

[L. & M.]
[1,000-12-8-08.]

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 169 Pmis ✓

DATED 2-2-99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of plague operations.

Recording letter from the ^{Govt. of} Bombay
forwarding copy of — in the Bombay Presidency up to
the week ending 6th Jan'y. 99.

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. 1937

From The Govt of Bombay

Order No. 1697 mis. 2-2-99
Recorded. 1.2.99

No. 5437

1/2 31/1/99

Dated 24- } Jan 4 199
Received 30- }
Registered 30- }
Enclosures 1
Spare copies. 14 of encl.

Copy to the Plague Com. Mr. ✓
" " Sanitary Com. Mr. ✓
" " Surgeon General. ✓
" " President, M.C., Madras. ✓

Despd
M. J. 4/2

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the summary
of plague operations in the Bombay
Presy up to the week ending the
6th Jan 199.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1899.

No. 334-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 6th January 1899 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. Janjira. Sávantvádi.

Kaira District.

Plague increased during the week ending the 6th January 1899 in the Kaira District, 73 indigenous cases and 52 deaths being reported against 59 and 41, respectively, in the previous week. Three new villages were infected. All the infected villages were evacuated. Captain Somerset arrived during the week and was stationed at Dákor, and is presumably in charge of all the infected villages of the Thásra Táluka. The number of inoculations during the week was 305, chiefly among the Native Christians of the infected places, the total up to date being 707.

Panch Maháls.

During the week ending the 6th January 1899, 50 indigenous cases and 32 deaths were reported against 43 and 27, respectively, in the previous week. Plague was on the increase in the town of Godhra, where it is chiefly confined to Ghanchi quarters.

Broach District.

In Broach City there were 25 attacks and 22 deaths during the week ending the 6th January 1898. Of the 25 attacks, 14 were among the Hindus, 10 among the Mahomedans and 1 among the Pársis. Ward D alone contributed 20, Wards A, B and C contributing 1, 3 and 1, respectively. There were 90 deaths from all causes during the week. The cause of death was being more carefully inquired into. Arrangements were made for preventing infected persons from crossing the Narbada River into the Ankleshvar Táluka, where no fresh cases occurred during the week, excepting 2 imported cases from Broach, which were detected before they could succeed in entering the town of Ankleshvar and the village of Diwa.

Eighty persons were inoculated during the week—20 in Ankleshvar and 60 in Broach.

Surat District.

During the week ending the 6th January 1899 1 indigenous case and 1 death was reported. The case occurred at Tithal in the Bulsár Táluka, and the death at Abhvain in the Chorási Táluka. In the former village dead rats were found 15 days prior to the occurrence of the case. There was 1 imported case at Halár, that of a Dhéd who had come from Bombay and was kept outside the village. Both the villages were evacuated.

The mortality from all causes in the Surat City during the week was 107 against 96 in the previous week. Of these, 51 were of children under 10 years of age and 28 of persons over 60 years of age. The Collector reports that the quarters where the mortality was specially high are being specially watched and particularly to ascertain whether a death has any connection with a previous death.

Thána District.

During the week ending the 6th January 1899 the number of indigenous attacks and deaths rose to 101 and 88 compared with 82 and 51, respectively, in the previous week. There were 4 imported cases besides, of which one at Thána and the other at Chinchni were from Bombay.

In the Sálsette Táluka, Bándra, Kurla and Kalwa showed a slight increase. Kolhe-Kalyán appeared again during the week.

In the Bassein Táluka, Bassein showed a serious increase, 23 cases and 18 deaths being reported. Agashi was reinfected. A Márwádi grocer, who used to visit Bombay on business, was attacked at his own house in the village. Dead rats were found in his house and also in the neighbouring houses which were vacated.

In the Kalyán Táluka, 39 cases and 30 deaths were reported from Kalyán. The Segregation Camp here was closed and immediate evacuation and disinfection of the infected houses insisted upon.

Násik District.

The disease was on the decrease in the Násik District during the week ending the 6th January 1899, 14 indigenous cases and 18 deaths being reported against 39 and 34, respectively, in the previous week. No new village was infected. There was no fresh case in Násik City since the death of the Police Constable whose case was reported in the last week, and who seems to have contracted the disease while on duty at the Plague Hospital.

Khándesh District.

During the week ending the 6th January 1899, 23 cases and 15 deaths were reported against 35 and 27, respectively, in the previous week. Two new villages—Sheri and Gozara—were infected from Vakad and Kanaswádi. The origin of the outbreak in the latter two villages is yet unknown. The infected villages were vacated.

Ahmednagar District.

During the week ending the 6th January 1899, 3 cases and 2 deaths were reported from Chichondi. The Collector is personally supervising the plague operations here.

Poona District.

Sixteen indigenous cases and 16 deaths were reported from the Poona District during the week ending the 6th January 1899. Of these, 8 cases and 6 deaths were reported from the village of Aundh, where the origin of the outbreak is obscure. In the early part of December 1898, several cases of pneumonia occurred, which the chief Plague Authority believes to have been cases of plague. The disease has become of a malignant type, but with no pronounced bubonic or lung symptoms. The village has been

ple were allowed to re-occupy their houses for 4 days and within a few days after they were turned out again, the 4 cases occurred. All the infected houses had been properly dealt with, but now the entire village will be cleaned and untiled. It was also stated in the last week's report that the cases at Undote, which is fifteen miles distant from Mándvi, occurred amongst the Banniahs, but the Political Agent found these to be Oswal Banniahs, a cultivating class and having relations at Undote. The latter village was, however, not infected in 1897, when Bada had 49 cases against only 12 in 1898. After the villagers were turned out there were 3 cases here, all in the same enclosure of huts. Considerable permanent improvement is being effected in the sanitation of Mándvi.

Kálhiáwár.

During the week ending the 6th January 1899, 9 indigenous cases and 8 deaths were reported against 20 and 13, respectively, in the previous week. Out of the 9 cases, Goinj reported 7 and Parodia 2, respectively. There was 1 imported case at Bhávnagar, of which the particulars are not given.

Rewa Kántha.

Two cases and 3 deaths were reported from Chhota Udepur, which continued the only infected place in the Agency during the week ending the 6th January 1899.

Bhor.

Plague was on the decrease in the Bhor State during the week ending the 6th January 1899, Ambde reporting 3 cases and 3 deaths and Nere 1 and 1, respectively.

Akalkot.

Akalkot State continued free during the week ending the 6th January 1899, with the exception of Kurla, which was reinfected during the week, probably from the adjoining villages of the Sátára District and Aundh State. Arrangements were made for its complete evacuation.

Aundh.

Matters seemed to be improving in the Aundh villages, 27 attacks and 26 deaths being reported during the week ending the 6th January 1899 against 45 attacks and 33 deaths in the previous week.

Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country States.

Attacks and deaths further decreased to 301 and 203 during the week ending the 6th January 1899 against 320 and 257, respectively, in the previous week. Seven villages showed a clean bill of health, 6 villages had only 1 attack and 1 death each during the week, while 5 villages were newly infected, the total number of infected villages remaining at 38. The mortality in the Kolhápúr City rose from 21 (average) to 36 during the week and the rise on inquiry was found to be entirely due to measles, the majority of deaths occurring among children under six years of age.

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

A. WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.



No. 543 OF 1899.
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GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

Bombay Castle, 14th 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 6th January 1899.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ernest Sands

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed

189

RE AGAIN G.O., No.
189

, DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

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