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Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 249 P.D. 17

DATED 17-2-99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of Hague operations

Recording letter from the Govt. of Bombay
forwarding copy of the ——— in the Bombay Press
up to the week ending 20th 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. 3059

From The Govt of Bombay.

Order no. 249 Pmis 27/17-2-99

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Enclosures 1
Spare copies. 14 of incl

Copy to

The Plague Commissioner
" Sanitary Commissioner
" Surgeon General
" President, M.C., Madras.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the summary of plague operations in the Bombay Presidency up to the week ending the 20th Jan'y 1999.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1899.

No. 716-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 20th 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.

During the week ending the 20th January 1899, 71 indigenous cases and 61 deaths were reported from the Kaira District against 69 and 57, respectively, in the previous week. Four villages were newly infected and 2 were reinfected. All the infected villages were evacuated. The number of inoculations during the week was 277: the total up to date being 1,210.

Panch Maháls.

Fifty-nine cases and 50 deaths were reported from Godhra Town alone during the week ending the 20th January 1899, against 42 and 28, respectively, in the previous week: the only other place in the district which reported plague being Hálol, where 3 cases occurred in sheds outside the town.

Broach District.

The town of Broach reported 45 cases and 35 deaths during the week ending the 20th January 1899. Of the cases, 24 occurred among the Hindus, 20 among the Mahomedans, and 1 among the Pársis. Ward D returned 28 cases. Four cases occurred in Ward A and 4 in Ward B, while Ward C was free. The remaining 9 cases occurred in camps. One large portion of Ward D was completely evacuated. The total mortality from all causes was 94 against 95 in the previous week. Dr. Maynard arrived during the week and was placed in charge of plague operations in the town. 342 persons were inoculated in Broach and 13 in the Hánsot Mahál during the week. The rest of the district continued free.

Surat District.

During the week ending the 20th January 1899, Kachol in the Jalálpor Táluka and Tithal in the Bulsár Táluka each reported 5 indigenous cases, and Bulsár reported 1 case; making in

all 11 cases against only 1 case reported in the previous week. The Collector visited Kacholi and Tithal, and thought that plague had been either concealed or not recognized for some days.

In Surat City 1 case was imported from Broach during the week. The mortality from all causes was 110 against 112 in the previous week. Of the 110 deaths, 32 occurred among persons over sixty years of age and 46 among children under 10 years of age, of which 36 were infants under two years.

Thána District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths increased during the week ending the 20th January 1899 to 130 and 97, compared with 107 and 84, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Salsette Taluka, Bándra showed little change. In Kurla the cases rose to 16. Shahábaj showed a considerable increase, reporting 36 cases and 22 deaths against 5 and 2, respectively, in the previous week. The cases occurred in the huts outside the village, and the Collector was taking steps to separate the infected families from the healthy families.

In the Bassein Taluka, Bassein showed a considerable improvement. Agáshi was reinfected, and Chulne, about 2 miles from Bassein, was newly infected.

In the Kalyán Taluka, Kalyán showed a decided improvement.

In the Máhim Taluka, Shirgaon and its hamlet Satpati showed improvement. Two cases were reported from Tárápur, and Nágol had only 1 case. Two new villages were infected during the week.

Násik District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths during the week ending the 20th January 1899 rose to 36 and 23, compared with 8 and 9, respectively, in the previous week. In the Niphád Taluka, Karanjgaon was newly infected, probably from the neighbouring infected village of Sayakheda, and reported 15 cases and 11 deaths. The total number of infected places in the whole district was 7, including the town of Násik, which reported 4 indigenous cases and 4 deaths during the week. The Collector has not stated how Násik Town became reinfected, and further particulars are awaited. There was also a rise in the death-rate in the town.

Khándesh District.

Sixty-two cases and 44 deaths were reported from the Khándesh District during the week ending the 20th January 1899 against 22 and 21, respectively, in the previous week. Chinchpura in the Páchora Taluka and Jámhol in the Jámner Taluka each reported 28 cases and 15 deaths and 25 cases and 20 deaths, respectively: Gozora and Sheri contributing 6 cases and 3 cases each. Chinchpura was evacuated. Jámhol is situated between the infected villages of Sheri and Vakad, from the latter of which it probably got infected.

Ahmednagar District.

During the week ending the 20th January 1899 2 cases and 2 deaths were reported from Chi-

chondi. One case was that of a Beirági who was attacked on the 12th January and was removed to the segregation camp. The other case occurred in the camp, the victim being a Márwádi who had been in the camp since the 6th idem and had fever for 5 days, but no special plague symptoms. The thorough cleansing and ventilating of the village, including burning of a 6-inch layer of dry grass on the floors of cellars, is in progress. Savedi showed 8 cases and 7 deaths, of which 5 cases and 4 deaths occurred in the previous week. A very thorough disinfection of all clothing has been carried out. Mr. Hudson narrates one curious instance. A moribund woman was left by the Civil Surgeon in her house to die, as apparently she could not live, beyond an hour or two. However, when the village was evacuated, the woman was taken out, and when examined on the 14th she was still alive and by the 18th she was much better and likely to recover. The Collector asks, did the change into the open save her life? With the exception of these two infected villages the rest of the district continued free.

Poona District.

Thirty-seven indigenous cases and 29 deaths were reported during the week ending the 20th January 1899. The village of Aundh contributed 16 cases and 14 deaths. The cases occurred in the fields outside the village. Chinchvád was responsible for 9 cases and 8 deaths. The village was completely evacuated, the cases all occurring in the fields. In the Khed Taluka the village of Rasa was newly infected. The outbreak was probably due to the mixing of Rasa people with those of Chákan for weekly bázárs. The village was evacuated. There were 3 cases in Gunjalvadi under Arvi during the week. Orders were issued for its complete evacuation.

Sholápur District.

Sandane in the Mádhá Taluka was the only infected village, which reported 5 cases during the week ending the 20th January 1899. The rest of the district continued free, but all the recently infected villages are being kept under the closest surveillance.

Sátára District.

From Sátára Town 12 indigenous cases and 13 deaths were reported during the week ending the 20th January 1899, against 3 and 1, respectively, in the previous week. The Collector remarks that though the disease lingers on, it is hoped that matters will not get worse. A plague case having occurred in the jailor's house in the city, the family was removed to the camp. They returned to their house ten days after the occurrence of the case, and within the next two days the jailor and his wife got plague and died on the third day. The house, which was disinfected after the family was first removed, is situated outside the jail walls, and as yet no case has occurred in the jail.

In the district the situation remained almost the same. 265 indigenous attacks and 200 deaths were reported during the week against 188 and 144, respectively, in the previous week. The figures reported, however, include those for one day in the preceding week. The number of infected

villages was 74. Seven villages were newly infected and 3 were reinfected.

One of the Staff Corps Officers records a typical example of how plague is spread. The family of a sávkár, or money-lender, was attacked at the village of Kadegaon, and after losing 6 of their number, including the sávkár himself, the remainder fled to Sadsar village. Fortunately they were denied entry, and detained in the fields, when another case was discovered among them. Another sad case is that of an old Mahomedan left with two little grand-children, one an infant, father and mother having died of plague.

Evacuation of infected villages continued. In Urun, Islámpur, Peth and Karád the number of cases slightly increased, but Máyni and Rahimatpur showed improvement. The total number of inoculations up to date in Sátára Town was 1,157 and in the district 190.

Belgaum District.

During the week ending the 20th January 1899, 193 indigenous cases and 140 deaths were reported against 180 and 151, respectively, in the previous week.

In the town of Belgaum there were 2 cases and 2 deaths and the same number in the Cantonment. In East Belgaum, Mr. Vivian's charge, five villages returned 12 cases and 10 deaths, and in West Belgaum four villages returned 9 cases and 6 deaths. There was no newly infected village in the whole taluka.

In the Chikodi Taluka four villages returned 15 cases and 10 deaths. No village was newly infected during the week.

In the Athni Taluka two villages reported 39 cases and 35 deaths, the greater number of the cases being contributed by Kudchi.

In the Gokák Taluka three villages were newly infected.

In the Parasgad Taluka only two of the infected villages returned cases. One village was reinfected and one was newly infected.

The reinflection was serious and is ascribed to the weavers, who are a large community, being allowed to work in their houses.

The whole of Samppgaon Taluka was placed under Lieutenant Randall. One village was newly infected in this taluka and fourteen villages returned 40 cases and 23 deaths against 33 and 25, respectively, in the previous week.

Captain Smith was placed in charge of the Khándpur Taluka, in which seven villages returned 14 cases and 18 deaths. One village was newly infected and one was reinfected.

Dhárwár District.

During the week ending the 20th January 1899, the number of indigenous cases fell from 801 to 433 and of deaths from 661 to 375. There was thus a substantial decrease throughout the district. Out of 266 infected villages, 253 were completely evacuated and four partially: total evacuation being considered unnecessary in the case of these

four villages. Seven villages were found to be newly infected. The movement of the population during the harvest, the Collector explains, cannot be absolutely stopped; but the people are being taught to minimise the dangers attending it. The danger of sheltering even relatives before they have lived apart for a little is becoming better understood. A further development of evacuation is being practised with excellent results by Major Anderson, I. M. S., and Mr. Lushington. They are dealing with groups of infected huts by exposing the poles to the sun, burning the rest, and moving the occupants to a new site with sufficient aid from the Discretionary Relief Grant to erect fresh huts. The Collector states it as his experience that, if evacuation is not followed by thorough ventilation and cleansing of houses under very careful supervision, there is reason to expect a series of recurrences, as dead rats are discovered on opening houses. The towns of Dhárwár and Hubli reported no indigenous cases during the week. At Dhárwár there were 18,636 inoculations up to date, including 12,359 second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation in Dhárwár is exhibited in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks.	Total Deaths.
Once inoculated...	1,856	143	55
Twice inoculated.	10,901	42	22
Uninoculated ...	853	1,112	931
Specially exempted.	1,507		

At Hubli there were 43,090 inoculations up to date, including 37,500 second inoculations. There was 1 attack among the inoculated. The protection afforded by inoculation in Hubli is shown in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks.	Total Deaths.
Once inoculated...	5,590	170	122
Twice inoculated.	37,500	317	247
Uninoculated ...	1,178	2,994	2,574

Gadag reported 26 cases and 27 deaths against 53 and 41, respectively, in the previous week. 18,276 inoculations were performed up to date, of which 12,798 were second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation at Gadag is shown in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks.	Total Deaths.
Once inoculated ...	1,905	22	10
Twice inoculated.	9,425	34	16
Uninoculated ...	2,635	221	159

Bijapur District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Bijapur District decreased further during the week ending the 20th January 1899: 56 cases and 45 deaths being reported against 92 and 89, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Hungund Taluka there was further improvement. Out of the five villages that reported cases, three returned only 1 case each: the remaining two together contributing 7.

In the Bádami Taluka, Jalihal had 3 attacks and 2 deaths against 4 and 5, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Indi Taluka, Umaraj returned 9 cases and 3 deaths against 3 and 2, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Bijapur Taluka, out of the three villages infected, Kakhandiki showed 2 attacks against 9 in the previous week. Nidoni reported no fresh case, while at Bableshtar the number of cases and deaths increased during the week to 23 and 12 from 10 and 5, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Bagevadi Taluka, Bagevadi was newly infected. The source of infection has not yet been ascertained. Seventeen deaths having occurred in the village (population 5,856) from 6th to 16th January, it was declared infected on the 17th; from which date up to the 20th there occurred 9 cases, of which 7 proved fatal. Lieutenant Birdwood visited the village.

All the infected villages in the district, except Bagevadi, were completely evacuated.

Nearly 1,500 persons were inoculated at Amingan and 4,960 at Ilkal.

Kolaba District.

During the week ending the 20th January 1899, 31 indigenous cases and 28 deaths were returned from the Kolaba District against 23 and 24, respectively, in the previous week. Panvel returned 19 cases and 21 deaths against 17 and 16, respectively, in the last week. The infection spread also to the southern portion of the town comprising the Mahār and Chāmbhār Wādas, which were almost evacuated. All the 7 cases returned from Patnoli occurred in huts. Two cases were reported from Alibāg. In one of these the man developed plague symptoms two days after his return from Bombay. The Collector visited Thal and Naogaon and found the latter completely vacated. At Thal 2 of the 3 cases reported being proved to be due to surreptitious visits to the village, the houses were sealed. Even so, one man managed to sleep in his house at night by making a hole at the back, and died in consequence. Arrangements exist to allow people to visit their houses twice a week under supervision.

Kánara District.

In the Mundgod Petha, Nandikatta and Indur each reported 1 case and 1 death and 2 cases and 2 deaths, respectively, during the week ending the 20th January 1899. In the Haliyal Taluka the village of Belvatgi was declared to have been infected. Rats began to die in December 1898,

and the villagers moved of their own accord outside into huts, where suspicions were first aroused by the prevalence of an abnormally high death-rate, leading ultimately to the discovery of 2 cases on the 14th of January. There were in all 14 cases and 12 deaths from plague in this village since the 11th December 1898, which explains the increase.

Sind.

Four cases and 1 death were reported from Karachi City during the week ending the 20th January 1899, against 6 and 5, respectively, in the previous week. One of the cases was that of a woman who belonged to the evacuated area in the jail quarter and was attending on her son in the Civil Plague Hospital. The remaining 3 cases occurred among the Hindu women of the Thanai section in the Market quarter. The rest of the district continued free.

Cutch.

One case occurred in Mándvi and 2 cases and 2 deaths in Undote during the week ending the 20th January 1899, making in all 3 cases and 2 deaths against 6 and 4, respectively, in the previous week.

Káthiáwar.

One case was reported from Madhanpur, which continued the only infected place in the Agency during the week ending the 20th January 1899.

Rewa Kántha.

Rewa Kántha continued free during the week ending the 20th January 1899.

Bhor.

Two cases and 3 deaths were reported from Nere, which continued the only infected place in the Bhor State during the week ending the 20th January 1899.

Akalkot.

Kurla, the only infected village in the Akalkot State, showed improvement during the week ending the 20th January 1899, the number of cases having fallen to 8 from 17 in the previous week.

Aundh.

Forty cases and 19 deaths were reported during the week ending the 20th January 1899, against 30 and 22, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages was 4. Kundal and Kinhai each reported 22 cases and 12 cases, respectively, during the week.

Kolhápúr and Southern Maráthá Country States.

During the week ending the 20th January 1899, the number of cases and deaths decreased further to 197 and 158 compared with 284 and 216, respectively, in the previous week. Ten villages showed a clean bill of health, 2 being newly infected, and 3 showing some sporadic cases only.

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

A. WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

3057

No. 899 of 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

Bombay Castle, 7th February 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 20th January 1899.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ernest Sander

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

When given for copying 27/2
When copied 28/2
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