

[1898-1899]

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1563 P. mis ✓

DATED 9-12-98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of Plague operations.

Recording memo from the Govt. of India forwarding copy of the Summary of plague operations in the Bombay Presidency ^{during} the week ending 18th Nov. 98.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2616 P

From The Govt of India,

C. No. 2616 P.
Order No 1563 Pms 79-12-98

Recorded
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9/12/98
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No. 4601

Dated 26-11-98

Received } 3-12-98

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Enclosures 1

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Note. Copies of the Summary
having been ^{already} received from
the Govt of Bombay are
being distributed to the
Plague Commr etc.

Forwarding for information
copy of the summary of plague
operations in the Bombay Presy in
the week ending 14th Nov 198

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9/12

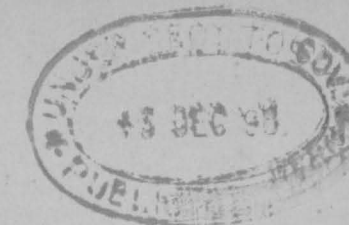
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C No 2616 P



No. 4601

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras
for disposal information, in continuation of
Home Department Indorsement No.
4580 dated the 23rd instant.

By order, &c.,

HOME DEPARTMENT

(Sanyal);

Simla, the 26th Nov^r 1898.

Chatterjee

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

H.L.B.

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.

Kalol 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 1898. One case was that of a Parsi 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.

Thana District.

During the week ending 4th November 1898, attacks and deaths increased from 2 and 1 to 6 and 7 respectively in Thana 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 Kalyan, the remaining 3 occurring in three villages.

Khândesh District.

Continued free from plague.

Nasik 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.

Sholapur City.

Two imported cases and one death were reported from Sholapur City during the week ending 4th November 1898. One was detected by village officers and sent to Sholapur for treatment. The other was the wife of a subordinate who had just been relieved of plague work in Mohol village and returned to Sholapur 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 23 deaths were reported from five villages.

Sátara District.

Plague seems to be spreading gradually in the town of Sátara. 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 Karal 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 Karal 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.

Dhárwār District.

The town of Dhárwār 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 Dhárwār 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 Dhárwār 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 Dhárwār 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.

Kolāba 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 Dhárwār during the week ending the 4th November 1898, which terminated fatally.

Karachi District.

Six cases and 3 deaths were reported from Karachi 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 Khárwās. Their houses were vacated and thoroughly cleaned and disinfectant.

Káthiawár.

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.

Dharampur.

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.

Sávantvadi.

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.

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