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Local & Munl. (189⁸) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1617 P. m.

DATED ²⁰ 28. 12. 98.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of Plague operations.

Recording Copy of the — in the
Bombay Presidency upto the week ending 25th Novr. 1898.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

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" President, M. C. Madras

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SUBJECT.

For forwarding copy of the Summary
of Plague operations in the Bom-
bay Presy up to the week end-
ing 25th Nov 198

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1898.

No. 6688—6765-r.—The following summary of Plague operations during the week ending the 25th November 1898 is published for information:—

The following Districts and Native States continued free from plague during the week:

Districts.	Native States.
Ahmedabad. Khándesh.	Pálanjur. Mahi Kántha. Sachin. Dharampor. Sávantvadi. Janjira.

Kaira District.

Thirty indigenous cases and 24 deaths were reported during the week ending the 25th November 1898 against 10 and 5 respectively in the previous week. Of these 7 cases and 7 deaths occurred in Umreth. Ode and Sureli reported 8 cases and 5 deaths and 12 cases and 12 deaths respectively. Sili recorded three plague cases. All these villages have been visited by the District Deputy Collector and evacuation was in progress.

Panch Mahals District.

Plague, which had been threatening the town of Godhra by the occurrence of a few imported cases from Kálol, at last broke out and during the week ending the 25th November 1898, 9 indigenous cases and 6 deaths were reported. The Civil Surgeon of Godhra while in the hospital saw two Hindu dead bodies being carried together to the cremation ground and suspected something wrong. On inquiring of one of the funeral party he found out that the deceased were husband and wife who had died within about half an hour of each other after some three or four days' illness, and that two other persons were laid up with fever in the same house. On repairing thither the son of the deceased about 10 years of age and a daughter of about two years were found lying in a lethargic condition. On further inspection of the adjoining quarters an old man and a woman were found with fever in two different houses about 15 yards apart, the former with a swelling in the right groin. The patients were removed and the infected locality was evacuated and houses doted and disinfected. Suspicious cases were reported from Hálol also. Kálol reported 4 indigenous cases and 4 deaths against 6 cases and 7 deaths in the previous week. Dead rats were found in houses and localities in which local cases occurred.

Broach District.

Cases and deaths remained at 6 and 5 respectively during the week ending the 25th November 1898. Two cases occurred in the town. In one case an old Mahomedan, aged about 80, was found dead in his house from plague. As this was the third plague case in the Ghuswad Street, the houses in it were all evacuated and disinfected. The second case was that of a mill-hand, a Koli by caste, who was living in the camp of the Whittle Mills. This

was the second case after an interval of twenty days in the camp of the Whittle Mills, and the source of infection was not traced, but he formerly lived in the infected quarter of the town. In the district, Nangal reported one case and Chhapra one fatal case in the person of the Pátel, the former Pátel being also ill of plague. Mándwa Buzorg (population 2,005) was reported newly infected. Dead rats were found in a Ghánchi's house, and on the Mámlatdár visiting the village a case was discovered. The whole block of houses was evacuated, doted and disinfected, and all communication with the other parts of the village stopped. The District Deputy Collector attributes the infection to the stealthy visits paid now and then to their own town by some Ghánchis from Anklesvar who had found shelter at Mándvi Buzorg during the outbreak of plague at the former place. Inoculation continues to make slow but steady progress.

Surat District.

Abhva reported one indigenous case and Alipor 3 cases and 2 deaths during the week ending the 25th November 1898. The rest of the district continued free. The mortality from all causes in the town of Surat fell from 63 to 56. The Pátels of each village have been strictly warned to keep all strangers outside the villages at night but to permit entry during the day-time to transact business, and to keep returning residents under surveillance for ten days.

Thána District.

Indigenous cases fell from 29 to 25 and deaths from 34 to 22 during the week ending the 25th November 1898. There were two imported cases also. Chembur was added to the list of infected places during the week. The last local case in this village occurred on the 19th June 1897. Rats were reported to have died about the 15th instant in the shop of a Pardeshi who used frequently to visit Kurla, where plague has been increasing, on business. The case in Chembur occurred in the shop next door to the Pardeshi's, and it is believed that the Pardeshi conveyed the infection of plague from Kurla to Chembur, thus causing the death of rats in his shop, some of which probably carried the infection to the next shop. The house was evacuated. Bassein and Kalyán showed improvement, each reporting 6 cases and 6 deaths and 2 cases and 1 death respectively during the week. Kurla recorded 11 cases and 10 deaths.

Násik District.

Report not received in time for publication of summary.

Ahmednagar District.

During the week ending the 25th November 1898 one fatal case was reported from the town of Ahmednagar after an interval of 12 days. It was that of a woman living in the Mhár hamlet called Latánvadi. On the third day buboes appeared and, on the father of the deceased reporting the matter to the Roll-call Kárkun, the patient was removed to the hospital, where she died an hour after admission. A house-to-house inspection was carried out in the hamlet, but it disclosed nothing further. The only other infected place was

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Varanghisi, which reported 14 cases and 5 deaths during the week. The First Assistant Collector reports that the first certain plague case occurred on October 20th, the second on the 25th, and then a death on the 30th aroused so much suspicion that the Kulkarni, residing 25 miles away, visited the village and reported on November 2nd to the Mamlatdar his belief that there was plague. The villagers of their own accord left the village, and on the 8th November the village was completely evacuated. Entry into the village has been prohibited till plague subsides, when disinfecting operations will be taken in hand. All the houses have been for the present opened up by partial detiling and the removal of thatch. The origin of the outbreak is unknown, but the epidemic was preceded by rats dying in numbers.

Poona District.

Fifty-three indigenous cases and 43 deaths were reported from seven villages, including two newly infected during the week ending the 25th November 1898. Bhongavli, the only infected place in the Purandhar Taluka, was reported free. In A'landi 10 attacks and 11 deaths occurred during the week. The town is completely vacated and all the houses have been disinfected under the supervision of Captain Morgan. The cases occurred among people living in the fields, who were scattered over a wide area without sufficient supervision. They are now being admitted to reoccupation on condition of remaining 10 days under close supervision. Dudalgaon cases and 17 deaths were reported from Khed, and it has been found necessary to evacuate the whole town with the exception of the Mahārva. At Arvi plague was reported to be raging among the cats. Details have been called for.

Sholapur District.

Attacks and deaths reported during the week ending the 25th November 1898 were 13 and 14 against 29 and 18 respectively in the previous week. Medical examination and disinfection of up trains was substituted for the similar measures hitherto applied to down trains.

Satara District.

The number of indigenous attacks and deaths in the district during the week ending the 25th November 1898 fell to 362 and 294 compared with 467 and 340 respectively in the previous week. The number of infected villages was 88. Nine villages were newly infected and three were reinfected. Evacuation of infected places continued. In Karad the situation remained unchanged. In Islampur and Uran there was an increase. In Islampur Mayni, which were evacuated, the number of cases decreased during the week. In Satara town cases decreased from 31 to 23 and deaths increased from 16 to 20. The disease is reported to be spreading, but evacuation is in progress. The total number of inoculations up to date in Satara itself was 363. No cases occurred amongst the inoculated.

Belgaum District.

During the week ending the 25th November 1898 there was a further decrease, the figures reported being 77 indigenous cases and 649 deaths against 1,131 and 897 respectively in the previous

week. Nine new villages were, however, infected during the week, but no definite information could be obtained as to the source of infection. In the Town and Cantonment of Belgaum the disease is gradually subsiding, 65 cases and 52 deaths from the city and only one case from the Cantonment being reported during the week. Houses in the city are being opened up and cleansed. People also are going out in considerable numbers. In the jail there have been in all 7 cases and 2 deaths. Dead or dying rats continued to be found and consequently the whole jail was vacated. In the Belgaum Taluka evacuation is proceeding very slowly in the villages that have not yet turned out as the people believe that the plague is dying out. In the Chikodi Taluka all the villages, with the exception of the newly infected, were evacuated. The same was the case in the Gokak Taluka. The town of Gokak is nearly, but not quite, vacated and return 97 cases and 90 deaths. In North Sampgaon there has been a great improvement under Lieutenant Kild's supervision, and South Sampgaon, which is under Lieutenant Randall, shows considerable improvement.

Dhárwar District.

During the week ending the 25th November 1898 the reported number of indigenous attacks and deaths in the district was 2,243 and 1,761 against 2,267 and 1,920 respectively in the previous week.

Dhárwar town reported 18 cases and 9 deaths, and the protection afforded by inoculation at Dhárwar is shown in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from unvaccinated.	Total Deaths from unvaccinated.
Once inoculated...	2,729	115	42
Twice inoculated...	5,864	29	7
Uninoculated...	* 2,015	1,169	913

(* Of these 731 persons were exempted, either because they had plague or owing to ill-health or old age.)

The total number of persons inoculated to date in Dhárwar is 13,861, of whom 8,017 have undergone double inoculation. The excess over the present population of 10,605 is due to people from camps outside the town coming in for inoculation.

The inoculations of the week at Hubli were 419, bringing up the total to 40,772 persons of whom 35,558 have been twice inoculated. The uninoculated are reckoned to be 1,434. There was no plague during the week except for eight imported uninoculated cases.

At Gadag 770 inoculations were performed, including 268 second inoculations. In all 4,962 persons have been inoculated. There were 10 cases and 9 deaths among the uninoculated. No cases among the inoculated.

The fee of 2 annas for each first inoculation is taken throughout the district.

Progress in the evacuation of infected villages was made, nearly two-thirds of the infected villages being completely evacuated. In the Navalgun

Taluka, where plague is worst at present, evacuation is making slow progress, but in the Dhárwar Taluka, where it was delayed by the recent heavy rain, it is being pushed on now by Mr. Westropp and Dr. Hill. During the week orders were issued for the introduction of the surveillance system into the southern part of the district lying between the Railway stations of Yalvigi and Chalgeri, which was still free from infection. The system was also introduced into the towns of Dhárwar, Hubli and Gadag. Arrangements are also being made to watch the mortality in places as yet uninfected.

The following table of the work done up to date in Dr. Hornbrook's Plague Hospital in Dhárwar may be interesting:—

1. Total admissions ...	725
2. Total deaths ...	420
3. Total recoveries ...	283
4. Remaining under treatment ...	22
5. Cases dying within 24 hours of admission, that is, admitted too late for medical aid to be of benefit ...	123
6. Cases dying within 48 hours of admission, probably also admitted too late for treatment ...	234
7. Percentage (2) on (1) ...	57.93
8. Percentage (3) on (1) ...	39.03
9. Percentage mortality, omitting 98 inoculation cases admitted into hospital ...	63.47
10. Percentage recoveries, omitting 98 inoculation cases admitted into hospital ...	34.92
11. Percentage deaths, deducting those under 24 hours ...	49.33
12. Percentage deaths, deducting those under 48 hours ...	37.88
13. Percentage recoveries, deducting deaths under 24 hours ...	47.01
14. Percentage recoveries, deducting deaths under 48 hours ...	57.64
15. Deaths not due to Plague (One senile decay, 13 days in hospital; one cholera, 21 hours in hospital.) ...	2
16. Cases discharged as not Plague from observation ward ...	10
17. Persons refusing medical treatment ...	15
18. Result of (17) ...	14
19. Once inoculated cases admitted ...	1
20. Twice inoculated cases admitted ...	82
21. Once inoculated cases recovered ...	16
22. Twice inoculated cases recovered ...	55
23. Once inoculated cases died ...	9
24. Twice inoculated cases died ...	19
25. Once inoculated cases remain ...	3
26. Twice inoculated cases remain ...	8
27. Percentage of recoveries among 82 once inoculated cases admitted ...	4
28. Percentage of deaths among 82 once inoculated cases admitted ...	67.07
29. Percentage remaining under treatment among 82 once inoculated cases admitted ...	23.17
30. Percentage of recoveries among 16 twice inoculated cases admitted ...	9.75
31. Percentage of deaths among 16 twice inoculated cases admitted ...	56.25
32. Percentage remaining under treatment among 16 twice inoculated cases admitted ...	18.75
33. Cases among hospital contacts ...	25.00
34. (Of these 5 occurred after ten days in hospital, and may be held to have been infected in hospital, though not certainly.) ...	32
35. Result of 25 ...	16
36. Recovered ...	16
37. Cases admitted within 24 hours of attack ...	77
38. Result—Recovered 40, or a percentage ...	51.94
39. Died 37, or a percentage ...	48.06
40. Cases among hospital servants ...	6
41. Result—Recovered ...	2 (bubonic)
42. Died ...	4 (pneumonic)
43. Out of 725 admissions—	228
44. Voluntary ...	31.44
45. Or a percentage ...	47.37
46. Of 228 voluntary admissions—	45.17
47. Died 108, or a percentage ...	7.46
48. Recovered 103, or a percentage ...	17
49. Remain 17, or a percentage ...	17

Bijapur District.

In the Bijapur district, cases rose from 50 to 99 and deaths from 45 to 60 during the week ending the 25th November 1898. No case or death occurred in Ilkal, where 3,228 persons have been inoculated up to date and then are permitted reoccupation. Two new villages near Ilkal were infected during the week and both were evacuated. At evacuated village of Hirekodgali people returned to their houses without permission during the recent heavy rain, with the result that a large number of fresh cases occurred. The village has been again vacated. Amingad, from which most of the cases were reported, has been completely evacuated.

Ratnagiri District.

A Maratha, by name Narayan Hari Gawda, of Dhakmoli in the Chiplun Taluka, came to Jaigad on the 16th November from Bombay. He was examined by the Hospital Assistant on plague duty, found to be with a temperature of 104 degrees, and detained in the Observation Camp. On the 20th a bubo appeared in the left armpit, and the patient succumbed on the 21st. The deceased was reported to be a sepoy in the 3rd Bombay Regiment, Company No. 5, stationed at Malakand. There was no other case in the district during the week ending the 25th November 1898.

Kulaba District.

Plague was confined to Panvel and Thal in the Alibag Taluka, which reported 2 cases and 3 deaths and 5 cases and 4 deaths, respectively, during the week ending the 25th November 1898. The Collector visited Thal and has caused the infected part of the village to be evacuated.

Ka'nara District.

Only one indigenous case occurred at Hungund during the week ending the 25th November 1898, in a hut outside the vacated village site, after an interval of a fortnight. The rest of the district continued free.

Sind.

Only 2 cases were reported from Karachi City during the week ending the 25th November 1898, both from the source of infection in the Garden Quarter reported in the previous week. In one case, which proved fatal, the patient was found in his shop, to which he was allowed to go daily from the Nasarpuri Camp. He and his family segregated themselves in the Trans-Lyari plain. The other case occurred in the Nasarpuri Camp, and was taken to the Memon Hospital. The rest of Sind continued free.

Cutch.

Report not received in time for publication of summary.

Ka'thia'wa'r.

The number of attacks fell from 13 to 7 and of deaths from 7 to 4 during the week ending the 25th November 1898. Khambhalia, Khakharda and Vadatra were the only places infected.

Rewa Ka'ntha.

During the week ending the 25th November 1898 6 cases and 4 deaths were reported from Chandor against 3 and 3 respectively in the previous week. At Chhota Udepur the number of attacks rose from 3 to 19 and of deaths from 0 to 12 during the week.

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Bhor.

The only place infected in the Bhor State during the week ending the 25th November 1898 was Ambde, which reported 3 indigenous cases and 4 deaths.

Akalkot.

Gowdgaon continued as the only infected place in the Akalkot State during the week ending the 25th November 1898.

Aundh.

Six villages reported 64 attacks and 47 deaths during the week ending the 25th November 1898, compared with 39 attacks and 25 deaths reported in the previous week. Kinhal, the head-quarter town of the Chief of Aundh, was reinfected during the week and reported 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

Kolha'pur and Southern Mara'tha Country States.

Attacks increased from 554 to 679 and deaths from 476 to 508 during the week ending the 25th November 1898; while 7 villages showed a clean bill of health, 9 villages were newly infected and 2 reinfected, thus increasing the area of infection by 4 villages. Evacuation and segregation are reported to be in progress as far as possible.

By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,
A. WINGATE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

CR 2711 P



No. 870 OF 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

Bombay Castle, 12th 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 25th November 1898.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. A. K.

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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