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Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 3387 Pub.

DATED 3/3/99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of Magnetic Operations.

Recording ltr. from the Govt. of Bombay
forwarding Copy of No. — in the Bombay
Presq. up to the last including 3rd Feb. 77.

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. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 39/P

*Permits the inform
at the Public Health
Dept. to be in
the hands of the
S. C. Quarantine*

*From the S. C. Quarantine
the information relates to
the detection of certain individuals
and details in the Indian Presidency
the information about the
may ask it in the
The Govt of Bombay*

Order No. 3387/mc and 3/8/97

Recorded.

*1/8
1/3/97*

*1/1
23/97*

No. 1283 P

Dated 20.
Received 23. } Feb/97
Registered 23.

Enclosures 1

Spare copies 1/2 of each.

Copy to

- The Plague Commr. ✓
- Sanitary Commr. ✓
- Surgeon General ✓
- President, M.C., Madras.

*Justified
for 7/3*

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the summary
of plague operations in the
Bombay Presidency up to
week ending the 30th Feb/97.

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1899.

No. 1162-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 3rd February 1899 is published for information:—

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

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

Kaira District.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths rose to 116 and 93 compared with 93 and 63, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Anand Taluka the total number of attacks and deaths was 34 and 29 against 31 and 16, respectively. Kasar, which was newly infected, was evacuated.

In the Tháma Taluka the total number of attacks and deaths increased from 63 and 48 in the previous week to 82 and 64, respectively. Dákor (population 9,487) was declared infected. On the 25th January 2 cases were discovered in the railway servants' quarters, and on the 1st February 2 persons in 2 different houses in the same ward were found suffering from plague. One of them is believed to have brought infection from Vanoti. Three other villages were also newly infected during the week. They were all evacuated. The number of inoculations during the week was 367, the total up to date being 1,930.

Panch Mahals.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899, 106 cases and 79 deaths were reported from Godhra Town against 107 and 64, respectively, in the previous week: Jantral in the Kálol Taluka and Kanjri in the Hálol Taluka each reporting 13 cases and 3 cases, respectively. No new village was infected. The mortality from all causes in Godhra Town was 223 against 20 in the corresponding week of the year 1898. Hence the Collector observes that the returns of plague deaths in Godhra Town before evacuation were far from accurate, numerous cases being concealed before the town was completely evacuated on the 2nd February 1899. In the other two infected villages, viz., Kanjri and Jantral, cases occurred outside in huts, the village sites being already completely evacuated.

Broach District.

In the town of Broach 52 cases and 38 deaths occurred during the week ending the 3rd February 1899 against 50 and 43, respectively, in the previous week. 34 cases occurred among the Hindus, 17 among the Mahomedans, and 1 among the Pársis. Ward D was responsible for 33 cases, 11 cases occurred in the other three wards and the remaining 8 occurred in the camps and hospitals. The total mortality from all causes was 79 against 99 in the previous week. The population of the town on the morning of the 2nd February was 22,089 against 22,704 in the past week.

In the district, Degam and Palej in the Broach Taluka returned each one case. The former is a small village about 2 miles from the Broach City, and the person attacked was a Borah woman who used to come to Broach daily for selling milk. Palej (population 2,336) has a very large mill industry, and the case reported was that of a labourer who, it is suspected, caught the infection while working on the railway line where labourers from the infected Gaikwári village of Koliad resort for work. Anklesvar Taluka continued free. During the week 22 inoculations were performed in Broach, and 8 and 3 at Hánsot and Ambheta, respectively, in the Hánsot Mahál.

Surat District.

There were 18 indigenous cases and 11 deaths in the Surat District during the week ending the 3rd February 1899 against 14 and 8, respectively, in the previous week.

In Surat City the mortality from all causes was 122 against 127 in the previous week. Of the 122 deaths, 43 occurred among persons over 60 years of age and 38 among children under 10 years of age of which 31 were infants under 2 years.

Thána District.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Thána District rose to 153 and 133 compared with 134 and 115, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Sálsette Taluka, Kurla and Shahába, showed decrease, but Bándra reported 25 cases and 23 deaths during the week.

In the Bassein Taluka an increase was noticeable at Bassein and Sandor, while Agáshe and Chulne showed some improvement. Evacuation and disinfection were in progress.

Kalyán Taluka showed a general improvement.

In the Máhim Taluka 2 villages were newly infected. Both were evacuated.

In the Dahánu Taluka no change worth noticing took place during the week.

Khándesh District.

In the Jámner Taluka, Pahur and the newly infected village of Chinchkheda reported 57 cases and 42 deaths and 25 cases and 17 deaths, respectively, during the week ending the 30th February 1899; Vakad and Sheri in the same taluka and Gozora in the Bhusával Taluka each reporting 1 case, and Chinchpura in the Páchora Taluka 2 cases.

In all 87 cases and 66 deaths were reported against 16 and 23, respectively, in the previous week. At Chinchkheda, which is about 2 miles to the north-east of the infected village of Jambhol, suspicions were first aroused by an abnormal increase in the death-rate, leading subsequently to the discovery of plague. The village was vacated.

Nasik District.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths decreased to 39 and 27 compared with 53 and 41, respectively, in the previous week. In the Igatpuri Taluka, Khambale was newly infected, probably from Ghoti Budruk, and reported 2 cases. A case also occurred at Gaotha, a hamlet of Sinnar. Orders were issued for the evacuation of both the places. The total number of infected places in the whole district was 10, including the town of Nasik, which reported 15 cases and 16 deaths. Full particulars regarding the reinfection of Nasik Town are awaited.

Ahmednagar District.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899, 2 cases were imported into the Nagar City and 1 into the village of Burudgar, about two miles to the south of the Nagar City, from Bombay. There were, besides, 8 indigenous cases and 8 deaths in the district. Two villages were newly infected, viz., Burahnagar in the Nagar Taluka and Hivargar in the Akola Taluka. All the infected villages were completely evacuated. Major Willis, I.M.S., visited the infected villages of Saveri and Khedgar, at the former of which 2 cases of pneumonic plague were discovered. Chichondi reported only 1 case during the week, that of a Kunbi, who had gone to the village to open his house situated between 2 infected houses fifteen days ago.

Poona District.

Sixteen cases and 16 deaths were reported from the Poona District during the week ending the 3rd February 1899. The village of Anudh reported 4 cases and 3 deaths. At Kharpudi Budruk the result of complete evacuation was satisfactory, since there were only 3 attacks against 10 in the previous week. There were 3 cases at Rasa, where also complete evacuation met with great success. Six cases were reported from Gunjalvadi under Arvi, which was completely evacuated.

Sholapur District.

The figures during the week ending the 3rd February 1899 rose to 37 indigenous cases and 25 deaths against 12 and 9, respectively, in the previous week. Bhambhewadi in the Madha Taluka was newly infected, reporting 20 cases and 13 deaths. The village, which is in close proximity to the old infected group of villages in the taluka, was completely evacuated. Wadala in the Sholapur Taluka was re-infected after a long interval and reported 3 cases. The reason was not ascertained.

Satara District.

From Satara town 9 indigenous cases and 5 deaths were reported during the week ending

the 3rd February 1899 against 5 and 6, respectively, in the previous week. The disease spread to two more Peths.

In the district the number of cases decreased from 237 to 219, whereas the number of deaths increased from 195 to 206. The number of infected villages was 74. Six villages were newly infected and 2 were re-infected. In Karad, Urin, Islampur, Tasgaon, and Rahimatpur the number of cases decreased considerably. In Ashta there were 14 cases. Evacuation of sufficiently large blocks was enforced. The total number of inoculations up to date in Satara town was 1,163 and in the district 229.

The village of Wing in Taluka Karad was first infected on 4th September 1897, and the disease disappeared after 4th January 1898. All the houses in the village were disinfected and unroofed in strips, the village having first been totally vacated. The cases now reported as occurring from 21st January 1899 have occurred in houses which had been disinfected, but the origin of the fresh outbreak has not been traced.

Belgaum District.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899 there was an increase in the number of indigenous cases and deaths, 216 and 202 being reported against 159 and 131, respectively, in the previous week. The increase is partly due to the inclusion of cases that occurred at Govankop in the Sampgaon Taluka between November 1898 and January 1899 and were omitted from the taluka returns by mistake. In Belgaum town 4 cases occurred in one street, which was vacated. In East Belgaum 4 villages returned 9 cases and 7 deaths, the majority of the cases occurring in the newly infected village of Gunjgi. In West Belgaum, where also one village was newly infected, six villages returned 14 cases and 10 deaths.

In the Chikodi Taluka five villages returned 16 cases and 13 deaths, the majority of the cases being returned from the recently infected village of Adi.

In the Athni Taluka there was a decrease at Kudehi and the newly infected village of Belag was evacuated.

In the Gokak Taluka nine villages returned 50 cases and 35 deaths. One village was newly infected.

In the Parasgad Taluka five villages returned 28 cases and 23 deaths, of which 16 cases and 11 deaths were returned by Gurl Hosur alone and attributed to an indiscriminate issue of passes.

In the Sampgaon Taluka twelve villages returned 28 cases and 70 deaths, including the accumulated returns of Govankop. Two villages were newly infected and one was re-infected.

In the Khanapur Taluka eight villages returned 25 cases and 24 deaths. The disease again appeared in Khanapur, apparently imported from Nandgad.

Dharswad District.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899, the figures continued to show a decrease: 285 indigenous cases and 231 deaths being reported against 441 and 370, respectively, in the previous week. There was a satisfactory improvement in the Navalgund and Ron talukas. Steady progress continued to be made also in the Dharswad, Bankapur and Hubli talukas. In the Kalghatgi Taluka there was a slight increase, while in the Gadag Taluka there was a slight decrease.

No indigenous case was reported from Dharswad Town during the week. There have been 19,985 inoculations up to date, including 13,973 second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation in Dharswad is exhibited in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated...	1,781	143	55
Twice inoculated...	11,704	42	22
Uninoculated	867	1,105	933
Specially exempted.	1,542		

Hubli Town reported no indigenous case. There were 43,482 inoculations up to date, including 37,825 second inoculations. 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...	5,637	170	122
Twice inoculated...	37,825	318	250
Uninoculated...	428	2,966	2,575

From Gadag Town 34 cases and 20 deaths were reported during the week. 19,972 inoculations were performed up to date, of which 15,873 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...	1,071	28	14
Twice inoculated...	10,977	55	25
Uninoculated...	1,135	244	182

Bijapur District.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899, the number of indigenous cases decreased from 135 in the previous week to 117, while that of deaths increased from 100 to 107. Bagevadi was respon-

sible for 34 cases and 33 deaths against 28 and 14, respectively, in the previous week. Three villages were newly infected. Gangur, Bableshtar and Jalihal showed improvement.

There was 1 imported case in Bijapur Town. A Mahomedan woman went from Bijapur to Bableshtar to see her son—a police constable on plague duty there—who was attacked by plague. The constable died on 23rd January and she returned to Bijapur on the 28th idem and died on the same day in the Police Lines, which were vacated, and all the Police were inoculated.

Inoculation continued in Ilkal, Amingad and Guledgad, the total number inoculated being 5,333, 2,732 and 103, respectively.

Lieutenant Birdwood continues in charge of the Hungund Taluka and Lieutenant Ross of the Bijapur Taluka.

Koldaba District.

(For the week ending the 27th January 1899.)

Thirty-eight indigenous cases and 23 deaths were reported during the week ending the 27th January 1899 against 31 and 28, respectively, in the previous week. Panvel contributed 23 cases and 14 deaths, and Alibag 7 cases and 4 deaths.

Kolaba District.

Forty-five indigenous cases and 26 deaths were reported from the Kolaba District during the week ending the 3rd February 1899 against 38 and 23, respectively, in the previous week. Panvel was responsible for 14 cases and 11 deaths and Alibag for 7 cases and 4 deaths. The villages of Cheul, Satarze and Vindhane were newly infected, and reported each 8, 4 and 11 cases, respectively. Satarze and Vindhane and the infected portion of Cheul were completely evacuated.

Ratnagiri District.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899, there was 1 imported case at Murud in the Dapoli Taluka. The man was employed in the Thana Police and came to Harnai from Bombay on the 28th of January. On the next day he was found with fever by the Police Patil of Murud. He had a bubo in the left groin and died on the 1st February.

Kinara District.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899, Nesargi in the Mundgod Petha reported 3 cases and 1 death against 8 and 5, respectively, in the previous week. In the Haliyal Taluka, Haliyal and Nandigadda were newly infected, and reported each 4 cases and 9 cases and 4 deaths, respectively. Nandigadda was completely vacated. In all there were 16 cases and 5 deaths against 11 and 5, respectively, in the previous week.

Sind.

Fourteen indigenous cases and 8 deaths were reported from the Karachi City during the week ending the 3rd February 1899 against 1 and 3, respectively, in the previous week. Almost every part of the city furnished cases. There was 1

case imported from Bombay on the S.S. "Amra," which was detected before the person had been allowed to leave the Kiamari Camp.

The rest of Sind continued free.

Pálanpur.

The village of Pasvádal under the Metta Taluka of the Pálanpur State was infected newly during the week ending the 3rd February 1899. A Dhed of this village, who had gone to the infected village of Meloj under Sidhpur, got ill on the day after his return and died on the third day. His death was soon followed by that of his wife. There were 3 more deaths later on among the Dheds, 4 cases being under treatment. The village was being evacuated and prompt precautions were being taken to prevent spread.

Cutch.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899, Mandvi and Undote each reported 1 case and Bada 2 cases and 2 deaths.

Káthiáwar.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899, no fresh case was reported. There was 1 death from plague at Mota Mandha. One imported case was reported from Bhávnagar.

Rewa Kántha.

Rewa Kántha continued free during the week ending the 3rd February 1899.

Bhor.

In the Bhor State Kadi continued the only infected place and reported 2 attacks and 3 deaths during the week ending the 3rd February 1899.

Akalkot.

There were 2 cases and 2 deaths in the village of Kurla during the week ending the 3rd February 1899. The rest of the State continued free.

Aundh.

Four cases and 6 deaths were reported from the Aundh State during the week ending the 3rd February 1899 against 14 and 12, respectively, in the previous week. Kundal and Kinhal were the only places which continued infected, each reporting 2 cases.

Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country States.

During the week ending the 3rd February 1899, the number of cases further increased from 227 in the previous week to 272, and of deaths from 161 to 200. Seven villages showed a clean bill of health, four were newly infected and two were re-infected. The increase in the number of cases and deaths was, in the opinion of the Political Agent, due to the strong easterly winds which prevailed during the week and caused a great deal of sickness other than plague.

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

Enc 391P
No. 1283 P OF 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):
Bombay Castle, 20th 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 3rd February 1899.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. C. Gordon
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

When given for copying 3/3
 When copied 6/3 } 189.
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 When signed _____

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