

21-12-97

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1561 p mis ✓

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
from the week ending 28th Oct. 98 to the week
ending 11th Nov. 98.

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. 2534P

From The Govt of Bombay

C. Nos. 2534, 2549, 2600 P.

Order No 1561 Prio of 9-12-98

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No. 6373P

Dated 16-
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Enclosures 1

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Office

Distribute spare copies to

The Plague Commr. ✓

" Sanitary Commr. ✓

" Engineer General ✓

" Resident, M.C., Madras. ✓

SUBJECT.

h. fu

12.12.

Forwarding for information
operations in the Bombay Pres-
-ency up to the week ending
28th Oct 198.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

CN 2534P

No. 6373 of 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1898.

FROM

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
Madras.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information of
the Government of *Madras*,
the accompanying Summary of Plague Operations*
in the Bombay Presidency up to the week
ending *28th October 1898*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Shankar

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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 Alandi.

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 25 and 12 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 depot 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	... 35,040	} 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	...	60
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	...	49.74
13. Deaths not due to Plague (One 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	...	Cured 1.
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. HORSBROOK, 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 Belgaum 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.

Karachi District.

Only 2 cases and 1 death were reported from Karachi 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 Khambhália, 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.

Dharampor.

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.

Kolhápur 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.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2549^P

From The Govt. of Bombay.

Order

No. 6445^P

Dated 19 - }
Received 23 - } Novr 198
Registered 24 - }

Enclosures 1

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SUBJECT.

Forwarding for information
copy of the summary of plague
operations in the Bombay
Presy up to the week ending
4th Novr 198.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

c No. 2549P

No. 6445
P OF 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):
Bombay Castle, 19th November 1898.

FROM

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
Madras.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information of
the Government of Madras,
the accompanying Summary of Plague Operations
in the Bombay Presidency up to the week
ending 4th November 1898

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. A. K. A.

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1898.

No. 6290—6399-r.—The following summary of Plague operations during the week ending the 4th November 1898 is published for information:—

Ahmedabad District.

Continued free during the week ending the 4th November 1898.

Kaira District.

Umreth reported 15 attacks and 12 deaths during the week ending 4th November 1898, against 6 attacks and 5 deaths in the previous week. It is still the only infected place in the district.

Panch Mahals District.

Kálol continued to be the only infected place and recorded 6 cases and 5 deaths during the week ending the 4th November 1898.

Broach District *

Two cases and 2 deaths were reported from Broach Town during the week ending 4th November 1897. One case was that of a Pársi lad. Dead rats are said to have been found in his father's shop, but the source of infection has not been clearly traced. The other case was of a Mahomedan living in a camp, but who used to visit his house in the infected area. He died.

There were 2 attacks and 1 death in Anklesvar, but in both cases the persons attacked came from or visited infected villages and must have brought the infection with them. In the rest of the district 10 cases and 8 deaths were reported from six small villages. Two new villages in the neighbourhood of Anklesvar became infected and were promptly evacuated.

* *Erratum*.—In the last sentence of the summary of plague operations in Broach District for the week ending 14th October 1898, published at page 945 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, after the words "plague operations" insert the words "in Broach Town."

Surat District.

There were 4 attacks and 3 deaths in two villages during the week ending 4th November 1898. The number of infected villages was reduced by one and of attacks by 3. The total mortality in Surat itself fell to 47 from 70 in the previous week. The new system of keeping arrivals under surveillance has been introduced throughout the district.

Thána District.

During the week ending 4th November 1898, attacks and deaths increased from 2 and 1 to 6 and 7 respectively in Thána town and from 8 and 9 to 15 and 12 respectively in the rest of the district. Of the 15 cases in the district 5 were reported from Kurla and 7 from Kalyán, the remaining 3 occurring in three villages.

Khándesh District.

Continued free from plague.

Násik District.

No new villages were infected during the week ending the 4th November 1898. Attacks and deaths decreased from 102 and 91 in the preceding week to 41 and 38 during the week under report.

Ahmednagar District.

Two indigenous cases occurred in the town of Ahmednagar during the week ending 4th November 1898. Both occurred in that quarter of the town from which last week's indigenous case was reported and are traceable to infection from that case. The block has been evacuated. The wards of the town have been placed in charge of volunteers, and it is hoped that their vigilance will prevent concealment. One imported case was reported from a village in the district.

Poona District.

There were 118 indigenous attacks and 96 deaths in 7 villages during the week ending 4th November against 124 attacks and 85 deaths in 8 villages last week. Khed and A'landi alone reported 22 and 58 attacks respectively. In Khed there are as yet only a few isolated attacks, and it is hoped that by inspection of the healthy and isolation of the sick wholesale evacuation will not be necessary. It is stated that there has been a severe mortality from plague amongst pigs in this village. The severity of the disease in A'landi is ascribed to the concealment of cases before plague was reported. The village is now completely evacuated, as is also Bhongavli, where cases were also increasing. The open system of segregation is universal in the Poona district.

Sholápur City.

Two imported cases and one death were reported from Sholápur City during the week ending 4th November 1898. One was detected by village officers and sent to Sholápur for treatment. The other was the wife of a subordinate who had just been relieved of plague work in Mohol village and returned to Sholápur with her husband and developed plague the next day. Due intimation was given and the necessary steps were taken. No new villages became infected in the district, and with the exception of Vairag, where 23 indigenous cases and 20 deaths occurred, all those that were infected before showed considerable improvement. Altogether 37 cases and 28 deaths were reported from five villages.

Sátára District.

Plague seems to be spreading gradually in the town of Sátára. Fourteen indigenous cases and eleven deaths were reported during the week ending 4th November 1898, against one case and one death in the previous week. The infected quarters were being steadily evacuated. Attacks and deaths in the Cantonment also rose from 26 and 17 to

30 and 19 respectively. Infection spread considerably in the villages during the week. No fresh cases occurred in 7 previously infected villages; but 17 new villages, including Karad and three hamlets, were attacked: the outbreak in all of them being due to fresh importation. Altogether 859 indigenous cases and 682 deaths were reported from 81 villages against 423 cases and 350 deaths in the week ending 28th October 1898. It is to be recollected that in the week ending the 21st idem there were 742 cases and 578 deaths, and therefore the reporting during the week ending the 28th October was clearly at fault, cases and deaths belonging to that week being included in the figures for this week. Evacuation of the villages was steadily proceeding, and the Collector believes that with few exceptions all infected places are now empty.

Lieutenant Purvis arrived during the week and was placed in charge of the Karad and Patan Talukas.

Belgaum District.

The City and Cantonment of Belgaum continued to improve during the week ending the 4th November 1898. Reported attacks and deaths in the City were 175 and 47 against 259 and 192 respectively in the previous week, and in the Cantonment 4 and 0 against 5 and 2 last week. The people were moving out in considerable numbers. Bamboos were being issued by the Forest Department at cost price.

In the district the Collector reports that there was an improvement in the actual number of attacks, but new villages continue to swell the list. Considerable progress was made in evacuating infected villages. The number of places at which indigenous cases of plague occurred rose from 71 to 78. Attacks and deaths were 1,252 and 951 compared with 1,343 and 1,068, respectively, during the previous week. The distribution of the Staff Corps officers was as follows:—

Captain Howe, Gokak Circle.
Lieutenant Randall, South Sampgaon.
Lieutenant Kidd, North do.
Lieutenant Vivian, Belgaum Circle.

Dhárwár District.

The town of Dhárwár improved considerably during the week ending 4th November 1898. The results of evacuation and of inoculation combined are shown by the Collector's figures as under:

	Population	Attacks.
Week ending 18th October ...	11,402	186
" 25th " ...	10,163	124
" 1st November ...	9,720	78

and attacks are continuing to decrease.

In the district 85 villages reported indigenous plague. From these and four others where only deaths occurred, 2,207 cases and 1,597 deaths were reported. Evacuation of the villages was proceeded with. Three Staff Corps officers are now available for this duty. At Hubli plague was merely sporadic and business is reported to have resumed its normal state.

There were 282 inoculations in Hubli during the week, bringing the total inoculation record to—

Twice inoculated ...	35,229	Total 40,329.
Once " ...	5,100	
Uninoculated ...	364	

Owing partly to new arrivals and partly to a small residuum of persons who cannot undergo inoculation for various reasons, there will always be a balance of uninoculated persons.

There were 2 attacks amongst twice inoculated persons during the week and 13 amongst the uninoculated, including 9 imported cases.

At Dhárwár there were 1,992 inoculations, including 1,165 second inoculations, during the week, and the total inoculation record up to the 4th November was—

1st inoculations ...	5,909	=10,773.
2nd inoculations ...	4,864	

The protection afforded by inoculation at Dhárwár from the commencement is as follows:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks.	Total Deaths.
Once inoculated ...	3,074	106	37
Twice inoculated ...	3,557	17	4
Uninoculated ...	3,089	1,118	879

The confidence of the people in the Dhárwár Plague Hospital is reported to be well maintained. Most of the cases are reported to be removed to hospital voluntarily, with the satisfactory result arising from early treatment.

Bijápúr District.

There were 59 indigenous cases and 64 deaths in this district during the week ending 4th November 1898 against 52 cases and 33 deaths in the previous week. The increase is chiefly due to infection having spread to three new villages. Six villages are now infected, 4 of which are reported to have been completely vacated.

Kolába District.

There was one imported case at Khálapur in the Kárjat Taluka during the week ending the 4th November 1898. The patient is believed to have caught infection in Bombay. The rest of the district continued free.

Ratnágiri District.

Continued free from plague.

Kánara District.

There was one case of plague imported from Dhárwár during the week ending the 4th November 1898, which terminated fatally.

Karáchi District.

Six cases and 3 deaths were reported from Karáchi City during the week ending the 4th November 1898 against 2 cases and 1 death in the preceding week. The connection between the case was very difficult to trace and the Collector finds it impossible to conjecture how the infection moves to or perhaps reappears in most unexpected localities. The Nasarpuris returned to their houses during the week from their encampment. The rest of Sind continues to be free.

NATIVE STATES.

Pálanpur.

Continued free from plague.

Cutch.

The number of infected places in this State remained at four during the week ending 4th November 1898, and the slight increase in the number of attacks, which rose from 17 to 20, is due to the rise in Mándvi, where 14 attacks and 11 deaths occurred against 5 attacks and 5 deaths in the previous week. Six of the cases in Mándvi occurred amongst the Khárwás. Their houses were vacated and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Káthiáwár.

Three new villages became infected. The total indigenous attacks and deaths however remained much the same, being 26 and 19 against 25 and 26 respectively last week. The Political Agent was able to spare the services of Lieut. Condon, and he has been transferred.

Rewa Kántha.

During the week ending the 4th November 1898, Chándor continued to be the only infected place and returned 4 cases and 3 deaths, the figures being the same as in the previous week.

Mahi Kántha.

Continued free from plague.

Sachin.

Continued free from plague.

Dharampor.

Continued free from plague.

Bhor.

Fourteen cases and 10 deaths occurred in 7 villages during the week ending 4th November 1898, an improvement on the previous week by 38 cases and 36 deaths. The same measures are carried out in this State as in British territory.

Akalkot.

Plague was detected in one village in this State during the week ending 4th November; the source of infection is not known. The village was promptly evacuated by the State authorities.

Aundh.

Attacks and deaths rose from 13 and 11 to 38 and 24 respectively during the week ending 4th November 1898. Four villages are now infected.

Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country States.

The infected area slightly increased during the week ending 4th November 1898, making a total of 51 infected villages. The number of attacks increased from 702 to 728, but deaths were less, viz. 523 against 550 last week. Sāngli and Mirāj still return cases. Evacuation arrangements are being carried out gradually. Rain fell in the State during the week and hindered operations to some extent.

Sávantvádi.

Continued free during the week ending the 4th November 1898.

Janjira State.

There were no fresh cases in the Janjira State during the week ending the 4th November 1898. The infection noticed last week was due to two cases from Bombay. The measures taken by the State authorities were prompt and vigorous and appear to have been effective.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2600 P

From The Govt of Bombay

Order

No. 6589 P

Dated 28-11-98

Received } 1-12-98

Registered }

Enclosures 1

Spare copies. 14 of incl

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the summary of plague operations in the Bombay Presidency up to the week ending 11th Novr 1908.

1
CNo 25497 998

G.O.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1898.

No. 6419—6509-P.—The following summary of Plague operations during the week ending the 11th November 1898 is published for information:—

Ahmedabad District.

Continued free during the week ending the 11th November 1898.

Kaira District.

Twelve cases and 11 deaths were reported from Umreth during the week ending the 11th November 1898 against 15 cases and 12 deaths of the preceding week. Two imported cases and 2 deaths were also reported at Nadiad. No particulars were given by the Collector.

Panch Mahals District.

Kalol continued as the only infected place in the district and returned 1 case and 2 deaths during the week ending the 11th November 1898.

Broach District.

Two fresh indigenous cases occurred in the town of Broach during the week ending the 4th November 1898. One of them was a Ghanchi boy, who was servant to a grocer, and the other was a Mahomedan woman. The patients were duly removed to hospital and all precautions were observed.

The mortality in the town compared with the average of previous years was in excess of the normal. The Collector finds that here as elsewhere the excess is in young children and very old persons, pointing to defective registration in former years. The figures of the two past years are compared thus—

Total Deaths.

	1897.	1898.
August	... 153	125
September	... 180	147
October	... 137	155

A close watch for concealed plague is, the Collector reports, maintained.

There were no cases in Anklesvar. This place is being re-occupied and strict measures have been taken to guard against a fresh outbreak. Kanteajal, Samli and Samore were free. Two new villages, Amboli and Pungaum, were infected: the former has been evacuated.

Surat District.

Plague is still confined to the two villages of Alhva and Alipor, in which 5 cases and 4 deaths were reported during the week ending the 11th November 1898 against 4 cases and 3 deaths in the preceding week. The total mortality from all causes in Surat itself rose from 47 to 73. Although the mortality has recently been considerably higher than the average of previous years, the Collector, considers this due to imperfect registration in past years, and points out that the mortality figures for the quarter ending October 1898 correspond to an annual death-rate of 31·3 per mille, which is not more than would ordinarily be expected during the same period of the year in a town of which the sanitary condition is most imperfect.

Thána District.

Thirty-four indigenous cases and 22 deaths were reported during the week ending the 11th November 1898 against 21 cases and 19 deaths of the preceding week. The number of cases in Thána town fell from 6 to 1. In the district, Kurla reported 5 cases and 5 deaths, Bassein 4 cases and 2 deaths, and Kalyán 6 cases and 3 deaths. Three new villages were infected in Salsette, and in each village dead rats were the precursors to the outbreak. One of these villages was entirely vacated and another partially by the people themselves.

Khândesh District.

Continued free from plague.

Násik District.

During the week ending the 11th November 1898 the number of attacks increased from 41 to 88, whilst deaths decreased from 38 to 26. The considerable rise in attacks is attributable to the newly infected jágir village of Ambegaon in the Yeola Taluka, which reported 38 cases and 4 deaths, a somewhat curious return. Two other villages were also newly infected, making in all twelve places with indigenous plague. In one of the newly infected villages the people camped out voluntarily and orders were issued for the evacuation of the other two.

Ahmednagar District.

Two indigenous cases and 2 deaths were reported from the city during the week ending the 11th November 1898. A dead body of a Mhar girl named Bhima, about 11 years old, was found outside the Mhar hamlet. She was a scavenger in the ward from which plague cases have been reported. The other case was that of a Gavli boy, also found dead. He was living in the field where the evacuated residents of the aforesaid town were camped. All precautions were taken to endeavour to arrest spread of infection. One suspicious case of plague was discovered in the village of Varungusi, where the necessary measures have been taken. Most of the people left the village of their own accord and went to live in the fields.

Poona District.

Indigenous plague was reported from 6 villages during the week ending the 11th November 1898. The number of attacks decreased from 123 to 82 and of deaths from 99 to 70. The number of attacks at Alandi, which returned the most cases, decreased from 58 to 40. Disinfecting operations were being carried on at Khed and Alandi, whilst the population is encamped round the villages. At Chakan the infected quarters are being evacuated.

Sholapur District.

Very substantial improvement took place in the Sholapur District during the week ending the 11th November 1898: only 5 indigenous cases and 7 deaths being reported against 37 and 28, respectively, in the previous week. There were only 4 villages which returned indigenous attacks or deaths during the week.

In the city one imported case and one death occurred. The case was that of the mother of the Revenue subordinate whose wife was reported to have been attacked in the preceding week. Both the cases terminated fatally. Orders were issued

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No. 6589
1 of 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):
Bombay Castle, 28th November 1898.

FROM
THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY
TO GOVERNMENT;

To
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
Madras.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information of
the Government of *Madras*,
the accompanying Summary of Plague Operations
in the Bombay Presidency up to the week
ending 11th November 1898

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. K. R.
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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