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5.50 12/5/99
Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 297 mis

DATED 5-1-99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of plague operations.

Recording Copy of the Summary of
plague operations in the Bombay Presidency up to the week
ending 2nd 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. (189) Department.

CURRENT No. 2762 P.

From The Chief Secretary to the
Government of
Bombay
General Deptt.

Order No 29 Pms 27 5-1-99

Recorded

1/38
21/1/99

1/1/99

No. 7058 P

Dated 20th December 1898.

Received }
Registered } 22-12-98.

Enclosures

Spare copies 14

Note

spare copies of the Summary will be sent to
the Plague Commr

" Sanitary Commr

" Surgeon-General

" President, M.C. Madras

scd
hi. Br
6-1-99

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Summary of
Plague operations in the Bombay
Presidency up to the week ending
2nd December 1898.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

C. no. 2762 P.



No. 7038 OF 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):
Bombay Castle, 21st December 1898.

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 2nd Decem ber 1898.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. A. K.

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1898.

No. 6828—6886-P.—The following summary of Plague operations during the week ending the 2nd December 1898 is published for information:—

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

Districts.	Native States.
Ahmedabad.	Pálanpur.
Khándesh.	Mahi Kántha.
Ratnágiri.	Sachin.
Kánara.	Dharampor.
	Sávantvádi.
	Janjira.

Kaira District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths during the week ending the 2nd December 1898 rose from 30 to 73 and of deaths from 24 to 58. The village of Sureli contributed 40 cases and 31 deaths and Ode 12 cases and 9 deaths. The villages of Silli and Dhunadra each reported 8 cases and Umreth 5 cases. The villages of Umreth, Ode, Sureli, Silli and Dhunadra were all evacuated during the week.

Panch Mahals District.

During the week ending the 2nd December 1898, 15 indigenous attacks and 14 deaths were reported. In the Kálol Táluka two villages were newly infected. Dead rats had appeared first in both the villages, which were forthwith evacuated. Three attacks and 3 deaths occurred in Kálol town, while Godhra recorded 2 cases and 3 deaths. Dead rats were also found in some of the houses in the infected locality which were disinfected. A fatal plague case was imported into Jháloed from Godhra.

Broach District.

Four attacks and 1 death occurred during the week ending the 2nd December 1898 against 6 cases and 5 deaths in the previous week. Only one case was reported from the city. The patient belonged to the infected street of Ghuswad, where his father-in-law also died of plague. Nangal and Mándwa Buzorg had 1 case each. Boidra was reported as infected for the first time during the week. It is a small village with a population of 387 and situated at a distance of about three miles from Ankleshvar. In the beginning of November the high mortality in the village aroused suspicion, and one of the two streets into which the village is divided was evacuated. The Mámlatdár ascribes the infection to the fact that the patient, a female, had gone on business to the infected village of Nangal. The cause of infection is, however, under inquiry. All the houses in the village were ordered to be doted and disinfected, and people advised to camp out. The Collector gives it as the experience of the Broach District that prompt and thorough evacuation of the village is the best and easiest measure to get rid of the disease.

Surat District.

No case or death was reported from the whole of the district during the week ending the 2nd December 1898. In the town of Surat the mor-

tality from all causes during the week rose from 56 in the previous week to 74, and is being watched carefully by the Collector. The number of volunteer ward superintendents is being increased.

Thána District.

Out of the 17 attacks and 16 deaths reported from the Thána District during the week ending the 2nd December 1898, 13 attacks and 12 deaths occurred in Kurla alone, where the Collector has issued orders for the evacuation of the infected part, as plague appeared to be increasing.

Násik District.

(For the week ending the 25th November 1898.)

During the week 32 attacks and 34 deaths were reported from the Násik District against 30 and 25 respectively in the previous week. Chándori in the Niphád Táluka was responsible for 13 cases and 11 deaths. The village of Ghoti Budruk in the Igatpuri Táluka was re-infected during the week and reported 3 cases and 2 deaths. The village was evacuated with three others, viz. Bokaddara, Maralgoi Budruk and Lasalgaon. The Collector visited several of the villages affected with plague and introduced more thorough arrangements.

(For the week ending the 2nd December 1898.)

During the week the number of indigenous attacks in the Násik District remained the same (32) as in the previous week, while the number of deaths decreased from 34 to 21. A case was also imported into Násik Town from Chándori in the Niphád Táluka, which place reported 10 cases and 8 deaths during the week against 13 and 11 respectively in the previous week. Náudgaon and Ghoti Budruk each reported five cases. The Collector reports that the prompt measures taken at Ghoti Budruk seem to have checked the progress of the plague there. Four villages which were newly infected during the week were ordered to be vacated. The source of infection in them is unknown.

Ahmednagar District.

Twenty-five indigenous cases and 21 deaths were reported during the week ending the 2nd December 1898 against 15 and 6 respectively in the previous week. At Marchudnagar near Ahmednagar a case occurred on the 22nd November in a field. The man died suddenly and the Hospital Assistant who examined the body pronounced it to be plague. The hut in which the case occurred was opened up and disinfected. The contacts, about 15 in number, including a boy in attendance on the deceased, were segregated. A case of plague at Chichondi Patlachi occurred on the 28th November and was detected by a police constable. It was that of a beggar residing in the village. The Collector's enquiry into this case led him to the belief that there was plague in the village and that between November 6th and 28th, 14 cases and 13 deaths had occurred. In one house 5 out of the 7 inmates died in rapid succession. The house, together with those surrounding it, about 30 in number, were vacated. The origin of the outbreak has not yet been traced. There was no fresh case at Varanghshi during the week: the 14 cases reported being of previous occurrence and remaining unreported for want of information from the Mámlatdár.

There were also two imported cases in the Railway detention camp at Bágalkot from the Dhárwár District.

Kolába District.

Plague was confined to Panvel and Thal, which reported 3 cases and 2 deaths and 9 cases and 10 deaths respectively during the week ending the 2nd December 1898. The latter village was completely evacuated, and the District Deputy Collector had been deputed to Panvel.

Sind.

During the week ending the 2nd December 1898 only one case was reported from Karáchi City. The case, which terminated fatally, was that of a Bhil girl, aged 13, who lived in a house opposite to the infected compound in the garden quarter mentioned in the reports of the last two weeks. The compound was vacated on the 18th November. The rest of Sind continued free.

Cutch.

(For the week ending the 25th November 1898.)

The number of attacks and deaths during the week fell to 11 and 4 from 17 and 6 respectively in the previous week. Mándvi reported the same number of cases, 7, as in the previous week. There were only two cases in the Salaya suburb. It was feared there might be recrudescence owing to the sudden return to their homes. All clothing had however been carefully boiled, and it is believed this had a good effect. Various important sanitary improvements are being carried out in Mándvi. Besides Mándvi the only other place that reported plague was Prajan in the Abdassa Taluka, where 4 cases occurred during the week against 8 cases and 4 deaths in the previous week.

(For the week ending the 2nd December 1898.)

The village of Prajan reported 9 cases and 8 deaths during the week ending the 2nd December 1898: Bada being the only other place infected which reported 1 case and 1 death. Mándvi and Salaya reported no cases during the week.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
A. WINGATE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Káthiáwár.

During the week ending the 2nd December 1898 Khambhála reported 2 cases and 2 deaths, Khakharda 2 cases and 5 deaths, and Vadatra 1 case and 4 deaths, thus making a total of 5 cases and 11 deaths against 7 and 4 respectively in the previous week.

Rewa Kántha.

Six cases and 6 deaths occurred during the week ending the 2nd December 1898 in Chhota Udepur, which continued the only infected place in the Agency; the total number of attacks and deaths registered up to date being 35 and 24 respectively. Measures for evacuating the town were promptly taken.

Bhor State.

Ambade reported 3 cases and Súngvi 1 case and 1 death during the week ending the 2nd December 1898.

Akalkot.

In the Akalkot State the village of Gandgaon remained entirely free during the week ending the 2nd December 1898, while a new village, Mirajgi, became infected. It adjoins the badly infected village of Hattihalli in the Kurundvád State. The village was promptly evacuated and was already showing signs of improvement.

Aundh.

Six villages reported 84 cases and 63 deaths during the week ending the 2nd December 1898, compared with 64 and 47 in the previous week. Kinhai reported 21 cases and 11 deaths and Kundal 24 and 23 respectively during the week.

Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country States.

Attacks decreased from 679 to 470 and deaths from 508 to 380 during the week ending the 2nd December 1898; while 7 villages showed a clean bill of health, 2 villages were newly infected and 2 reinfected, thus decreasing the area of infection by 3 villages and bring the total of infected villages to 44 compared with 47 in the previous week.

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

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

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STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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