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Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 192 P. 2nd

DATED 6-2-99

[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 13th 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. 228P

From The Govt of Bombay

Order No. 192 P mis of 6-2-99
ms.

Recorded.

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4/7/99

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5-2-99

No. 670 P

Dated 30-1-99

Received } 2-2-99

Registered }

Enclosures 1

Spare copies. 14 of incl.

Copy To

The Plague Commissioner,

" " Sanitary Comm'r.

" " Surgeon-General

" " President, M.C., Madras.

[Signature]
8/2

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the summary
of plague operations in the Bombay
Presy up to the week ending the
13th Jan'y, 199.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAUGE).

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1899.

No. 524-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 13th 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. Sávantvádi. Janjira.

Kaira District.

During the week ending the 13th January 1899, 69 indigenous cases and 57 deaths were reported against 73 and 52, respectively, in the previous week. Five new villages were infected: 2 in the Anand Táluka and 3 in the Thásra Táluka. The former were infected from Ode and the latter from Vanoti. The Collector has been taking steps to prevent the spread of the disease. The measures taken to secure prompt evacuation have been satisfactory in checking such outbreaks as have occurred.

Panch Maháls.

During the week ending the 13th January 1899, 51 indigenous cases and 35 deaths were reported, of which 42 cases and 28 deaths were contributed by the town of Godhra. The remaining 9 cases and 7 deaths occurred in Hálol.

Broach District.

In Broach City 36 cases and 31 deaths occurred during the week ending the 13th January 1899. Thirteen cases occurred among the Mahomedans, 22 among the Hindus and 1 among the Pársis. Ward D alone was responsible for 31 cases. A great portion of this ward was vacated.

The town and táluka of Anklesvar continued free from plague as in the previous week.

Twenty-two persons were inoculated at Anklesvar and 108 in Broach during the week.

Surat District.

In the district only 1 indigenous case of plague was reported from Tithal in the Bulsár Táluka during the week ending the 13th January 1899. There was 1 alleged imported case at Surat, but as the case was that of a man who came from an uninfected village, suspicion attaches to Surat itself. The mortality from all causes in Surat during the week was 112 against 107 in the previous week. Thirty-six deaths occurred among persons over 60 years of age and 41 among children under 10 years of age, including 7 newly born infants. This high mortality was being made the subject of special inquiry by the Collector.

Thána District.

During the week ending the 13th January 1899, 107 indigenous cases and 84 deaths were reported

from the Thána District against 101 and 88, respectively, in the previous week. There were 7 imported cases besides, all of which, however, belonged to the district.

In the Sálsette Táluka, Bándra showed no improvement during the week: reporting in all 15 cases and 11 deaths against 14 and 11, respectively, in the previous week. In Kurla the number of cases decreased from 10 to 8 and of deaths from 13 to 9. Shahábaj was newly infected. The cases are reported to have occurred in Divale, a hamlet of Shahábaj, and the infection was probably carried by a Koli boatman. Dead rats were also reported to be dying here and in Belápur, another hamlet of the same village. Measures were taken to evacuate the infected hamlets.

In Bassein the number of cases and deaths increased from 21 and 18 to 23 and 19, respectively.

In Kalyán 47 cases and 39 deaths occurred against 39 and 30, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Máhim Táluka, Shirgaon was newly infected.

Násik District.

There was a steady decrease of plague in the Násik District during the week ending the 13th January 1899: 8 indigenous cases and 9 deaths being reported against 14 and 18, respectively, in the previous week. Korhate in the Dindori Táluka was newly infected, and orders were issued for its complete evacuation. The Mámlatdár traces the infection to the mother of the person who died of plague visiting the infected village of Chándori to see her sick mother there about a fortnight previously.

Khándesh District.

Twelve cases and 12 deaths occurred at Sheri in the Jámner Táluka and 10 cases and 9 deaths at Gozora in the Bhusával Táluka during the week ending the 13th January 1899. Jambhol, only a few miles from Vakad, was reported to have been infected. The village was evacuated.

Ahmednagar District.

Two cases and 1 death occurred at Chichondi during the week ending the 13th January 1899. The Collector visited the village daily for a week. A close watch is being maintained here to prevent surreptitious communications with the village site. At Savedi there was a fresh outbreak during the week. A Gosávi woman of this village took ill on the 24th of December last. Her uncle took her to the neighbouring village of Dehere, where she was refused admission by the people. The village of Savedi was completely evacuated and all communication with other villages was stopped. The Collector visited Savedi on the 14th January with the Civil Surgeon, Major Willis, who, after watching the village carefully since the 25th of December last, discovered 2 cases on 13th January.

Poona District.

Seventeen indigenous cases and 13 deaths were reported during the week ending the 13th January 1899, against 16 and 16, respectively, in the previous week.

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At Aundh there were 12 cases during the week against 8 in the previous week. One of the cases occurred amongst the followers of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and the remainder among people living in huts in the jungle. The village was evacuated. Professor Haffkine visited the village and inoculated 39 people of the Body Guard and followers. At Chinchwad also he inoculated 31 persons. At Chakan a mild case occurred in the fields. During the week no fresh cases were reported from Alanli, Kharpudi and Arvi.

Sholapur District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths decreased during the week ending the 13th January 1899: 21 indigenous cases and 32 deaths being reported against 57 and 36, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 21 cases, 9 occurred in the last week and were reported late. Of the remaining 12, 4 came from Wadala and 6 from Shola in the Sholapur Taluka, and 2 from Ghane-gaon in the Barsi Taluka.

Sátara District.

From Sátara town 3 indigenous cases and 1 death were reported during the week ending the 13th January 1899 against 5 and 5, respectively, in the previous week.

In the district the number of indigenous attacks and deaths showed a decrease, the figures reported being 188 and 144 against 256 and 201, respectively, in the previous week, but the figures now reported are for six days only. The number of infected villages was 72. Seven villages were newly infected and one was reinfected. The number of cases decreased during the week at Karád, Urán, Islámpur, Mayni and Rahimatpur. Válva Taluka was better on the whole, but Khánápur and Kore-gaon talukas did not show any improvement. Two villages were infected in the Wai Taluka.

The total number of inoculations up to date in Sátara town was 1,157 and in the district 190.

Belgaum District.

During the week ending the 13th January 1899, there was a further decrease in the number of indigenous cases and deaths: 180 and 151 being reported against 237 and 181, respectively, in the previous week; but several new villages were added to the list of the infected villages, bringing the total number of the latter to 46.

Belgaum Town reported 4 cases and 3 deaths, while in the Cantonment the figures rose to 8 attacks and 4 deaths. In East Belgaum five villages, including the two reinfected in Mr. Vivian's charge, reported 12 cases and 9 deaths. In West Belgaum three villages reported 8 cases and 7 deaths.

In the Chikodi Taluka five villages reported 16 cases and 17 deaths.

In the Athni Taluka there were two infected villages. Kudchi, which was practically evacuated, showed a marked improvement.

In the Gokák Taluka there were three newly infected villages. Gokák Town showed a substantial improvement.

In the Paragad Taluka there was little change save that Ugargol was free for a week. Lieutenant Peacock arrived during the week and was posted to the charge of this taluka.

In North Sampgaon seven villages reported 12 cases and 6 deaths against 14 and 12, respectively, in the previous week. Mugatkán Hubli was reinfected during the week. It was attacked in February last and became free in July. The village was being vacated.

In South Sampgaon seven villages returned 21 cases and 19 deaths against 41 and 30, respectively, in the preceding week. One village was newly infected. Three cases were reported also from Kittur, which was free for a considerable time. These occurred in a small shop in a hut opposite to a toll-bar near the village of Timápur, in which dead rats were found, but no cases occurred. Timápur was evacuated.

In the Khánápur Taluka eight villages returned 17 cases and 19 deaths. Chapgaon and Khairwád, which had been free for some time, each returned 1 case. Captain A. A. Smith was put in charge of the plague operations in this taluka.

Dhárwár District.

During the week ending the 13th January 1899 the number of indigenous cases rose from 789 to 801, while that of deaths remained at 661. The increase in cases was mainly furnished by a few villages of the Navalgund and Gadag talukas, which showed substantial increase; while in the other talukas the improvement continued steadily. Karajgi appeared among the talukas returning indigenous cases. The village of Kittur is said to have been infected by immigrants from Kundgol. Out of 259 infected villages, 248 were completely evacuated and 7 partially: evacuation being considered unnecessary in the remaining four villages. The people of uninfected villages in the neighbourhood of the infected ones were also being induced to erect huts with a view to secure prompt evacuation when necessary. The Collector reports that the practical benefit of making bamboos readily available can hardly be exaggerated. The Agent, S. M. R. Company, kindly consented to extend the period of cheap rates for bamboos up to 31st March next. The towns of Dhárwár and Hubli reported no fresh cases during the week. There were 42,904 inoculations up to date in Hubli, including 37,361 second inoculations, and the protection afforded by inoculation is exhibited in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks.	Total Deaths.
Once inoculated ...	5,543	170	122
Twice inoculated .	37,361	317	249
Uninoculated ...	1,228	2,994	2,574

Gadag reported 53 cases and 41 deaths during the week. 17,455 inoculations were performed up to date, of which 11,542 were second inoculations. The work done by Dr. Alice Corthorn has been exceedingly rapid. The protection afforded by

Sind.

Six cases and 5 deaths were reported from Karachi City during the week ending the 13th January 1899, against 1 and 1, respectively, in the previous week. Four of the 6 cases occurred among the Memons in the Garden and Jail quarters. The Garden quarter case was that of a girl belonging to Ballstreet Jail quarter, from which the subsequent 3 cases came. She had recently gone to reside in a compound in Garden quarter where there were still a few Memons left. The two streets are separated from each other only by the Lawrence Road and the infection was conveyed across probably by children playing together in the infected localities. The ages of 3 of the 4 persons attacked were 15, 10 and 7. The rest of the district continued free.

Cutch.

Mándvi and Undote each reported 2 cases and 2 deaths and 3 cases and 2 deaths, respectively, during the week ending the 13th January 1899. Bada reported 1 case.

Káthiáwár.

Mota Mandha alone reported 1 indigenous case and 1 death during the week ending the 13th January 1899. There were 3 imported cases and 1 death at Wadhwan Civil Station.

Rewa Kántha.

During the week ending the 13th January 1899, there were no fresh cases or deaths from plague in Chhota Udepur.

Bhor.

Nere alone reported 4 cases and 3 deaths during the week ending the 13th January 1899.

Akalkot.

In the Akalkot State, Kurla, the only infected village in the heart of the Sátara District, reported 17 cases during the week ending the 13th January 1899. The village was vacated.

Aundh.

During the week ending the 13th January 1899, 30 cases and 22 deaths were reported against 27 and 26, respectively, in the previous week. The number of cases at Kundal decreased, but Kinhai required and received the Collector's attention.

Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country States.

During the week ending the 13th January 1899, the number of cases decreased further to 284 from 301 in the previous week, but the number of deaths increased from 203 to 216. Seven villages showed a clean bill of health and 3 were newly infected. Miraj reported 59 attacks and Sängli 51. There were some suspicious cases at Bidri in the Jamkhadi State near Nidowni, an infected village of the Bijápur Taluka.

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

A. WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

inoculation at Gadag is shown in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks.	Total Deaths.
Once inoculated ...	2,360	18	8
Twice inoculated .	8,757	24	11
Uninoculated ...	3,331	193	136

Dr. Hornabrook reports that of 85 once inoculated cases admitted into the Dhárwár Hospital 60 recovered and of 19 twice inoculated cases 14 recovered. In support of the advantages of early admission and of voluntary resort to hospital he furnishes the following figures:—Of 82 cases admitted within 24 hours of attack, 43 or a percentage of 52 recovered; of 259 voluntary admissions, 138 recovered or a percentage of 53.

Bijápur District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths decreased during the week ending the 13th January 1899, 92 cases and 89 deaths being reported against 171 and 133, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Hungund Taluka, though two small villages were newly infected, there was a very satisfactory improvement: the total number of attacks and deaths declining from 125 and 85 in the preceding week to 55 and 61, respectively. There were 6,089 inoculations up to date at Ilkal and 1,082 at Amingad.

In the Bádámi Taluka there was only one infected village and in the Muddebihal Taluka there were two, but plague was on the decrease in both the talukas.

In the Bijápur Taluka the same three villages continued to report cases.

At Bableshtar on account of the approaching confinement of a woman her family had been specially permitted to remain in the village in a locality supposed to be uninfected, and several members of the family thus got plague.

In the Indi Taluka, Umaraj had 3 cases and 2 deaths during the week. Lieutenant Birdwood was put in charge of this and the Bijápur Taluka.

Kolába District.

During the week ending the 13th January 1899, 23 indigenous cases and 24 deaths were reported from the Kolába District against 25 and 25, respectively, in the previous week. Panvel reported 17 cases and 16 deaths against 16 and 18, respectively, in the previous week. Out of the 17 cases 8 occurred in huts erected outside the town in fields. The whole town, excepting Mahár and Chámbháir Wádas on the southern outskirts, was infected. The most insanitary parts of the town were completely evacuated. At Patnola it appears that 5 Kolis returned to the hamlet of Naoghar from Bombay bringing infection with them and 2 of them succumbed on the 12th January. The whole hamlet was evacuated.

Kánara District.

In the Kánara District, Indur in the Mundgod Petha was the only village which reported 5 cases and 1 death during the week ending the 13th January 1899.

Chc 2287

No. $\frac{670}{P}$ OF 1897.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

Bombay Castle, ~~30th~~ *30th* January 1897.

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 *13th January 1897.*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ernest Sands

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

When given for copying 62
 When copied 189
 When examined 189
 When signed 189

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

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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