

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1593 Pms ✓

DATED 17-12-98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of Plague operations.

Recording letter from the Govt.
of Bombay forwarding copy of the Summary of plague
operations in the Bombay Presidency up to the week ending
18th Nov. 1898.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2667 P

From The Govt of Bombay

Order No. 1593 P *for information*

Recorded *MA 16.12.98*

1 A 14/12/98 *15-12-98*

No. 6763 P

Dated 6- } Dec 98
Received 7- }
Registered 7-

Enclosures 1

Spare copies. 14 of incl.

- Copy to the Plague Commr.*
- " " Sanitary Commr.*
- " " Surgeon-General*
- " " Resident, M.C. Madras.*

*sent to
in 24.12*

SUBJECT.

forwarding copy of the summary of plague operations in the Bombay Presidency up to the week ending 18th Novr 98.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1898.

No. 6521-6597-P.—The following summary of Plague operations during the week ending the 18th November 1898, is published for information:—

The following Districts and Native States continued free from plague during the week ending the 18th November 1898:

Districts.	Native States.
Ahmedabad.	Pálanpur. Mahi Kántha.
Khándesh.	Sachin.
Ratnágiri.	Dharampur. Janjira.

Kaira District.

During the week ending the 18th November 1898, Umreth in the A'nand Táluka reported 10 indigenous cases and 5 deaths against 12 and 11, respectively, in the previous week. There were besides two imported cases and one death at Ratanpur and A'nand in the same táluka.

Panch Maháls District.

Kálol continued as the only infected place and reported 6 cases and 7 deaths during the week ending the 18th November 1898 compared with one case and two deaths in the previous week.

Broach District.

An improvement took place during the week ending the 18th November 1898: the total number of attacks and deaths being 6 and 4 compared with 14 and 10, respectively, in the previous week. In the town of Broach one case of pneumonic plague and two deaths occurred during the week. The case occurred in a house situated near the one in which a case was reported in the previous week. The patient, a Ghánchi, aged 55, was removed to the hospital, where he died. His house was thoroughly disinfected and the inmates were segregated. In the Anklesvar Táluka, Diva reported two cases and Nangal and Amboli one case each. At Samore there was one case after an interval of three weeks and the infection is believed to have come from the neighbouring village of Chhapra. Twenty persons were inoculated in the táluka of Anklesvar during the week. Dead rats were discovered at the large village of Mandva Buzorg about six miles to the north-east of Anklesvar. The Mámlatdár has been deputed to make inquiries.

Surat District.

During the week ending the 18th November 1898, there were two cases of plague in the town imported from Alipor in the Chikhli Táluka. The

persons on arrival were put under surveillance: the house in which the cases occurred was disinfected and other inmates segregated. The mortality from all causes in the town during the week fell to 63 from 73 in the previous week. In the district the total number of cases and deaths during the week (5 cases and 3 deaths) was almost the same as in the previous week.

Thána District.

During the week ending the 18th November 1898, the number of indigenous cases in the Thána District decreased from 34 to 29, while the number of deaths increased from 22 to 34. No fresh cases were reported from Thána town. In the district, Kalher in the Bhiwandi Táluka was the only village newly infected and recorded 3 cases and 3 deaths. Dead rats were found in the house of the first victim. The village was evacuated on account of suspicious cases in September last. Five infected villages in the Sálsette and one in Sháhápur were reported free during the week. Two other infected villages in the Salsette showed a marked decline, Kurla and the town of Bassein showed an increase, reporting 8 cases and 9 deaths and 12 cases and 11 deaths respectively during the week.

Násik District.

No new villages were infected during the week ending the 18th November 1898 and the cases and death decreased from 83 and 26 to 30 and 25 respectively. The Collector reports that satisfactory results followed the complete vacation of the village of Ambegaon; but in Chandori, which had also been vacated, the people returned to their houses after the heavy rain of the 10th, 11th and 12th November, with the consequence that plague immediately re-crudesced. At Khadak-Málegaon in the Niphád Táluka dead rats were found freely and several cases of fever occurred. The inhabitants of their own accord vacated the village and no plague cases so far have been discovered though careful examination was made.

Ahmednagar District.

In the town two indigenous cases occurred during the week ending the 18th November 1898 in the Sidhi-Bagh Hospital among the persons segregated from Kámáthipura, — a mother and infant. Re-occupation of the vacated portion of the town continues on the following lines:—After 10 days' stay in the open people are permitted to return during the day-time to clean, open up and whitewash. After this they are kept under close observation for a week, and if there is no sickness they are allowed to reoccupy their houses. In the district, Varanghusi in the Akola Táluka reported 11 indigenous cases and 5 deaths during the week. The First Assistant Collector has proceeded to the spot.

Poona District.

In the Poona District the number of indigenous attacks and deaths fell from 82 and 70 in the previous week to 61 and 53 during the week ending

the 18th November 1898. In the Haveli Taluka one new village was infected. In the Khed Taluka the number of attacks in Khed rose from 10 to 21. A portion of this place has been evacuated. At Alandi the number of attacks fell from 40 to 16. Chakan reported 8 cases during the week against 20 in the previous week. The whole village has been evacuated. In the Junnar Taluka the village of Arvi, which recorded 9 cases against 4 in the previous week, has been ordered to be evacuated. Bhangavli in the Purandhar Taluka remains empty. 179 houses were disinfected in this village up to date.

Sholapur District.

No case, indigenous or imported, was reported from the town of Sholapur during the week ending the 18th November 1898. In the district the figures for the week rose to 29 cases and 18 deaths from 5 and 7, respectively, in the previous week. Two new villages, Dahitne in the Barsi Taluka and Yawali in the Madha Taluka, reported 2 cases and 2 deaths and 25 cases and 14 deaths respectively. The infection in the first village is believed to have come from the Moglai village of Sasvora which borders on it and where some of the inhabitants hold and cultivate lapds. The village was evacuated. The second village of Yawali is situated in the midst of 3 infected villages in the British territory and one belonging to the Chief of Miraj. The cases reported occurred from the 5th November. The village was spontaneously evacuated by the villagers who removed to their fields.

Sátara District.

In Sátara town 8 cases and 5 deaths were reported during the week ending the 18th November 1898 against 14 and 9, respectively, in the previous week. The infection spread to a new Peit in which 2 cases occurred during the week. The first seriously infected quarter in the town was entirely evacuated, except by a few inoculated. Lieutenant Colonel Hay is looking after the evacuation of the other infected blocks. The number of cases and deaths in the camp during the week (23 and 11) remained almost the same as in the previous week (24 and 13). 26 persons were inoculated in the town and 35 in the camp, bringing the total of inoculations up to date to 827. No cases occurred among the inoculated. In the district the total number of attacks and deaths decreased from 489 and 422 in the previous week to 467 and 349. Thirty infected villages were reported free. Three villages were re-infected and 9 newly infected, including Islampur, the head-quarters of the Wálva Taluka. Evacuation of villages is steadily proceeding. The newly infected village of Maini was evacuated under the supervision of Lieutenant Anderson. Vita was also evacuated.

Belgaum District.

The decrease of plague in the City continued during the week ending the 18th November 1898. The reported attacks and deaths were 88 and 64 against 117 and 87, respectively, in the previous week. The Jail, however, became infected during the week. An under-trial prisoner fell ill on the 16th and died on the 17th. On the following 2 days 3 others were attacked, making a total of 4 cases and 1 death. The Collector believes that the infection was brought by rats from the city, a dead rat being found in a rat-hole in the disused hospital at a corner of the building. Two sides and more of the Jail walls are of kacha bricks and pitted with rat-holes. In the Cantonment attacks and deaths remained almost the same: 4 and 2 against 4 and 3, respectively, in the previous week. In the district the reported indigenous attacks and deaths were 1,039 and 831 against 1,175 and 875 respectively in the previous week. Seven new villages were added to the list of the infected villages. In the Belgaum Taluka the Collector reports evacuation was retarded, as in some villages the ground was not yet dry enough. In the Chikodi Taluka all the infected villages were evacuated. In the Gokak Taluka the evacuation of the Gokak town has been proceeding quietly and quickly, and all other infected villages are empty. In the Parasgad and Sampgaoon Talukas good progress was made in the evacuation of the infected villages with markedly good results. In the Khánápur Taluka dead rats were found in the town. The infected portion was evacuated and the houses disinfected. To what extent rats are spreading infection in the Southern Marátha Country is under inquiry.

Dhárwar District.

The returns during the week ending the 18th November 1898 showed an increase in the number of villages infected, 138 against 126 in the previous week; but the total number of attacks and deaths in the district went down to 2,289 and 1,937 from 2,655 and 2,213, respectively, in the previous week. The work of evacuation went on steadily during the week, and 86 villages were reported to have been completely evacuated. In Dhárwar and Hubli, where inoculation has now protected almost the entire population, plague is now reported to be practically extinct.

The protection afforded by inoculation in the town of Dhárwar is shown below.

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated...	3,018	111	40
Twice inoculated...	4,331	27	7
Uninoculated...	2,132	1,159	900

Gadag reported 9 indigenous cases of plague during the week. Dr. Alice Corthorn left Dhárwar for Gadag to assist Dr. Foy in inoculating. A great deal of inoculation was done, and evacuation was also commenced. A bamboo depot has been opened at this station for some time, and the material here, as at the other depôts, continues to be taken up faster than it can be supplied.

Bijapur District.

During the week ending the 18th November 1898, attacks and deaths in the Bijapur District fell to 50 and 45, compared with 74 and 59 respectively in the previous week. Gorubal and Ingalg were reported free, but Amingad—population about 5,000—was added to the list of infected places, returning 14 cases and 9 deaths during the week. The infection is supposed to have been brought by a

man who had gone to the infected village of Kodihal, and was taken ill immediately after his return. Evacuation was in rapid progress, and has since been completed. The people voluntarily left their houses to live in fields.

Kola'ba District.

Three sporadic cases and two deaths occurred in Panvel during the week ending the 18th November 1898. Precautionary measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Ka'nara District.

One imported case only was reported from Mundgod during the week ending the 18th November 1898. The case was that of a Police Constable on plague duty at Nandikatta. The Collector reports that there has been no case at Hund since the 5th November, and adds that considering the population (1,100) the very small number of cases and deaths, 16 and 12, respectively, shows the success which attends prompt evacuation of the village site.

Kara'chi City.

Three cases and five deaths were reported for the week ending the 18th November 1898. The three cases were the result of the infection reported last week. Six hundred persons have vacated their houses. Several relaxations regarding detention under observation at Keamari were found possible during the week, and the Malir Camp was closed.

Cutch.

Seventeen attacks and six deaths occurred during the week ending the 18th November 1898 compared with 8 cases and 9 deaths in the previous week. Mándvi reported 7 attacks, of which 5 occurred inside the city after it had been free for a fortnight. It has been decided to evacuate more freely. Bada in the Mándvi Taluka was infected during the week, and recorded 8 attacks and 4 deaths. The village was badly infected last year, and the Political Agent has failed to trace the infection this year to any re-infection. The village was entirely evacuated, and the usual measures were taken. Prajan in the Abdása Taluka reported 2 cases during the week. The rest of the infected places continued free.

Ka'thia'wa'r.

During the week ending the 18th November 1898, the number of attacks rose from 10 to 13 in the previous week while the number of deaths remained at 7. Four places reported plague. Porbandar remained free during the week; but another

village of the Jámnnagar State, Vadatra, became infected.

Rewa Ka'nha.

Chándor reported 3 cases and 3 deaths during the week ending the 18th November 1898 against 6 and 4 respectively in the previous week. There were also 2 cases of plague in Chhota Udepur.

Bhor.

The State showed a considerable improvement during the week ending the 18th November 1898. Only 3 cases and 4 deaths were reported against 21 cases and 20 deaths in the preceding week. The number of infected villages also decreased from 5 to 3.

Akalkot.

The decline in the number of attacks and deaths continued at Gowdgaon, the only village in the Akalkot State still infected. During the week ending the 18th November 1898, 3 attacks and 2 deaths were reported against 8 and 6 respectively in the previous week.

Aundh.

The total number of attacks and deaths reported during the week ending the 18th November 1898 were 39 and 25 against 36 and 27, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages remained at 4.

Kolha'pur and Southern Marátha Country States.

During the week ending the 18th November 1898, 554 attacks and 476 deaths were reported against 730 and 526, respectively, in the previous week. The area of infection was further reduced by 7 villages, which returned a clean bill of health. No village was reported newly infected or re-infected during the week. The town of Miraj was completely evacuated.

Sa'vantva'di.

No fresh case occurred in the Sávantvádi State during the week ending the 18th November 1898. All the cases that were under treatment at Shirwal during the previous week were discharged cured.

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

A. WINGATE,

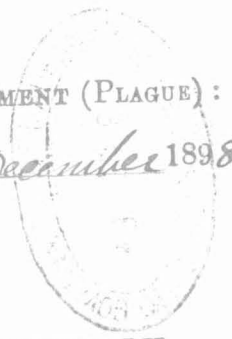
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

CNo-2677

No. 6763_P of 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

Bombay Castle, 18th December 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 18th December 1898.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. A. A. A.

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

CNo-2667 7998

When given for copying
 When copied
 When examined
 When signed

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No. , DATED
 189 .

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
 B = Not to be copied.
 P = Copy abstract only.
 Q = Copy heading only.