

L. & M.
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Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 529 P^{ms}

DATED 10/4/99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of Plague Operations.

*Letter from the Govt. of Bombay forwarding
Recording Copy of the Summary of plague
operations in the Bombay Presidency up
to the close ending 10th March 1899.*

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. 693 P.

From The Secretary to the
Bombay Govt.

Order No 529 pmis of 10/4/99

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10/4/99

Dated 28-3-99

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Copy to the Plague Commr ✓
" Sanitary Commr ✓
" Surgeon General ✓
" President, m.c., m.d.s. ✓

Recd
23/4

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the Summary
of Plague operations in the
Bombay Presidency up to the
week ending 10th March 1899.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1899.

No. 2037-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 10th March 1899 is published for information:—

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

District.	Native States.
	Mahi Kántha. Sachin. Dharampur. Bhor. Sávantvádi.

Ahmedabad District.

From Ahmedabad City 4 indigenous and 2 imported cases were reported during the week ending the 10th March 1899. The indigenous cases all occurred in Jethabhai's Pole in the Khadja Quarter. The first of these was a suspicious case of plague. The deceased was a boy eight years of age and is not reported to have visited any infected area. There were 2 more attacks in the same house later on and 1 more in the same locality. The imported cases were from Bombay.

Kaira District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Kaira District during the week ending the 10th March 1899 was 93 and 77 compared with 114 and 76, respectively, in the previous week.

A'nand Táluka showed no improvement, reporting 43 cases and 30 deaths. Two villages were newly infected. A'nand reported 3 cases against 1 in the previous week.

Thásra Táluka showed a slight improvement, reporting 22 cases against 24. From Thásra Town 1 case was reported on the 4th March and from Dákor 10, the remaining 11 cases being contributed by seven other villages.

In the Borsad Táluka the number of cases and deaths declined to 9 and 13 against 30 and 21, respectively. One case occurred among the Native Christians outside the town of Borsad. The source of infection has not yet been traced.

The two infected villages in the Nadiád Táluka reported 4 cases and 4 deaths.

Kapadvanj reported 15 cases against 11 in the previous week. The population numbered 11,039 against 13,204 in the preceding week. The total number of inoculations in the whole district was 3,709 up to date.

Panch Maháls.

Twenty-four indigenous cases and 25 deaths were reported from the whole district during the week ending the 10th March 1899 against 64 and 49, respectively, in the previous week.

There was no fresh case of plague in Godhra Town during the week ending the 10th March 1899. The total mortality from all causes was 9 against 21 in the previous week: the average mortality of the corresponding week of the previous three years being 22.

In the district two villages were newly infected—one in the Godhra Táluka and another in the Kálol Táluka. Both were evacuated.

Broach District.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the town of Broach fell to 35 and 34 compared with 68 and 49, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 35 cases, 6 occurred in Ward A, 9 in Ward B, 12 in Ward C, 5 in Ward D and 3 in the camps and hospitals. Thirty-one cases occurred among the Hindus and 4 among the Mahomedans. The total mortality from all causes was 87 against 111 in the previous week. Several badly infected localities were completely evacuated during the week. The population on the morning of the 9th March was 15,467 in the city and 4,605 in the camps.

In the district, Palej in the Broach Táluka showed 2 cases and 2 deaths, and Panoli in the Anklesvar Táluka 3 cases and 1 death. At Karmali, a small hamlet which is only two miles from Panoli, 2 suspected cases of pneumonic plague being reported, the village was completely vacated. At A'mod Town, which reported 2 cases and 1 death, the people had commenced *suo motu* to detile their houses and were preparing for life in their fields should plague attack them. In the Jambusar Táluka, Dabha was newly infected and reported 2 cases and 2 deaths, the infection being supposed to have been imported from Gáekwári villages. The whole of the village was evacuated.

Surat District.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Surat District fell to 25 and 14 compared with 39 and 27, respectively, in the previous week. In the Bulsár Táluka, Bhágda Khurd was newly infected and reported 4 cases and 2 deaths.

In Surat City there was 1 indigenous case of plague during the week. A Ghanchi woman, who is believed to have caught infection from another Ghanchi woman who arrived from Bombay in the previous week, died in the Nánpura Ward. There were 2 imported cases, besides, from Bombay. The mortality from all causes was 93 against 104 in the preceding week. Of the 93 deaths, 22 occurred among persons over 60 years of age and 65 among children under 10 years of age, of which 33 were infants under 2 years.

Thána District.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899 the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Thána District increased to 260 and 206 compared with 164 and 133, respectively, in the previous week. Fifteen plague cases were imported into the district from Bombay. In the Sálsette Táluka 23 cases and 20 deaths occurred at Bándra and 11 and 10, respectively, at Kurla. Bháyndar showed 9 cases and Shahabaj and Andheri 6 each. Thána Town reported 1 indigenous and 3 imported cases.

In the Bassein Táluka there was no improvement either in Bassein or Agashi.

In the Máhim Táluka, Máhim, Kelva, Edván and Tárápúr reported 23, 17, 22 and 20 cases, respectively.

In the Dahānu Tāluka 20 cases and 18 deaths were reported from Chinchni.

During the week, plague re-appeared at Bhiwandi, which reported 3 indigenous cases. In the Mahomedan house, where the first case occurred, rats were reported to be dying for some time past, the house being one of those infected last year.

Khāndesh District.

(For the week ending the 3rd March 1899.)

During the week ending the 3rd March 1899, the number of cases and deaths in the Khāndesh District rose to 74 and 56 compared with 57 and 39, respectively, in the previous week. In the Jāmner Tāluka, Pāhur and Mandva were responsible for 30 and 17 cases, respectively, and Bhoja in the Pāchora Tāluka for 14 cases.

(For the week ending the 10th March 1899.)

The indigenous cases and deaths in the Khāndesh District were 47 and 43 during the week ending the 10th March 1899 compared with 74 and 56, respectively, in the previous week. In the Jāmner Tāluka, Pāhur was responsible for 28 cases and 24 deaths; Palaskhede contributing 8 and 8, respectively.

Nāsik District.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Nāsik District fell to 80 and 71 compared with 100 and 84, respectively, in the previous week. The village of Odha in the Nāsik Tāluka was newly infected from Nāsik Town, and the village of Girnare in the Igātpuri Tāluka from Igātpuri. The infected villages of Thāle in the Niphād Tāluka and Dubera in the Sinnar Tāluka were completely evacuated. The Collector visited the towns of Nāsik, Igātpuri and Sinnar.

Ahmednagar District.

Eleven indigenous cases and 6 deaths were reported from Nagar Town during the week ending the 10th March 1899. Most of the cases occurred among the mālīs living outside the walls. In the Nagar Tāluka, Sonevādi reported 3 cases and 2 deaths.

Poona District.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, 2 indigenous cases and 3 deaths were reported from the Poona District against 20 and 12, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages was two.

Sholāpur District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Sholāpur District during the week ending the 10th March 1899 rose to 19 and 18 compared with 4 and 4, respectively, in the previous week. Kotale in the Sholāpur Tāluka and Rāleras in the Bārsi Tāluka were newly infected, reporting 9 and 2 cases respectively. Kotale, which is situated about two miles from the infected village of Sohale, was promptly evacuated. At Rāleras, infection is believed to have been brought by some of the villagers who visited the infected village of Wādāle for the weekly bāzār. Dead rats were found in some houses before the outbreak. This village was also evacuated. In the village of Salghar, where 2

cases occurred some time ago, the Collector reports that the immediate evacuation seems to have cut short the disease at once.

Sātāra District.

From Sātāra Town 4 indigenous cases and 3 deaths were reported for a period of six days only during the week ending the 10th March 1899 against 2 and 3, respectively, in the previous week.

In the district the returns showed 155 indigenous cases and 119 deaths for the same period against 141 and 117, respectively. The number of infected villages was 57 against 63 in the previous week. Three villages were newly infected and one was reinfected. In Karād, Urūn and Islāmpur there were no cases. In Ashta and Tāsgaon the number of cases decreased, while Māyāni showed an increase.

The total number of inoculations up to date in Sātāra Town was 1,171 and in the district 237.

Belgaum District.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases decreased to 129 from 148 in the previous week, while that of deaths increased to 116 from 105. In Belgaum Town there were 8 cases and 6 deaths, and in the tāluka 6 and 3 respectively. In the Chikodi Tāluka out of 26 cases reported, 16 were from Hukeri. In the Athni Tāluka, Bedag returned 5 cases. Kudchi remained free. In the Gokāk Tāluka the state of things was not so satisfactory, Betgeri and Yadwad being newly infected. In the Parasgad Tāluka seven villages returned 17 cases and 18 deaths. In the Sampgaon Tāluka, Degaon and Devar-Shigihally were reinfected. Khānāpur Tāluka showed some improvement.

Dhārwar District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Dhārwar District further decreased to 59 and 60 during the week ending the 10th March 1899 from 141 and 110, respectively, in the previous week. The improvement was general, but most marked in the Gadag Tāluka. Only twenty-five villages reported indigenous cases in the whole district.

Dhārwar Town continued free from plague. There were 20,824 inoculations up to date, including 14,594 second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation at Dhārwar is exhibited in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated...	2,089	143	55
Twice inoculated.	13,419	44	24
Uninoculated ...	6,900	1,195	933

There was only 1 imported case at Hubli. There were 43,912 inoculations up to date, including 38,337 second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation at Hubli is shown in the following table:—

	Total Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated ...	5,575	170	122
Twice inoculated .	38,337	318	250
Uninoculated ...	2,245	2,936	2,575

From Gadag Town 4 cases and 6 deaths were reported during the week against 25 and 10, respectively, in the previous week. 21,111 inoculations were performed up to date, of which 18,326 were second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation at Gadag is shown in the following table:—

	Total Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated...	520	30	14
Twice inoculated	11,841	142	59
Uninoculated ...	719	274	218

The following statement for the week ending the 4th March 1899 furnished by Dr. F. A. Foy, in medical charge of the Gadag-Betgeri Hospital, may be interesting:—

1. Total admissions ...	342
2. Total deaths ...	176
3. Total recoveries ...	138
4. Remaining under treatment ...	26
5. Cases dying within 24 hours of admission, that is, admitted too late for medical aid to be of benefit ...	61
6. Cases dying within 48 hours of admission, probably also too late for treatment ...	103
7. Percentage of (2) on (1) ...	51.46
8. Percentage of (3) on (1) ...	40.35
9. Percentage deaths, deducting those under 24 hours... ..	40.92
10. Percentage deaths, deducting those under 48 hours	30.58
11. Percentage recoveries, deducting deaths under 24 hours... ..	49.11
12. Percentage recoveries, deducting deaths under 48 hours	57.74
13. Deaths not due to plague ...	2
14. Observation Ward— Total number of cases admitted 90 Total discharged as not plague. 29 Total died as not plague ... 10	48 transferred to P. Ward, 3 still under treatment.
15. Total number of persons refusing treatment —	3
(a) Refusing medical treatment... ..	2 For 1 day only.
(b) Refusing surgical treatment... ..	0
(c) Refusing both medical and surgical treatment	1 See previous notes.
16. Result— Died	0
Recovered	3
Still under treatment	0

17. Once inoculated cases admitted ...	38
Twice inoculated cases admitted ..	119
18. Once inoculated cases discharged...	24
Twice inoculated cases discharged.	59
19. Once inoculated cases died ...	13
Twice inoculated cases died ...	38
20. Cases among hospital contacts, i.e., patients' friends	3
(a) Before 10 days from admission.	3
(b) After 10 days from admission and may be held to have been infected in hospital though not certainly... ..	0
21. Result of (20) Recovered ...	1
Died	2
Still under treatment	0

22. Cases admitted from Contact Camp.	43
(a) Before 10 days from admission.	43
(b) After 10 days from admission may be held to have been infected in the camp though not certainly	0
23. Cases among hospital servants ...	0
Recovered	0
Died	0

24. Cases admitted within 24 hours of attack	92
Recovered 36 or a percentage on para. 3 of	26.03
Died 44, or a percentage on para. 2 of	25.03
Still under treatment	11
25. Out of 342 admissions up to 6 A.M., 4th March 1899, 55 voluntary, or a percentage	16.08
26. Of 55 voluntary admissions— Died 15, or a percentage on 55 of	27.27
Recovered 30, or a percentage on 55 of	54.54
Remained 10 or a percentage on 55 of	18.18

Bijāpur District.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Bijāpur District further decreased to 37 and 26 compared with 42 and 34, respectively, in the previous week. Cases were reported from nine villages, of which Hungund, the tāluka head-quarters, was newly infected, and was responsible for 16 cases and 11 deaths. The infection is supposed to have been brought by a Mahār from the infected village of Gangur. Lieutenant Burlwood has gone to Hungund. In Ilkal the total number inoculated up to date was 6,756.

Kolāba District.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, the state of things in the Kolāba District remained the same: 30 indigenous cases and 25 deaths being reported against 33 and 25, respectively, in the previous week. Alibāg reported 5 cases against 2. In the Alibāg Tāluka, Varsoli, which is close to Alibāg, was newly infected. In the Pen Tāluka, Kane, Kaproli and Vadhav were newly infected, and contributed together 14 cases, the origin of the outbreak being probably traced to the neighbouring infected village of Antora. The villages were evacuated. Pen, which escaped during the

previous two epidemics, reported 1 case and 1 death. The number of persons inoculated at Alibág up to date was 794.

Ratnágiri District.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, 18 indigenous cases and 14 deaths were reported from the town of Ratnágiri. There were 7 imported cases also, of which 6 are alleged to have come from Bombay; but the interval between the date of arrival and date of illness (e.g., 17th to 28th February and 22nd February to 3rd March) makes the conclusion as to the source of the infection doubtful. From enquiries made, the Collector concludes that the first decided case of plague occurred in the person of a goldsmith's wife who died on the 25th February near the bazar; and though the cause of infection is not traceable, yet there can be little doubt that communication between Ratnágiri and Bombay is chiefly responsible for the outbreak. About 6,000 people are reported to have already left the town. The whole of the infected area was evacuated.

Kánara District.

No cases or deaths was reported from the district during the week ending the 3rd March 1899.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, Haliyál and Tergaum reported 6 cases and 7 deaths and 11 cases and 5 deaths, respectively. The number of persons inoculated at Haliyál up to the 3rd March was 57. The Collector lately inspected all the formerly infected area in the Mundgod Mahál and found that evacuation of villages and the caution of the villagers seemed to have arrested the advance of plague in that direction.

Sind.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, 88 cases and 58 deaths were reported from Karáchi City against 59 and 35, respectively, in the previous week. Thirty-seven cases out of the 88 occurred in the camp area. Napier Market, Old Town and Lyari Quarters contributed 15, 10, 8 and 7 cases, respectively. Three cases were reported from the Runchore Quarter. There was 1 case in the Machi Miani and 1 in the Seráí Quarter, that of a Borah, which occurred, apparently without any cause of infection, in the same house in which a solitary case occurred last year. The population in the voluntary camps was about 15,548. Besides these, there were over 1,000 in the old Nasarpuri and Khatri camps. The total number of inoculations up to date was 1,283. In the Karáchi Taluka there were 3 imported cases. The rest of the district continued free.

Pálanpur.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, there were 2 indigenous cases at Paswadal. The total mortality from all causes at Pálanpur was slightly higher than usual.

Cutch.

There were 37 indigenous cases and 35 deaths during the week ending the 10th March 1899 against 32 and 20, respectively, in the previous week. Thirty-three cases occurred in Mándvi itself in

different parts of the town among persons of different castes. The village of Tumbdi reported 4 cases against 2 in the preceding week.

Káthiáwár.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, Wadhwan reported 1 indigenous case and Veraval and Salaya each 1 imported case from Bombay.

Rewa Kántha.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, no indigenous case of plague was reported from any part of the Agency.

Akalkot.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, Kurla continued to be the only infected village in the Akalkot State, reporting 1 case and 1 death.

Aundh.

One indigenous case was reported from Kishai, which continued to be the only infected village in the Aundh State during the week ending the 10th March 1899.

Kolhapur and Southern Marátha Countries States.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, the number of cases and deaths decreased to 158 and 125 from 207 and 171, respectively, in the previous week. Four villages showed a clean bill of health, while 5 were reinfected. The total number of infected villages was 23 against 22 in the previous week.

Janjira.

During the week ending the 10th March 1899, 2 cases were imported into Mazagaon in the Janjira State from Bombay.

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

No. 2226 of 1899.
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GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

Bombay Castle, 10th March 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 *10th March 1899*.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ernest Sands
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

When given for copying _____
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When examined _____
When signed _____

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189 ,

DATED

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STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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