

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 273 P. 2nd

DATED 20/2/99

[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
27th Jan 1899.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 3389

From The Govt of Bombay

Order No 273 Pnis of 20.2.99
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Dated 14. }
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Copy to the Plague Commissioner ✓
" " Sanitary Commissioner ✓
" " Surgeon General ✓
" " President, M.C. Madras.

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SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the summary
of plague operations in the Bom-
bay Presidency up to the week
ending 27th Jan 1900.

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 8th February 1899.

No. 968-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 27th January 1899 is published for information:—

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

Districts.	Native States.
Ahmedabad.	Palanpur. Mahi Kántha. Sachin. Dharampur. Sávantvádi. Janjira.

Kaira District.

During the week ending the 27th January 1899 the number of indigenous cases in the district rose to 93 from 71 in the preceding week, while the number of deaths remained at 63. Two villages were newly infected in the Thásra Táluka and one in the Anand Táluka. 353 persons were inoculated during the week, bringing the total up to date to 1,563.

Panch Maháls.

Plague increased considerably during the week ending the 27th January 1899. 128 indigenous cases and 78 deaths were reported against 62 and 52, respectively, in the previous week. Two new villages were infected, one in the Hálol Táluka and another in the Kálol Táluka. Both the villages were evacuated. From Godhra Town 107 cases and 64 deaths were reported against 59 and 50, respectively, in the previous week. The mortality from all causes for the week ending the 23rd January 1899 was 176 against 6 in the corresponding week of the year 1898. In view of these figures, seven health camps were immediately organised by the Collector, Mr. Doderet, at some distance from the town, and the complete evacuation of the place was decided upon. Arrangements were also made for the regular supervision of the health camps.

Broach District.

In the town of Broach 50 cases and 43 deaths occurred during the week ending the 27th January 1899. 27 cases occurred among the Hindus, 20 among the Mahomedans, 2 among the Pársis and 1 among the Native Christians. Ward D was responsible for 23 cases, 10 cases occurred in the other three wards and the remaining 17 occurred outside the town. The population of the town, which numbered 40,168 according to the Census of 1891, was 22,704 on the 26th January 1899, which evidences the number of people living outside. The total mortality from all causes was 99 during the week. Forty-nine deaths occurred in Ward D and 29 in plague camps and hospitals. The work of disinfection is under the superintendence of Dr. Maynard.

The town and táluka of Anklesvar continued free from plague. Three plague cases imported from Broach were prevented entering villages in the neighbourhood. 260 persons were inoculated at Broach and 8 at Ambheta in the Hausot Mahál.

Captain Campbell reported himself for plague duty during the week at Broach.

Surat District.

During the week ending the 27th January 1899 14 indigenous cases and 8 deaths were reported from the Surat District against 11 and 6, respectively, in the previous week. Kosamba in the Bulsár Táluka was reinfected, and reported 5 cases and 2 deaths during the week. The last case here had occurred on the 17th October 1898. The infection is believed to have been introduced from the village of Tithal, which reported 3 cases and 1 death. The village of Kosamba was evacuated, as was also Bhadelí, another village infected during the week. At the latter village dead rats were found in the houses in which the 2 cases reported occurred. The cases were of Márwári Banias who were related to each other. In the Olpád Táluka, Barbodhan, which reported 1 case during the week, was re-occupied only about the beginning of February 1899 after remaining vacant from October 1898.

In Surat City 2 cases were imported from Bombay during the week. The mortality from all causes was 127 against 110 in the previous week. Of the 127 deaths, 31 occurred among persons over sixty years of age and 56 among children under ten years of age, of which 44 were infants under two years. After a very careful inquiry the Civil Surgeon is inclined to believe that the continued abnormal mortality in the city is not due to concealed plague: the increased mortality being confined to the old and young, who easily succumb to climatic influences.

In support of this belief, he states that in the four weeks of December 1897, when plague was raging, the total mortality was 713; of these 376 deaths occurred among persons between ten and fifty years of age, or 52·74 per cent., against 47·26 per cent. among old and young. Whereas during the four weeks of November 1898 the percentage of mortality among persons between ten and fifty was only 27·16, that is, 72·84 per cent. of the total deaths occurred among children and old people. Again, during the first four weeks of December, when the mortality was very high, the deaths among persons between ten and fifty was only 22·09 per cent. against 77·91 among young and old. Thus it will be seen that the increased mortality is confined to old and young, who easily succumb to climatic influences.

Thána District.

134 indigenous cases and 115 deaths were reported during the week ending the 27th January 1899 against 130 and 97, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Sálsette Táluka, an increase was noticeable at Bándra, Kurla and Kalwa, while Shahábáj showed a marked decrease. There was some decrease in Kolhe-Kalyán also, and Trombay was free.

In the Bassein Táluka, Bassein showed 19 cases against 15 and 20 deaths against 13. Chulne, which reported 8 cases and 5 deaths against 2 and 1, respectively, was evacuated. At Agáshi, where 10 cases and 6 deaths occurred, the infection seems to have been brought from Bombay by two Márwáris. Evacuation was being carried on here. Sandor appeared for the first time with one fatal case.

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In the Kalyán Taluka, the town of Kalyán had 23 cases and 21 deaths against 28 and 24, respectively, in the previous week. Demanli was newly infected and reported 3 cases and 2 deaths. The village is being evacuated.

In the Máhim Taluka, there was a general decrease. Shirgaon and Tárápur had each 1 case. At the latter place 332 persons were inoculated.

In the Dáhnú Taluka, Chinchni showed 1 case and Nárgol 2 cases during the week.

Khándesh District.

During the week ending the 27th January 1899, Vakad and Jambhol in the Jámner Taluka each reported 1 case, while Chinchpura in the Pachora Taluka reported 14 cases and 19 deaths. An outbreak at Pahur in the Jámner Taluka was also reported. The village has two sites, called the Kasba and the Peth, separated by about a quarter of a mile, the latter of which only was infected. The site was evacuated. The outbreak seems due to the proximity of Pahur to the infected village of Sheri, which is only about two miles distant. There were in all 33 attacks and 23 deaths from 1st to 28th January 1899.

Násik District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths during the week ending the 27th January 1899 rose to 53 and 41, compared with 36 and 33, respectively, in the previous week. Two new villages in the Igatpuri Taluka were infected, probably from Ghoti. Both were ordered to be vacated. Korhate in the Dindori Taluka was also completely evacuated. The Collector personally inspected the infected village of Dighvad in the Chindor Taluka and found it completely evacuated. The total number of infected places in the whole district was 10, including the town of Násik, which reported 14 indigenous cases and 9 deaths against 4 and 4, respectively, in the previous week. The Collector has not given any particulars regarding the reinfection of Násik Town and his further report is awaited.

Ahmednagar District.

One case and 1 death were reported from Chichondi during the week ending the 27th January 1899. Savedi showed 4 cases and 4 deaths, all of which occurred in the open. The moribund woman reported in the last week is now convalescent. There were 2 fresh outbreaks of plague in the villages of Khedgao and Sonevadi. The former village is four miles west of Nagar and the latter is four miles on from Khedgao. Khedgao was completely and Sonevadi partially evacuated. The origin of the infection in the two villages has not yet been traced, but both victims were males. With the exception of these four infected villages in the Nagar Taluka the rest of the district continued free. The Collector has been taking stringent precautions in Ahmednagar and in all surrounding villages.

Poona District.

Thirty-six indigenous cases and 23 deaths were reported from the Poona District during the week ending the 27th January 1899. The village of Aundh reported 10 cases against 16 in the previous week. The cases occurred among people

living in the fields. 115 people were inoculated here during the week. The inoculated were allowed to reoccupy their houses. At Bhose there were 4 cases, of which 2 were suspicious; Kharpudi-Budruk was reinfected during the week, probably from Kharpudi-Khurd, and reported 10 cases and 5 deaths. Out of the 5 persons that died, it is remarkable that none had glandular swellings and only one had delirium. The village was completely evacuated. Gunjalvadi, under Arvi, was first infected on the 10th December 1898 and cases having continued to occur till the 26th, partial evacuation was resorted to at the special request of the people. For a fortnight no cases occurred and the segregated persons mixed freely with the people in the vadi, with the result that 11 cases and 8 deaths were reported during the week. The vadi was completely evacuated.

Sholápur District.

Of the 12 indigenous cases and 9 deaths reported from the Sholápur District during the week ending the 27th January 1899, 8 cases and 6 deaths occurred in the newly infected village of Hiraj in the Sholápur Taluka, and the remaining at Saundane in the Mádhá Taluka. At Hiraj, which is situated near the railway line, the infection is believed to have been brought from the railway gangmen's huts situated at some distance from the village where a number of rats were reported to have died a few days ago. The village was being evacuated under the supervision of Lieutenant Bruce.

Sátára District.

From Sátára Town 5 indigenous cases and 6 deaths were reported during the week ending the 27th January 1899, against 12 and 13, respectively, in the previous week. A fresh quarter in the town was infected and a further area was evacuated. One case was reported to have occurred within the jail. The man had spent ten days outside the jail walls in the temporary jail before being admitted into the jail proper.

In the district 237 cases and 105 deaths were reported, against 265 and 200, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages was 72. Six villages were newly infected and one was re-infected. Uran, Islámpur, Peth, Máyni, and Rahimatpur showed improvement. In Karád and Tásgaon the number of cases increased. The Válya Taluka was still the worst and Karád was also becoming unsatisfactory. The total number of inoculations up to date was 1,163 and in the district 229.

Belgaum District.

During the week ending the 27th January 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths decreased from 193 and 110 in the previous week to 159 and 131, respectively.

In Belgaum City and Cantonment isolated cases were still occurring. In the district the number of infected villages was 42, including the 5 newly infected villages and the 1 re-infected during the week.

In East Belgaum three villages returned cases, and in West Belgaum four, including the one newly infected.

In the Chikodi Taluka five villages returned cases and one village was reported to be newly infected.

In the Athni Taluka Ugar had one case and Kudshi twenty cases against 34 in the previous week.

In the Gokák Taluka a few cases were still occurring at Gokák. Five other villages reported cases, including the newly infected village of Durdundi.

In the Parasgad Taluka three villages reported cases. Yekundi was reported to be infected probably from the adjoining village of Guri Hosur.

In the Sampgaon Taluka seven villages returned cases, two being newly infected. The largest number of cases was in Mugutkhan Hubli, which was evacuated.

In the Khánápur Taluka eight villages returned cases, including the newly infected village of Hattarvad and the re-infected village of Rumevadi.

Dhárwár District.

During the week ending the 27th January 1899 the figures were practically stationary: 441 indigenous cases and 370 deaths being reported against 433 and 375, respectively, in the previous week; but it is satisfactory that the great improvement observable in the preceding week has not been lost. In the Ron Taluka, the villages of Kavajgeri and Savdi mainly contributed to a substantial increase in the number of cases, while Gadag, Kanaginhal and Mundargi were responsible for the increase in the Gadag Taluka. In the Kalghatgi and Hubli Talukas there was little change and elsewhere the improvement continued steady. The continued improvement in the Bánkápur Taluka and the suppression of the outbreak in the Karajgi Taluka were especially satisfactory as leading to the arrest of the spread of plague in the southern talukas. Out of 275 infected villages 268 were evacuated completely: total evacuation being considered unnecessary in the case of the remaining villages.

No fresh case was reported from Dhárwár Town during the week. There have been 19,149 inoculations up to date, including 12,680 second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation in Dhárwár is exhibited in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated...	1,790	143	55
Twice inoculated	11,312	42	22
Uninoculated ...	702	1,194	932
Specially exempted.	1,721		

Hubli Town reported 2 indigenous cases and 2 deaths. There were 43,302 inoculations up to date, including 37,637 second inoculations. There was one attack among the inoculated. The protection afforded by inoculation in Hubli is shown

in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated...	5,665	170	122
Twice inoculated	37,637	318	250
Uninoculated ...	1,247	2,995	2,575

From Gadag Town 34 cases and 19 deaths were reported during the week against 26 and 27, respectively, in the previous week. 19,069 inoculations were performed up to date, of which 14,399 were second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation at Gadag is shown in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated ...	1,292	25	12
Twice inoculated	10,390	45	21
Uninoculated ...	1,766	230	169

Bijápur District.

The figures show an increase during the week ending the 27th January 1899, 135 indigenous cases and 100 deaths being reported against 59 and 48, respectively, in the previous week. The increase was chiefly due to the discovery of three newly infected villages. The state of things was still unsatisfactory in Bábleshtar, where 18 cases were reported during the week against 23 in the previous week. All the infected villages were evacuated. Inoculation continued in Ilkal and Amingad, the total number inoculated being 5,186 and 1,629, respectively.

Kolába District.

Report not received in time for publication of summary.

Ratnágiri District.

There was one imported case at Jaigad in the Ratnágiri Taluka during the week ending the 27th January 1899. A Gowli from Párg in the Chiplun Taluka came here from Bombay on the 15th January and was detained, his temperature being found to be 99°. He developed plague later on and died on the 21st.

There was another imported case at Shir in the Chiplun Taluka. The man came to Jaigad from Bombay on the 21st January. He put up in an observation shed in his village, where he was attacked on the 23rd January. He had a bubo in his left armpit and is now reported to be progressing favourably.

Kánara District.

In the Mundgod Petha, Hungund reported 1 case and Nesargi 8 cases and 5 deaths; and in the

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Haliyál Táluka, Tegnalli reported 2 cases during the week ending the 27th January 1899. The case at Hungund occurred after an interval of a month and a half in a hut outside the village site and the patient was recovering. The remaining two places were newly infected during the week. On the 17th December 1898 dead rats being found at Tegnalli, the villagers immediately moved out into huts, and on the 24th the Mámátdár found two suspicious cases in the village. Dead rats being also found in two houses at Nesargi, the village was evacuated. The source of infection has not yet been ascertained.

Sind.

During the week ending the 27th January 1899, one case was reported from the Karáchi City. The man, a weaver by trade, was an inhabitant of the Garden Quarter and had been in the Nasarpuri Camp since November 18th, 1898.

Since the end of the week, the Collector reports, several cases have occurred in different parts of the city among persons of different religions, castes and habits, with no apparent common origin or connection with previous infection. The rest of Sind continued free.

Cutch.

During the week ending the 27th January 1899, there were 5 cases and 5 deaths against 3 and 2, respectively, in the previous week. Four cases occurred in Mandvi in one quarter only and one case occurred at Undote among the Oswál Banias.

Káthiáwár.

One case was reported from Mota Mándha, which continued the only infected place in the Agency during the week ending the 27th January 1899.

Rewa Kántha.

Rewa Kántha continued free during the week ending the 27th January 1899.

Bhor.

In the Bhor State Kadi was the only infected village, which reported 3 cases and 2 deaths during the week ending the 27th January 1899.

Akalkot.

The whole of the Akalkot State continued free during the week ending the 27th January 1899.

Aundh.

Plague decreased in the Aundh State during the week ending the 27th January 1899, 14 cases and 12 deaths being reported against 40 and 19, respectively, in the previous week. Kundal and Kínhai showed much improvement.

Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country States.

During the week ending the 27th January 1899, the number of cases increased from 197 in the previous week to 227, and of deaths from 158 to 161. Six villages showed a clean bill of health, six were newly infected and three were re-infected. The Political Agent visited the village of Bidri in the Jamkhandi State during the week. The village is stated to have been infected from Kurundiki in the Bijápur District.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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No. *1133* OF 1899.
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GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

Bombay Castle, *14th 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 *27th January 1899*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ernest Sands

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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