I am to invite special attention to remarks regarding the successful results attained by the prompt evacuation of infected villages and towns.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. Nathan

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1898.

No. 5954—6018-P.—The following summary of plague operations up to the week ending 14th October 1898, is published for information:—

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

(Population—921,712 in 1891.)

Both town (population—148,412 in 1891) and district continue free from plague.

KAJIRA DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—871,589.)

There was no plague in this district up to the end of September 1898, when the town of Umreth (population in 1891—15,638) was attacked, the infection being, it is supposed, brought from the village of Savli in Baroda territory.

Up to the 14th October, 26 cases and 21 deaths were reported. The rest of the district is still free. A large railway camp for the detention under observation of suspicious persons proceeding to the north was established at Anand in November 1897 and this, together with a strong cordon of police to prevent suspected persons entering the district by road from adjoining infected localities, resulted in the detection and stoppage of plague cases which might otherwise have infected this and other districts in the north.

PANCH MAHA'LS DISTRICT.

(Population—313,417 in 1891.)

Free from plague till the large town of Kálol (population—4,464 in 1891) became lately infected owing, it is thought, to a visit on the part of a Kálol resident to an infected Baroda village. Up to the week ending 14th October 1898, 8 imported cases with 6 deaths and 16 indigenous cases with 9 deaths have occurred. One other village has become infected and imported cases are reported from several. Last year plague did not get a footing in this district.

BROACH DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—341,490.)

Indigenous plague appeared in this district in the town of Ankleshvar (population in 1891—10,632) in April 1898 but seemed to subside within a few weeks, a very small number of cases having occurred. Plague re-appeared in the same town in July 1898, and as the rains prevented evacuation, except on a limited scale, the disease got a firm footing. A decline set in during the first week of September. Up to the week ending

14th October 329 cases and 244 deaths were reported. Unfortunately just as Ankleshvar began to improve indigenous cases were reported from Broach Town (population in 1891—40,168) traceable to infection from Ankleshvar, and 6 villages in the district also reported plague. Up to 14th October 1898, 111 cases and 72 deaths were reported from the whole district, of which 28 cases and 19 deaths occurred in the town of Broach. Evacuation of the villages is being freely resorted to, and in Broach Town the butchers' quarter, which was the one first attacked, has been vacated. The plague operations are in the able hands of Rao Bahádur Chunilál, C.I.E.

SURAT DISTRICT.

(Population—649,989 in 1891.)

This district has never, except for a few days, been quite clear of plague since the disease first broke out in February 1897. Bulsár (population—14,779 in 1891) was the chief place first attacked. In July it appeared in Surat City (population—109,229 in 1891) and reached its highest point during November 1897, when 745 attacks and 457 deaths occurred, being almost double the numbers reported in any other month. After that the disease steadily declined till early in May 1898, when it altogether subsided. Surat City was worked on the ward system. Evacuation, more or less temporary, was freely resorted to, but the bulk of the population remained in the city throughout. In the district, 82 villages altogether were infected since June 1897, the greatest severity of the epidemic occurring during the end of February and beginning of March, when 45 villages were reporting cases. The decline from that date has been pretty steady, and during the week ending 14th October 1898 only seven villages were infected, and from those there were only 9 attacks and 9 deaths reported. In villages disinfection was seldom resorted to. The measures used were vacation of the village site and the admission of light and air to the houses. Fifteen days after the occurrence of the last case re-occupation was generally permitted and fresh cases rarely occurred after re-occupation.

THA'NA DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—904,868.)

This district is in close contact with Bombay. Indigenous plague appeared in December 1896 and the district has probably never been quite free from infection since. The climax was reached during the week ending 2nd April 1897, when 389 indigenous cases with 337 deaths were reported. The total number of indigenous cases and deaths reported were 4,133 and 3,405, respected

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—1,013,261.)

Belgaum Town (population in 1891—40,737), Cantonment and District were attacked simultaneously at the end of October 1897. Evacuation, first of infected houses and afterwards of whole streets, was carried out. The climax was reached in the first week of January, when 66 cases and 63 deaths were reported, and then it gradually declined till the end of May. Owing to the approach of the rains early re-occupation had to be allowed, with the result that cases began to increase and have continued to rise ever since. During the week ending 14th October 1898, 361 cases and 263 deaths were reported from the City and Cantonment, of which 7 cases and 5 deaths occurred in Cantonments. The district has never been free and during the rains the disease has spread to an alarming extent. Over a thousand cases a week have been reported recently. Heavy rain has hindered operations considerably, but now evacuation is being pushed on rapidly and as the weather improves it is hoped that the affected population will shortly be all in their fields.

DHA'RWAR DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—1,051,314.)

The railway quarters at Hubli were infected by importation during October 1897. The outbreak was promptly cordoned and effectually dealt with and cases ceased in January 1898. The large town of Hubli (population in 1891—52,595) is, however, in close proximity to the railway quarters, and became infected in April 1898. The disease got no hold till June, when the rains set in and measures became difficult. There was also a good deal of concealment. The Collector and Captain Leumann, I.M.S., resorted to inoculation, which was quickly appreciated. Out of 38,265 persons inoculated (of whom 31,680 twice and 6,585 once) in week ending 23rd September 1898, 35 were attacked and out of 143 uninoculated there were 106* attacks, showing a protection of 99·7 per cent. Since then inoculation has extended to 39,744 persons, and the disease, after attaining its maximum in the week ending 26th August 1898, has declined rapidly, and in the week ending 14th October 1898, 36 attacks and 34 deaths were reported. Unfortunately the spread of plague in the district has been serious. The outbreak in Hubli, the chief town of the Southern Marátha Country, was certain in any case to cause widespread infection, but this occurring in the rains among villages located in a deep black soil country, evacuation was out of the question, and hence the mortality has been severe. Now that fair weather is approaching, it is hoped that complete evacuation will be followed by a lessened death roll.

* To this figure the Collector adds the following note:

"This figure is given as a matter of interest, but the number of uninoculated is now so low that figures of incidence are apt to be vitiated by different causes. Thus some of these deaths seem to have occurred among villagers who have recently come to Hubli from infected villages."

ively. Between the first week in July and the second week in August no cases were reported, then the disease re-appeared and has continued in an epidemic form ever since. There was a slight decline after April 1898, but with the commencement of the rains a rapid rise set in and in the second week of August 343 cases (the highest number reached in any week during the second epidemic) were reported. The decline which commenced then has been maintained, and during the week ending 14th October, 33 cases and 30 deaths were reported. The town of Thána (population in 1891—17,455) became re-infected at the end of January 1898, but was free again for 6 weeks from the week ending 11th February 1898. The present outbreak in the town commenced during the week ending 25th March 1898. The highest number of cases yet attained was during the week ending 12th August 1898, when 35 cases and 19 deaths were reported. During the week ending 14th instant, 7 cases and 7 deaths occurred. Evacuation is being carried out throughout the district. The most severe outbreak during the rains of 1898 occurred in the village of Bhiwandi (population in 1891—14,387), about 5 miles from Kalyán. Evacuation was not possible and in all 2,276 attacks and 1,689 deaths occurred up to the week ending 14th October 1898.

KHA'NDESH DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—1,460,851.)

This district remained free till December 1897, when plague broke out in Jalgaon (population in 1891—14,672), a railway station and the head-quarters of a taluka. With the co-operation of the leading residents the town was quickly evacuated and plague was prevented from getting any hold. The largest number of cases in a week, namely 20, occurred during the week following that in which the outbreak commenced, and in the beginning of March 1898 the disease disappeared. The total numbers of indigenous cases and deaths reported were 118 and 108, respectively. Eleven villages were infected from Jalgaon: the first in the beginning of February and the last on the 22nd of March. Every village was promptly vacated. The total numbers of cases and deaths reported from the villages were 207 and 165, respectively. The district was free from plague at the end of April 1898 and has continued so.

NÁSIK DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—843,582.)

After several imported cases, plague broke out at Igatpuri (population in 1891—7,544) in the first week of August 1897 and attacks rose rapidly till the week ending 10th September, when 98 cases and 85 deaths were reported. By the middle of November 1897 the disease was subsiding in Igatpuri, but in the beginning of October it commenced to spread to other parts of the district.

Násik town (population in 1891—24,429) was attacked in the middle of that month, but evacuation was promptly carried out, ward by ward, and the highest number of cases that occurred in any week was only 45 during the week ending 7th January 1898. Then a rapid decline set in and the town was free at the end of March, having passed

through the epidemic with the loss of only 1·5 per cent. of the population.

The large town of Málegaon (population in 1891—19,261) was seriously attacked. The first cases occurred in the middle of November. Evacuation was commenced, but the disease increased rapidly till the population was all out of the town. The worst week was that ending on the 14th January 1898, during which 78 cases and 62 deaths occurred. After that evacuation was complete, the population settling down in improvised streets in the fields. The disease rapidly declined and the last reported case occurred in the week ending 15th March 1898.

Altogether 395 cases and 314 deaths were reported from Málegaon during the outbreak. Besides Igatpuri, Málegaon and Násik, 32 villages were attacked in this district. The highest figures were reached in the second week in March and the last case was reported during the week ending 6th May 1898. The district has again become infected due to infection of Vinchur. Since the week ending 5th August, 19 villages have reported indigenous plague. The return for the week ending 14th October showed 203 cases and 106 deaths in 15 villages. It is hoped that prompt evacuation of each infected village will soon lessen anxiety.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—888,755.)

In this district the Cantonment of Ahmednagar was first infected from Poona District in September 1897, and after an interval of four weeks in October the disease steadily advanced till the second week in January 1898, when 42 cases and 39 deaths were reported. The last cases from the town (population in 1891—41,689) were reported during the week ending 8th April 1898. The town was completely evacuated by the end of December, and re-occupation of houses was made conditional on suitable arrangements being made to admit light and air into them. The total number of attacks was 406 and of deaths 330, or a mortality of 7 per cent. of population for the Town and Cantonment together. The infection appeared in the villages a fortnight after the Cantonment was affected. The highest numbers of cases and deaths, 88 and 64, respectively, were reported during the week ending 17th December 1897, and in the third week of March 1898 all the villages were free.

During the week ending 14th October indigenous plague has again been reported from Ahmednagar City and from one village in the taluka: two cases with one death in the former and four cases in the latter.

POONA DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—1,067,800.)

Plague broke out for the second time in the city (population in 1891—161,390) in October 1897 and continued till the end of May 1898. The week of greatest severity was the first week of November 1897, when 424 cases and 303 deaths were reported. A Plague Committee was appointed in November and the ward system

introduced at once. After that the disease steadily declined and disappeared in May. In the districts plague re-appeared in June 1897. The climax was reached in the second week of November, and by the end of April 1898 all the villages were reported free. The disease re-appeared in the districts in the middle of August 1898, beginning in Chakan, the infection having been brought, it is supposed, from the Bhor State, and during the week ending 14th October 1898 4 villages were reporting indigenous cases.

SHOLÁPUR DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—750,689.)

In this district plague began in Sholapur City, imported probably from Poona. Cases were much concealed and the disease took firm hold of a physically weak population with famine still lingering in the district. The climax was reached during the first week of December 1897, when 502 cases and 377 deaths were reported. Among a poor and easily alarmed population it was difficult to introduce any measures and the Collector determined on the entire evacuation of the city (population—61,915 in 1891). This was successfully carried out by the week ending 31st December and the effect was almost magical. The disease disappeared altogether by the middle of April 1898 and has not re-appeared. Infection spread from the city to villages. During January 1898 the infection attained its maximum and then gradually declined, the last cases occurring in April 1898. The district remained free till July 1898, when plague was reported from one small village. The origin was not quite clear. Six other villages became infected, but the disease has subsided in all but one. During the week ending 14th October, 34 cases and 19 deaths were reported from this village.

SÁTARA DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—1,225,989.)

Plague broke out virulently in the town of Karád (population in 1891—12,086) in July 1897. Owing to the rains it was difficult to take effective measures, and being a head-quarter town the disease spread somewhat rapidly. Late in November Sátara town (population in 1891—29,601) was attacked. The climax was reached during the week ending 14th January 1898, when 93 cases and 76 deaths were reported. By May the town was clear. Plague has again appeared in the town traceable to fresh infection during the last week of September 1898, and up to the week ending 14th October 62 cases and 42 deaths have been reported.

In the district the disease was widespread, but gradually subsided from November till May and June, during which months the attacks recorded were very few. Since then the figures have maintained a steady rise and the number of infected villages has been increasing. During the week ending 14th October 1898 there were 27 attacks and 22 deaths in Sátara town and 583 attacks and 441 deaths in the district. Sixty-two villages are now infected besides Sátara town. With the return of the fair weather, evacuation is being pressed forward.

The town of Dhárwár (population in 1891—32,841) caught the infection from Hubli in the middle of August 1898, but the satisfactory results of inoculation at Hubli had become widely known, and the demand for it at Dhárwár was so great that it was found possible to charge a small fee of 2 annas for each inoculation performed.

BIJA'PUR DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—796,339.)

The only two villages attacked in this district have been Kaládgi and Ilkal: in the first, plague broke out at the end of February 1898 and subsided in the first week of April; 24 attacks and 19 deaths were reported. The measures taken were very successful. The outbreak at Ilkal is of recent date. The first cases occurred during the week ending 23rd September and up to the week ending 14th October 40 cases and 24 deaths were reported. It is a frontier village.

KOLÁBA DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—509,581.)

The town of Alibág (population in 1891—5,888) was attacked for the second time in March 1898; the highest numbers of cases and deaths attained in one week were 6 and 5, respectively, during the week ending 1st April 1898: the last case was reported in the middle of May. The rapid decline of plague is attributed to the early and complete evacuation of the town. In the district some villages retained the infection from April 1897 to June 1898. Since the beginning of June 1897, when the second epidemic may be said to have commenced, 26 villages were attacked. The worst period was the month of March 1898, during which 17 out of the 26 villages were reporting indigenous cases. The district was free in the middle of June 1898. Between the 15th and 30th of September 1898, 7 indigenous cases and 6 deaths were reported from two villages; but the reports for the two subsequent weeks have been blank.

RATNÁGIRI DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—1,105,926.)

Indigenous cases occurred in January 1897. The district became free early in June of that year and continued free up to the end of August, when one or two villages reported indigenous plague for a month. In November 1897 one more indigenous case was reported, and after an interval of five weeks cases continued to occur till the end of May 1898. Altogether 459 indigenous cases and 389 deaths were reported, of which 1 case and 1 death occurred in Ratnágiri Town (population in 1891—14,303).

Plague has reappeared in the district and during the weeks ending 23rd and 30th September 8 cases and 8 deaths were reported from one village. The returns for the first two weeks in October are blank.

The action taken on the occasion of each outbreak has been prompt, energetic and judicious.

KANARA DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—445,351.)

The entire district remained free till the week ending 23rd September 1898. Up to the week ending 14th October only one village had been attacked, from which 8 cases and 8 deaths were reported. The village is above gháts and adjoins the infected area of the Dhárwár District.

KARÁCHI DISTRICT.

(Population in 1891—564,880.)

The second epidemic in Sind broke out in the town of Kotri (population in 1891—7,909). Plague appeared here in October 1897. The source of reinfection is doubtful. The town was promptly and successfully cordoned by police, assisted by sepoy of the 3rd Baluch Regiment from Hyderabad and a few European soldiers. Booking by railway from Kotri was prohibited. With the exception of a few houses which were far from infection the town was completely evacuated by the first week of December. Every house in the town was cleaned, disinfected and ventilated with extreme thoroughness under the supervision of British troops. The largest number of cases in a week was 30. These occurred during the week ending 30th November, and although in the following week only 4 attacks were reported, after that the numbers began to rise steadily till the town was emptied. During the week ending 4th December 16 cases were reported. The cases dropped to 4 again in the week after evacuation and by the end of January 1898 the disease had disappeared. In all there were 100 attacks, of which 68 were completed in February and plague has not reappeared.

The City of Karáchi (population in 1891—105,199) was reinfected in the last week of March 1898. The origin of this infection is also doubtful. Large quarters of the town were completely evacuated in May 1898. The highest number of cases and deaths, namely, 657 and 524, respectively, occurred during the week ending 13th May. There have been a few free weeks recently, but the disease still lingers in the city, and during the week ending 14th October 5 cases and 5 deaths were reported.

Only three or four villages in the Karáchi Taluka reported indigenous plague during this epidemic. Altogether 44 cases and 28 deaths have been reported from the villages up to the week ending 14th October 1898.

All the other districts of Sind continue free.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. WINGATE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

1 Encl
225647798

No.

FROM

R. NATHAN, ESQ.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Home Department.
Sanitary.

Simla, the November 1898.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for

* Notification of the Government of Bombay, a copy of a Summary* of plague operations in the Bombay Presidency up to the week ending the 14th October 1898. I am to invite special attention to remarks regarding the successful results attained by the prompt evacuation of infected villages and towns.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. NATHAN,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

No.

CCPV, with copy of enclosure, forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and communication to Political officers.

By order,

R. NATHAN,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2545 P

From The Govt of India
Simla.

Order

No. 4484

Dated 17 —
Received 23 — } Novr 198
Registered 23 —

Enclosures 1

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

For forwarding for information
a copy of the Summary of
plague operations in the Bombay
Presy up to the week ending
21st Octr. 198.

2 Incl
C/No 2544 P/228

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 4404



No 2545

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras
for disposal information, in continuation of
Home Department letter No. 4474 dated the
17th instant.

By order, &c.,

HOME DEPARTMENT

(Sanitary);

Simla, the 17th Nov^r 1898.

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

H.S.B.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 3rd November 1898.

No. 6066—6155-P.—The following summary of plague operations up to and during the week ending 21st October 1898 is published for information:—

Ahmedabad District.

Continues free from plague.

Kaira District.

Umreth is still the only place infected. During the week ending 21st October, 4 cases and 6 deaths were reported from there.

Panch Mahals District.

Seven cases with 7 deaths were reported from Kálol and Sama during the week ending 21st October. A disinfecting party was sent to Kálol from Bombay, and all infected quarters of the town were being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Broach District.

During the week ending 21st October 1898, 16 attacks and 9 deaths were reported, of which 1 attack, that of a coolie engaged in disinfecting work, occurred in Broach City and the remainder in five villages. It is reported that evacuation has been ordered. No case was reported from Ankleshwar.

Surat District.

During the week ending 21st October 1898 only 1 attack and 1 death were reported, occurring at the village of Kosamba in the Bulsár Taluka. The total mortality in Surat City declined to 51 during the week.

Thána Distr.

In Thána and Kurla plague continues; 6 cases and 9 deaths occurring at the former and 10 cases and 12 deaths at the latter place during the week ending 21st October 1898. In the whole district, however, plague appears to be declining, attacks having decreased from 40 to 20.

Násik District.

The figures for the week ending 21st October 1898 show a considerable improvement, being 107 cases and 74 deaths against 203 cases and 106 deaths reported during the previous week. The infection has spread to three new villages during the week, but the population have gone into the fields.

Khándesh District.

Continues free.

Ahmednagar District.

Between 25th September and 6th October 1898 some 60 to 70 rats and mice, dead and dying, were discovered in a grain godown belonging to the S. P. G. Girls' Mission. On the 3rd October one

of the Mission girls sickened. About 72 of the inmates were sent away and the rest segregated. On the 7th one of the girls in segregation developed plague and two of the workmen employed. On the 11th two indigenous cases of plague were detected in Ward No. 1 in the city; on the 14th another and on the 16th another. The Collector after inquiry is of opinion that the cases are traceable to concealed harbouring by a Mr. Kaluram, a Marwadi merchant, who has also a shop in Bombay.

Poona District.

During the week ending 21st October 127 indigenous cases and 100 deaths were reported from fifteen villages. A general decrease is noticeable at all places except Alandi, where 32 cases and 15 deaths occurred. Evacuation is well advanced in all the villages.

Sholápur District.

Three new villages were attacked during the week ending 21st October 1898. Cases rose from 34 to 105 and deaths from 19 to 75. The increase appears, however, to have been only temporary. Mohol contributed 41 cases and 32 deaths during the week, and of the remainder 14 cases and 14 deaths are said to have occurred between 3rd and 10th October 1898.

Sátára District.

There were 22 indigenous attacks and 18 deaths in Sátára City and Cantonment during the week ending 21st October 1898, which was an improvement by 5 attacks on the previous week's figures. In the district four villages became free during the week, but three new ones were attacked. The total number of 62 infected last week was thus reduced by 1. Attacks and deaths, however, rose to 742 and 578, respectively, or 154 attacks and 137 deaths over those of the previous week.

Belgaum District.

In the city the disease appears to be on the decline. During the week ending 21st October there were 325 cases and 238 deaths. In the Cantonments there were 6 attacks and 4 deaths. The condition of the villages remains critical. Sixty-three villages reported 1,350 indigenous cases and 981 deaths. Evacuation of several villages is complete, while steps are being taken in all the others to get the people to leave their house and live in their fields. The large village of Hángal is returning over two hundred deaths per week.

Dhárwár District.

During the week ending the 21st October 1898 indigenous attacks increased to 2,259 and deaths to 1,801.

From Hubli town the disease after having claimed some 3,000 victims has nearly disappeared. The entire population may now be said to have been inoculated, the figures being 34,763 twice and 5,286 persons once inoculated or in all 40,049 persons. This total includes villagers who have visited Hubli to obtain inoculation. In Dhárwár

town plague continues; 176 attacks and 115 deaths were reported during the week. Only about 11,000 people are left in the town, large numbers having camped outside in the fields. 5,712 persons have been once and 3,349 persons have been twice inoculated or 9,061 in all. Out of these, from the commencement to date there have been 69 attacks and 31 deaths among the 5,712 once inoculated and 9 attacks and 5 deaths among the 3,349 twice inoculated. Among the uninoculated there have been 957 attacks and 756 deaths. 3,400 inoculated persons are said to have left Dhárwar. The material brought in by the Forest Officer at reduced prices for hutting accommodation is being rapidly disposed of. The evacuation of the worst infected villages is proceeding. Major Hardy and Captain Walling have joined for plague duty. Lieutenant Keelan, of whom the Collector speaks in high terms, has, unfortunately, had to revert to military duty. The services of Dr. Hill have been placed at the Collector's disposal.

Bijapur District.

Plague is on the increase at Ilkal, where 89 cases and 75 deaths were reported to have occurred during the week ending 21st October 1898. The village of Gorubal in the same taluka also reported 12 indigenous cases with 2 deaths during the week. The rest of the district is still free, but the situation causes anxiety.

Kolaba District.

One case and one death occurred in this district during the week ending 21st October 1898 in the village of Panvel, which had been free since the week ending 31st March 1898.

Ratnagiri District.

The entire district remained free during the week ending 21st October 1898.

Kanara District.

Hungurd is the only village yet attacked. It is on the Dhárwar border and has been entirely evacuated. Mr. Boyd, the Collector, is taking energetic measures and an Assistant Collector is on the spot. Two indigenous cases were reported during the week ending 21st October 1898.

*Karachi District.**

The return for the week ending 21st October 1898 shows 7 cases with 1 death against 5 cases and 5 deaths in the previous week. The infected houses and those in the neighbourhood were promptly vacated.

The rest of the district continues free, as also do all other districts in Sind.

* *Erratum*—In the Summary of Plague operations in the Karachi District published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 27th October 1898, for the words "The City of Karachi (population in 1891—105,199) was reinfected in the last week of March 1897" read the words "The City of Karachi (population in 1891—105,199) was reinfected in the last week of March 1898."

NATIVE STATES.

Palanpur.

The town of Palanpur (population in 1891—21,092) was badly infected but was completely

evacuated in November 1897; plague ceased there in January 1898, and no case occurred after re-occupation. Besides the town plague attacked 59 villages, which were successively evacuated and cleansed. The last case occurred in February 1898. Since then there has been no plague till in the week ending 20th September 1898. It was discovered in the house of an oil-presser of Dantiwala (a village 14 miles from Palanpur and 10 miles from Deesa), who had a shop in Sidhpur, a Baroda village, 18 miles from Palanpur, and badly infected. Four cases of plague had occurred and prompt steps were taken. The whole village was evacuated on the 27th September and after 25 cases and 15 deaths, the weeks ending the 14th and 21st October 1898 have passed without any fresh attack. The village of Dantiwala has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Cutch.

(Population in 1891—558,415)

The first place attacked was the small village of Maska. The disease appeared there in March 1897, but subsided after only a few indigenous cases had occurred. The large seaport town of Mandvi (population in 1891—38,155), which is only three miles from Maska and apparently took the infection from there, was attacked shortly afterwards. The outbreak spread rapidly. The maximum was reached in the first week of May 1897, when 1,288 cases and 1,168 deaths were reported. The town became free during the week ending 3rd September 1897, up to which date 4,316 attacks and 3,818 deaths had occurred in it. After an interval of six months, during which a few cases only were reported in the last weeks of January and February 1898, plague reappeared in Mandvi town in epidemic form in April 1898 and has continued ever since. The rains hindered operations considerably, but evacuation has again become possible and is being freely resorted to. Several villages were attacked from time to time. The State has never been free from plague since its first appearance in March 1897. During the week ending 21st October 1898, the decline observable during the preceding three weeks continued and only 22 cases and 21 deaths were reported. These chiefly occurred at Mandvi and Maska. Three villages are also slightly infected. As a possible recrudescence is feared in some villages, the inhabitants are being turned out for a few days, while the houses are being disinfected and cleaned and the contents aired in the sun.

Kathiawar.

Kathiawar was not invaded till February 1897, when Wadhwan (population in 1891—17,440) was attacked. Since then plague has been severe in several villages, notably Porbandar (population in 1891—18,805), Bantwa, Khamalia and Salaya. Altogether seven villages are now infected. Lieutenant Condon is on special plague duty, and the services of Khan Sahib Fazul Ahmed have been lent from Sind. During the week ending 21st October cases fell from 103 to 61 and deaths from 89 to 48. The badly infected town of Bantwa has reported no case for some days. Khamalia is still returning cases, but on the whole there is considerable improvement and the plague establishment is being reduced.

Rewa Kantha.

(Population in 1891—733,506.)

Plague appeared in this State in the middle of March 1898, when the village of Chandod became infected. The highest point was reached during the week ending 1st April, when 15 cases and 12 deaths were reported. The last case occurred during the week ending 6th May 1898. Altogether 59 cases and 50 deaths were reported from Chandod. Plague reappeared in the same place during the week ending 2nd September 1898, and from that time up to the week ending 21st October 1898, 60 cases and 43 deaths were reported. No other place in this State has as yet become infected.

Mahi Kantha.

(Population in 1891—5815 68.)

This State has never reported indigenous plague.

Sachin.

This State became infected from the adjoining district of Surat during the week ending 31st December 1897. Only five villages have been attacked up to the present, in all of which the disease first appeared by the middle of January 1898. Dumas and Bhimpore suffered most, but plague was not very severe. The State is free now, the last cases having occurred at Bhimpore during the week ending 9th September 1898.

Dharampur.

This State was attacked for the first time during the week ending 26th August 1898, plague appearing in the town of Dharampur (population in 1891—4,775). Evacuation was promptly resorted to by the State officials and the disease appears to have subsided. Only 39 cases and 30 deaths have been reported. Three villages in the State were also affected, but they have all ceased reporting plague. Only 12 cases and 7 deaths occurred in them. The whole State has been free since the week ending 7th October 1898.

Bhor.

(Population in 1891—155,663.)

In this State plague broke out in the village of Wale during the week ending 17th December 1897. The infection was probably brought from Poona. The head-quarter town of Bhor (population in 1891—5,250) suffered most. Out of 896 cases and 664 deaths reported from the whole State up to the week ending 21st October, 391 cases and 314 deaths occurred in Bhor itself, the remainder being distributed over 23 villages.

Akalkot.

(Population in 1891—75,774.)

This State adjoins the Sholapur District and was infected by it. The village of Kuria was for a long time the only place attacked. Plague broke out there in the middle of November 1897, and after the occurrence of 63 cases and 51 deaths the disease disappeared in the week ending January 1898. In the middle of February 1898 the village of Karajgi was attacked and shortly afterwards infection spread to four other places including Kuria and the town of Akalkot (population in 1891—6,551). During this outbreak 62 more cases and 50 deaths were reported. The State became free

again in the week ending April 1898. After an interval of 3½ months plague reappeared in the town of Akalkot. Seven villages were subsequently attacked. Up to the week ending 21st October 210 cases and 163 deaths were reported from the State, excluding those of previous outbreaks. Evacuation is being resorted to.

Aundh.

This State adjoins the Satara District and was infected by it. Plague broke out in the village of Saidapur in the last week of August 1897. Several villages took the infection and the highest point was reached in the first week of November when 112 cases and 85 deaths were reported. Evacuation was resorted to and cases ceased to occur in the first week of April 1898. The total number of cases up to then was 954 and of deaths 657.

After an interval of twenty weeks the State got reinfected from the Satara District in the first week of September 1898. Up to the week ending 7th October the fresh outbreak was confined to the village of Alsand, but during the two subsequent weeks two more villages became infected. Altogether 161 cases and 121 deaths have been reported from the commencement of the present outbreak up to the week ending 21st October.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

(Population 1,632,187.)

Plague first appeared in these States in February 1897, but with the exception of the village of Manerajeri (population, 4,127) of a feudatory State of Kolhapur, which was infected from Bombay, they remained practically free till November 1897. Since then, however, the disease has been slowly spreading and by the middle of August 1898 assumed more serious proportions. Forty-six villages reported plague attacks during the week ending 21st October 1898. The total figures for the week were 753 attacks and 559 deaths. During the last four weeks there has been no material change. The Political Agent hopes that drier weather will improve the situation. Sangli and Miraj towns continue to be infected.

Savantvadi.

(Population in 1891—192,948.)

This State remained free up to the week ending 11th October 1898, when 15 attacks and 4 deaths were reported from the village of Shirval, infection being brought, it is supposed, from the Belgaum District. Only one more death was reported during the week ending 21st October and the State seems to be free again.

Janjira.

(Population in 1891—81,780.)

During the second outbreak in this State the village of Mazgaon was the only one attacked. Plague appeared there in the middle of October 1897, and cases continued to occur till the third week in January 1898, the total figures being 65 cases and 40 deaths. The State has remained free since.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

6000
Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

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Order

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1
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By order, &c.,

HOME DEPARTMENT

(Sanitary);

Simla, the 23rd Nov^r 1898.

Phelan

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HB

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1898.

No. 6179—6284-P.—The following summary of Plague operations during the week ending 28th October 1898, is published for information:—

Ahmedabad District.

Continued free during the week ending 28th October.

Kaira District.

Six cases and five deaths were reported during the week ending 28th October from Umreth, the only place infected.

Panch Mahals District.

Kalol and Sama continued as the only infected places during the week ending 28th October 1898.

Broach District.

The city remained free during the week ending 28th October 1898. There was one case and one death outside Anklesvar Town, and out of the 17 cases and 10 deaths reported from 6 villages, 9 cases and 6 deaths occurred at Diva (population 3,672), a village two miles away from Anklesvar. All the villages have been evacuated and the houses are being cleaned and disinfected.

Surat District.

Two new villages were attacked during the week ending 28th October 1898. Altogether 7 cases and 3 deaths were reported from the three infected villages during the week. The mortality from all causes in Surat City rose to 70 from 51 in the previous week, but the Collector is satisfied that the rise is due to ordinary sickness.

Thana District.

Plague continued to decrease throughout the district during the week ending 28th October 1898. Only 10 indigenous cases and 10 deaths were reported, of which 2 cases and 1 death occurred in Thana Town.

Nasik District.

Three new villages reported cases during the week ending 28th October 1898. Attacks decreased from 107 to 102, but deaths rose from 74 to 91. Twenty villages in all were infected.

Khandesh District.

Continues free from plague.

Ahmednagar District.*

One indigenous case and two deaths were reported from Nagar City during the week ending 28th October 1898. Infection was brought from Sholapur. The infected locality has been evacuated. Persons of undoubted respectability and persons bearing certificates of having been inoculated who arrive healthy are required to present themselves for medical examination only on the tenth day after arrival.

* Erratum.—In the Summary of Plague operations in the Ahmednagar District published in the Bombay Government Gazette dated 27th October

1898, for the words "The town was completely evacuated by the end of December," read the words "The town was completely evacuated by the middle of February."

Poona District.

Indigenous plague was reported from eight villages during the week ending 28th October 1898. The number of cases and attacks rose to 124 and 85 respectively, the increase occurring chiefly in Khed and A'landi.

Sholapur District.

One new village became infected during the week ending 28th October 1898 by importation from Mohol. It was completely evacuated at once. The attacks and deaths decreased from 78 and 52 to 36 and 33 respectively. The Collector has been able to spare Lieut. Kidd, who has been transferred to the Belgaum District.

Satara District.

One attack and one death occurred in Satara Town and 26 attacks and 17 deaths in Cantonments during the week ending the 28th October 1898. Plague broke out during the week at 10 new villages and 3 hamlets, but the total number of attacks and deaths in the district fell from 740 attacks and 578 deaths to 423 attacks and 352 deaths.

The Collector has given no information as to the number of villages the evacuation of which is complete. Lieutenant Wheeler reported his arrival for Plague duty.

Belgaum District.

The City and Cantonment of Belgaum continued to improve during the week ending 28th October 1898. Reported attacks and deaths in the city were 259 and 192 against 325 and 238 respectively in the previous week and in Cantonments 5 and 2 against 6 and 4 last week. Heavy rain during the week delayed the work of evacuation. Those villages which have been vacated show marked improvement. Arrangements are being made to open a depôt for the supply of hutting materials at moderate rates.

The number of infected villages rose from 63 to 71. Attacks and deaths remained much the same, being 1,343 and 1,068 against 1,350 and 981 respectively during the previous week. Captain Howe and Lieutenant Randall have joined. The former has taken charge of the Gokak Circle and the latter has gone to the Parasgad Taluka.

Dharwar District.

In the town of Dharwar 122 indigenous cases and 89 deaths occurred during the week ending 28th October 1898 against 175 cases and 124 deaths in the previous week. The decline is attributed to the combined effect of inoculation and evacuation. In the rest of the district 2,235 indigenous cases with 1,760 deaths were reported from eighty places, in one of which over 200 cases occurred and in five others over 100 cases each. There is an increase in the villages affected. The measures for evacuation are being steadily pressed on.

The town of Hubli is now nearly free, very few cases occurring. The inoculations of the week were 464. The figures of inoculation for Hubli up to the week ending 28th October 1898 were as follows:—

Once inoculated	... 25,040	Total 40,236.
Twice inoculated	... 4,196	
Uninoculated	... 217	

The attacks for the week were —

Twice inoculated	... 4	Total 5.
Once inoculated	... 1	
Uninoculated	... 9 (including 3 imported cases).	

The figure of protection for single and double inoculations together comes to 9.13. The immigrants are being inoculated as they come into the town.

In Dhárwár 1,581 inoculations were done during the week. The total persons inoculated to date are—

Once inoculated	... 5,808	Total 9,929.
Twice inoculated	... 4,121	

The protection afforded by inoculation at Dhárwár is shown below, the figures being from the commencement up to the week ending 28th October 1898:

	Present Population.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Once inoculated	... 3,535	91	34
Twice inoculated	... 2,428	15	3
Uninoculated	... 4,200	1,057	827

These figures do not include 3,963 inoculated persons who have left their houses and are living in sheds outside the town, thus showing that inoculation is sought not as an alternative to plague measures but as an additional protection. For each operation a fee of two annas is charged throughout the district.

A copy of the Dhárwár Plague Hospital Return is appended. The local publicity given to it is stated by Mr. Cappel, the Collector, to have had an excellent effect, and patients coming voluntarily to hospital have increased in number.

Memo. of Results, Dhárwár Municipal Plague Hospital, brought up to 6 A.M., Saturday, October 22nd, 1898.

1. Total Admissions	...	586
2. Total Deaths	...	328
3. Total Recoveries	...	198
4. Remaining under treatment	...	69
5. Cases dying within 24 hours of admission, that is admitted too late for medical aid to be of benefit	...	94
6. Cases dying within 48 hours of admission, probably also too late for treatment	...	188
7. Percentage (2) on (1)	...	57.97
8. Percentage (3) on (1)	...	33.98
9. Percentage deaths, deducting those under 24 hours	...	47.56
10. Percentage death deducting those under 48 hours	...	33.50

11. Percentage recoveries, deducting deaths under 24 hours	...	40.24
12. Percentage recoveries, deducting deaths under 48 hours	...	49.71
13. Deaths not due to Plague (i.e. no senile decay, 13 days in hospital. One cholera, 21 hours in hospital.)	...	2
14. Cases discharged as not Plague from Observation Ward	...	6
15. Persons refusing medical treatment	...	15
16. Result	...	14 died; 1 recovered.
17. Once inoculated cases admitted	...	58
Twice inoculated cases, admitted	...	3
18. Once inoculated cases, discharged	...	31
Twice inoculated cases discharged	...	0
19. Once inoculated cases, died	...	10
Twice inoculated cases, died	...	0
20. Cases among Hospital contacts (Of these only 3 occurred after ten days from admission and may be held to have been infected in hospital, though not certainly.)	...	25
Result	...	14 recovered; 11 died.
21. Cases admitted within 24 hours of attack	...	58
Result	...	30 recovered; 28 died.
22. Attacks among Hospital servants. Cared for.	...	
23. Out of 622 admissions up to 12 noon on 26th October 1898:	...	
Voluntary	...	182
or a percentage of	...	29.26
24. Of 182 voluntary admissions:	...	
Died—76 or a percentage of	...	41.76
Recovered—68 or a percentage of	...	37.36
Remain—38 or a percentage of	...	20.88

(Signed) R. W. HORTON, M.B., M.R.C.S.
Dhárwár, 28th October 1898.

Bijapur District.

Mr. Kabraji, the Collector, reports that he has visited Ilkal, and with the exception of the inoculated families who maintain immunity, the town has now been entirely evacuated and plague is disappearing. Dr. Thomson is in charge of the operations. A small adjoining village has also been completely evacuated with a similar good result. The ventilation and disinfection of the houses is in progress in Ilkal. Kodihal, a village 12 miles to the north, is newly infected. The total number of cases and deaths reported from the district during the week ending the 28th October 1898 was 53 and 34 respectively.

Kolaba District.

Two more indigenous cases and two deaths occurred in Panvel during the week ending 28th October 1898. The origin of the outbreak cannot be traced. The locality has been free since May 1897. The rest of the district continues free.

Ratnagiri District.

Continues free from plague.

Kánara District.

Hungund continued to be the only infected village in the district during the week ending 28th October 1898. Four attacks and three deaths were reported from it. Three instances are given by the Collector of the way by which infection spreads. An uncle, who had been inoculated, came from Dhárwár, and though keeping healthy himself apparently infected his little nephews. A Police Constable went to Dhárwár on duty and on his return developed plague and died. A man visited the Be'gaum district on business and on his return developed plague and died. In each case prompt measures were taken, and if any other cases follow the villages will be evacuated.

Kardchi District.

Only 2 cases and 1 death were reported from Karáchi City during the week ending 28th October 1898. The rest of Sind continues to be free.

NATIVE STATES.

Pálanpur.

Continues free from plague.

Cutch.

Plague continued to be on the decrease in this State. During the week ending 28th October 1898, 17 indigenous cases and 16 deaths were reported from four places, including Mándvi, where 5 cases and 5 deaths occurred. Evacuation and disinfection of villages where a recrudescence is probable are being pushed on.

Káthiawár.

Plague continued to decrease during the week ending 28th October 1898. Eight villages reported a total of 28 cases and 29 deaths, of which 18 cases and 16 deaths occurred in the village of Khambháia, where the disease is still of a severe type.

Rewa Kántha.

Four cases and three deaths occurred in the village of Chándod during the week ending 28th October 1898.

Mahi Kántha.

Continues free from plague.

Sachin.

Continues free from plague.

Dharanpor.

Continues free from plague.

Bhor.

In the Bhor State there were nine villages infected during the week ending the 28th October 1898, in which 52 cases and 46 deaths occurred, showing a decrease.

Akalkot.

Only one attack was reported from this State during the week ending 28th October 1898. The disease appears to be subsiding.

Aundh.

A third village became infected in this State during the week ending 28th October 1898, but the number of attacks and deaths decreased from 56 and 34 to 13 and 11 respectively.

Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country.

There was a slight improvement in these States during the week ending 28th October 1898. Attacks and deaths decreased from 753 and 559 to 702 and 550 respectively. The decrease was most marked in Miraj Town. The decrease was shared by most of the States. The Political Agent is hopeful that the worst part of the epidemic is over.

Sávantvádi.

The village of Shirol returned one more case of plague during the week ending 28th October 1898. The rest of the State continued free.

Janjira.

In the Janjira State three villages reported 13 attacks and 9 deaths during the week ending 28th October 1898. These villages are stated to be newly infected.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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