

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 116 P_{Mis.}

DATED 21.1.99.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of Plague operations.

Recording letter from the Govt. of Bombay forwarding copy of the — in the Bombay Presidency up to the week ending 23rd December 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. (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 89P

From The Govt of Bombay
 Order No. 116 Pms 2141-99
 (To be filled with PC's narrative just sent into Circⁿ)
 Recorded. 19127.
 No. 141P

Copy to the Plague Commissioners
 " " Sanitary Commissioners.
 " " Surgeon General
 " " President M.C., Madras.

Dated 10-
 Received 12- } Jan 9/98
 Registered 12-
 Enclosures 2
 Spare copies. 14 of each Encl.

Despd M. S. 23.1.98

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copies of the summary of plague operations in the Bombay Presy up to the week ending 16th & 23rd Decr 198-

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1899.

No. 27-p.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 23rd December 1898 is published for information:—

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

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

Kaira District.

During the week ending the 23rd December 1898, the number of indigenous cases and deaths decreased to 74 and 65 from 118 and 72 respectively in the previous week. All the infected villages were evacuated. Two new villages were infected during the week and the work of evacuation was under progress in these. The work of disinfection was also being carried on in the infected villages where necessary. Eight infected villages were inspected during the week by the Collector, who, among other measures taken by him, has issued a new set of rules for the guidance of subordinates on plague duty. The subordinate staff was also strengthened. The disease was on the decrease in some villages, though the number of infected villages increased during the week.

Panch Maháls.

During the week ending the 23rd December 1898, 32 cases and 22 deaths were reported against 48 cases and 37 deaths in the previous week. Godhra Town, nearly half of which was vacated, shewed decrease during the week: 18 cases and 10 deaths being reported from it against 27 and 22 respectively in the previous week. Hálol recorded 3 cases and 1 death. In the Kálol Táluka there were two infected villages, both of which were vacated. The Collector is personally supervising the plague operations at Godhra.

Broach District.

Of the 6 cases reported from the town of Broach (population 40,168) during the week ending the 23rd December 1898, 2 occurred among the Mahomedans and 4 among the low-caste Hindus. The infection appears so far to be chiefly confined to Ward D only. The total mortality from all causes during the week was higher than that of the previous week. Of the 82 deaths recorded during the week, the infected ward alone returned 53. A census of the town was being taken. Seventy-five persons were infected in the city during the week. In the Ankleshvá Táluka there was only one case at Mándva Buzor, which proved fatal. It is believed that the man caught infection while digging the ground-floor of a house where dead rats were found.

Surat District.

During the week ending the 23rd December 1898, there were no plague cases or deaths in the whole of the district. The mortality from all causes in Surat City rose from 69 to 93 during the week and the Collector states that it was due to the trying cold weather accompanied by east wind.

Thána District.

During the week ending the 23rd December 1898, the number of indigenous cases and deaths rose to 44 and 39, compared with 27 and 27 respectively in the previous week. The increase occurred in Kurla, Kalyán and Satpati. At the last mentioned place steps were taken to evacuate the infected parts.

Khándesh District.

There were no fresh cases or deaths during the week ending the 23rd December 1898.

Násik District.

During the week ending the 23rd December 1898, the number of indigenous cases fell from 50 to 45, while that of deaths remained almost the same, viz. 41. Three new villages were infected during the week and were ordered to be entirely evacuated. The Collector visited the infected town of Nandgaon, which was completely vacated, and the people seemed to understand the necessity of the measure. Shopkeepers use their shops by day but do not sleep in the town, which is guarded by night patrols and selected car-takers.

Ahmednagar District.

Two cases and two deaths were reported from Varanghúsi during the week ending the 23rd December 1898, and six cases and six deaths from Chichondi, where an effort was also being made to introduce inoculation.

Poona District.

The disease showed increase during the week ending the 23rd December 1898. 34 indigenous cases and 27 deaths were reported. At Chinchwad there were 6 cases and 4 deaths during the week. Most of the people left the village to live in the open. The disinfection of houses was proceeding at Khed, which reported 6 cases and 5 deaths during the week. There were two doubtful cases reported from Chakan. The victims were young children and the deaths were sudden. The outbreak of plague at Kharadi, which reported 15 cases and 7 deaths from 25th November, is difficult to be traced, and is probably due to infection carried by the people attending the weekly bazárs at Khed and Chakan. An abnormal number of deaths were reported during the course of the month, which led to an inspection of the village, resulting ultimately in the discovery of plague. The whole village was evacuated and the houses disinfected. Disinfection of houses was also proceeding at the village of Arvi, which recorded 3 cases and 3 deaths during the week. At Alandi, which may be said to be free from plague, the system of surveillance is working

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Kolaba District.

Report not received in time for publication of summary.

Kánara District.

Out of 8 indigenous cases and 6 deaths reported during the week ending the 23rd December 1898, the village of Indur reported 7 cases and 4 deaths. Four of these seven cases occurred among the residents of the house in which the first case had occurred and one case among the residents of a house near which the first case had taken place. There was one case and one death at Hungund, namely, of a boy aged about 3 years at the breast of his mother who has for some weeks been a plague patient under treatment in the plague hospital. There was one imported case besides at Haliyal. A person from Haliyal went to Uppinbetti on the 12th December, getting into the town without medical examination. He got fever on the 13th and died on the 14th in the segregation camp, where he had been removed by the municipal servants.

Sind.

Two cases were reported from Karachi City during the week ending the 23rd December 1898. They were of Memon children who appear to have been infected by the last batch of Memons who were removed to the Nasarpuri Camp on November 17th last. The locality is a compound on the opposite side of a road from the compound last infected, and there is said to have been constant communication between the two. The circumstances attending this fresh outbreak seem very similar to those reported in the summary for the week ending the 11th November 1898. On the 12th December a Memon woman died after giving birth to a child on the 11th, which also died in two hours. On the 17th a Memon 50 years old also died. He lived in the house next to that in which the Memon woman and her child had died. All these deaths were after examination certified to be not due to plague. The two cases reported during the week are the son, aged 12, and grandson, aged 2½, of the man who died on the 17th. The former had been removed to the jungle and the latter was in the Nasarpuri Camp, to which the inmates of that and the surrounding compounds were removed on the 21st. Since the week ending October 7th, 35 cases in all have occurred among the Rambagh Memons, of which 18 were of children under thirteen: the proportion of children attacked being much larger than usual. The rest of the district continued free.

Cutch.

During the week ending the 23rd December 1898, there were 5 cases and 2 deaths against 2

cases and 4 deaths in the previous week. Mandvi had one case after an interval of seventeen days. Bada had three cases. It was reported that a new village, Undot, became infected during the week from Bada. The usual measures were being taken at the village.

Káthiáwar.

During the week ending the 23rd December 1898 no fresh case was reported and only one death was reported from Salaya.

Rewa Kántha.

Chhota Udepur continued the only infected place in the Agency during the week ending the 23rd December 1898, and reported nine cases and five deaths against seven and seven respectively in the previous week. Six cases occurred in the town and the remaining in the sheds outside, where also all the five deaths reported during the week took place.

Bhor.

Two cases and two deaths were reported from Ambade during the week ending the 23rd December 1898. One new village, Nere, became infected during the week and reported 4 cases and 2 deaths.

Akalkot.

Akalkot State continued free from plague during the week ending the 23rd December 1898.

Aundh.

During the week ending the 23rd December 1898, the number of attacks decreased from 181 to 51 and of deaths from 129 to 50. The number of infected villages was five. Kundal and Kinhal each reported 21 cases and 23 deaths and 19 cases and 15 deaths respectively during the week.

Kolhapur and Southern Marátha Country States.

During the week ending the 23rd December 1898, there was a considerable decrease in the number of attacks and deaths: 384 attacks and 280 deaths being reported against 439 and 346 respectively in the previous week. The area of infection in the northern districts was steadily decreasing. Seven villages showed a clean bill of health, while four villages south of Dhárwár were newly infected. The total number of infected villages was 40 against 38 in the previous week.

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

A. WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 27th December 1898.

No. 7099-7202-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 16th December 1898 is published for information:—

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

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

Kaira District.

The number of indigenous attacks during the week ending the 16th December 1898 rose from 57 to 118, and of deaths from 38 to 72. Five new villages were infected during the week in the Anand Taluka, of which one was completely evacuated and the rest were being evacuated. Two new villages were also infected in the Thásra Taluka. They were evacuated and the houses in them disinfected. A Staff Corps Officer is under orders to proceed to the district.

Panch Maháls District.

Forty-eight attacks and 37 deaths were reported during the week ending the 16th December 1898, of which 27 cases and 22 deaths occurred in Godhra. A new village in the Kálol Taluka was infected during the week. The Civil Surgeon visited Hálol in the preceding week and discovered 4 persons, 3 with marked symptoms of plague (2 of whom were since reported to have died), and 1 suspicious, in different houses in two streets adjoining each other in the same quarter of the town where dead rats had been found previously. In this quarter an unusually high death-rate was also noticeable some little time ago. Nearly three-fourths of the people in the town had gone to adjoining villages. The infected houses and localities were being disinfected. At Godhra, where plague is spreading in different localities, the District Deputy Collector is personally supervising the plague operations. About 2,000 people are reported to have left the town for adjoining villages or temporary huts outside the town.

Broach District.

Of the 8 cases reported from the Broach City during the week ending the 16th December 1898, 4 occurred among the Mahomedans, 2 among the Pársis, and 2 among the low caste Hindus. One of the 2 Pársis attacked was a priest who had an attack of plague in Bombay last year. Hitherto only one ward was infected, but during the week infection spread to two other wards, close to the first infected ward. A few houses in close proximity to the locality where cases had occurred were evacuated and disinfected. It was also

reported that dead rats were found in several warehouses near the Customs House, one of which was already evacuated and disinfected and the others were ordered to be similarly dealt with. The evacuation of all insanitary and ill-ventilated mud huts in the city was ordered, the inmates being accommodated in camps or open fields. The mortality of the week also reached the highest point yet attained. The Sanitary Commissioner was requested to proceed to Broach and satisfy himself as to the cause of the abnormal mortality. There have been 599 inoculations in the city up to date.

In the district no fresh case was reported from the whole of the Anklesvar Taluka. Only 3 deaths were recorded, 2 at Diva and 1 at Boidra. 1,018 persons have been inoculated up to date in the district. At Kantiajal, out of the 619 persons inoculated in a population of 664, 4 developed plague symptoms subsequently and died.

Surat District.

During the week ending the 16th December 1898, one suspicious plague case was reported from Abhwa, that of a Musalmán woman, aged 75. There was no plague in this village for some time and none at all among the Musalmáns. The mortality from all causes in the Surat City fell to 69 during the week from 74 in the previous week. Ten Vigilance Committees, containing altogether 116 volunteers, were appointed during the week for the Surat City to carry out the duties hitherto performed by Ward Superintendents.

Thána District.

During the week ending the 16th December 1898, the number of indigenous attacks decreased to 27 from 47 in the previous week; while that of deaths remained almost the same, 27. Bándra, Kurla and Trombay, in the Sálsette Taluka, showed improvement, which was less marked in Kalyán and Bassein: in the former of which the disease was seen mostly among the Musalmáns. In the Sháhápur Taluka, Wásind again appeared during the week with 1 case and 1 death after a lapse of about a month and a half. The house in which the case occurred was evacuated. No dead rats were found in the locality. There were 5 imported cases and 4 deaths in the village of Nanale in the Sálsette Taluka, the cases being imported from Trombay. A case was also imported into Bassein from Bombay.

Khándesh District.

There was only 1 case and 1 death during the week ending the 16th December 1898 in Kanawádi, compared with 24 cases and 20 deaths reported in the previous week. The source of infection continues to be a mystery. Mr. Hatch carefully examined Bholana village, where there was plague last year, by the aid of the census then made, and found all the inhabitants healthy and absentees duly accounted for. Kanawádi is vacated and the population are under close supervision. General disinfection of the village was being commenced.

Násik District.

During the week ending the 16th December 1898, the number of indigenous attacks and deaths in the Násik District rose to 50 and 40 from 45 and 34, respectively, in the previous week. This is the

in the previous week, 21 and 20. Panvel showed an increase during the week from 12 to 14 cases. The most infected parts are being evacuated. There was 1 case at Thal and 6 cases at Navgaon. The cases occurred among persons who presumably caught infection in the village and developed plague in their huts in the fields. There were 3 imported cases besides during the week, one of which at Alibag was that of a policeman who caught plague at Thal and developed it after his return. Another imported case at Karanjade was of a person segregated in the fields from Panvel.

Kánara District.

In the Mundgod Petha, Bachanki and Indur reported 2 cases and 2 deaths and 1 case and 1 death, respectively, during the week ending the 16th December 1898. The cases occurred in huts outside the village sites. In the Haliyal Taluka, Khamdalli, which is about 3 miles from Haliyal, was newly infected during the week. The village was evacuated. The origin of the outbreak is unknown, but it was reported that, owing to a rumour that several persons were suffering from fever, the Hospital Assistant with the Mamlatdar visited the village and discovered on the 10th December 13 cases, of which 4 proved fatal. Dead rats were also reported to have been found in some houses at Belvatgi, 9 miles from Haliyal. The village was evacuated.

Sind.

During the week ending the 16th December 1898, there was 1 indigenous case and death, besides 2 imported cases and 1 death, in Karachi City. The imported cases were of Sadus who had come with others from Seringapatam via Bombay. They were on the point of being released from the Keamari Camp, as they had arranged about their residence with one of the Plague Superintendents when the temperature of one of the party was found to be rising. Two developed plague after detention. The indigenous case occurred in the Nasarpuri Camp to which the patient, a boy, had been removed on the 17th November. He seems to have caught the infection in the infected compound or from some one visiting it daily. The rest of Sind continued free.

On the 10th December the Plague Committee decided to abolish the pass system with regard to Karachi residents: the only persons now required to obtain passes being those who come by sea and wish to leave Karachi within ten days.

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

A WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Cutch.

During the week ending the 16th December 1898, there was a further fall in the number of attacks and deaths: 2 attacks and 4 deaths being reported against 4 attacks and 5 deaths of the previous week. There were no cases in Mandvi and Salaya during the week. Bada reported 1 case after an interval of 17 days, Prajan also reporting 1 during the week.

Káthiáwar.

Khakharda was the only infected place in the Agency and reported only 1 case and 1 death during the week ending the 16th December 1898.

Rewa Kánha.

Seven cases and 7 deaths were reported from Chhota Udepur, which continued the only infected, place in the Agency during the week ending the 16th December 1898. Disinfection of the infected houses was progressing, the affected localities being almost wholly evacuated.

Bhor.

Ambade continued to be the only place infected, and reported 1 case and 1 death during the week ending the 16th December 1898, against 6 cases and 6 deaths in the previous week.

Aundh.

During the week ending the 16th December 1898, 181 attacks and 129 deaths were reported from 6 villages, against 42 and 21, respectively, in the previous week. The large increase was due to the fact that cases were not reported by the State authorities punctually during the week in which they occurred. Kundal and Kinhal each reported 91 cases and 66 deaths and 59 cases and 40 deaths, respectively, during the week. 24 cases and 17 deaths were also reported from Kodoli. The Political Agent is giving his attention to this State.

Kolhapur and Southern Marátha Country States.

During the week ending the 16th December 1898, 439 cases and 346 deaths were reported against 458 and 327, respectively, in the previous week; while 6 villages showed a clean bill of health, 2 villages were newly infected and 2 re-infected, thus leaving 38 villages infected against 40 in the last week and 44 in the week before. There was rain during the week.

No. $\frac{141}{L}$ of 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1899.

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 23rd December 1898.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. B. N. A.

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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