

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 534 P Mus

DATED 10/4/99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of Plague Operations.

Recording letter from the Govt of Bombay
forwarding copy of the — in the Bombay Press
up to the week ending the 17th 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. (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 7387

From The Govt of Bombay

Order No 534 P mis of 10-4-99

Recorded.

No 2401 P

1/2
10/4/99

also
10/4/99

Dated 5-
Received 8-
Registered 8- } April '99

Enclosures 1

Spare copies 14 of incl.

Copy to the Plague Commr ✓
" Sanitary Commr ✓
" Surgeon General ✓
" President M.C. Madras.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the summary
of plague operations in the Bombay
Presy up to the week ending 17th
March '99.

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1899.

No. 2232-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 17th March 1899 is published for information :—

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

Districts.	Native States.
	Mahi Kántha. Rewa Kántha. Sachin. Dharampur. Bhor. Akalkot. Janjira.

Ahmedabad District.

From Ahmedabad City 3 indigenous cases were reported during the week ending the 17th March 1899 against 4 in the previous week. The cases were confined to the Khádía Quarter.

Kaira District.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, 92 indigenous cases and 65 deaths were reported from the Kaira District against 93 and 77, respectively, in the previous week. In the A'nand Táluka the number of cases and deaths declined to 33 and 24 against 43 and 30, respectively. In the Thásra Táluka the total number increased from 22 cases and 20 deaths to 40 and 29, respectively, owing to a slight increase at Dákor. Two villages were, besides, newly infected. Both were evacuated. In the Borsad Táluka the total number of cases and deaths was 13 and 9 against 9 and 13, respectively. In the Nadiád Táluka there were 2 fresh cases at Sodpur. Kapadvanj reported 4 cases. The population numbered 9,429 against 11,039 in the preceding week. The total mortality from causes other than plague during the week was 10.

The total number of inoculations in the district was 3,799 up to date.

Panch Mahols.

Godhra Town continued free from plague during the week ending the 17th March 1899. The total mortality from all causes was 16 against 19, the average of the corresponding week of the previous 3 years. From the district 30 indigenous cases and 17 deaths were reported against 24 and 25, respectively, in the previous week. Dohad Town was declared infected. The Collector visited the town on the 17th March and preparations for its complete

evacuation were made. 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 17th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the town of Broach was 36 and 30 compared with 35 and 34, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 35 cases, 8 occurred in Ward A, 5 in Ward B, 8 in Ward C, 6 in Ward D, and 9 in the camps and hospitals. Thirty cases occurred among the Hindus and 6 among the Mahomedans. The total mortality from all causes was 59 against 87 in the previous week. The population on the morning of the 16th March was 14,024 in the city and 5,900 in the camps.

In the district Chavaj and Derrol, both about 6 miles from Broach and Tankaria, were newly infected in the Broach Taluka. In the Jambusar Taluka the town of Jambusar and the village of Dabha reported 2 and 3 cases, respectively. In A'mod Town there were 10 cases and 10 deaths during the week, dead rats were being found in various parts of the town. Out of 1,670 houses, 1,167 were evacuated. The population on the morning of the 16th March was 1,319 against 5,796 in October last.

Fifteen persons were inoculated during the week in Broach.

Surat District.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Surat District was 23 and 16 against 25 and 14, respectively, in the previous week. Umarsadi in the Párdi Táluka contributed 14 cases. In the Bulsár Táluka, Bulsár and Kosamba reported 6 and 4 cases, respectively. In the Chorási Táluka, Fulpada, was newly infected from Broach, and showed 1 imported and 1 indigenous case.

In Surat City, where 2 imported cases were detected, the mortality from all causes was 136 against 93 in the previous week. Of the 136 deaths, 23 occurred among persons over 60 years of age, and 74 among children under 10 years of age, of which 65 were infants under 2 years.

Thána District.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Thána District increased to 275 and 241 from 260 and 206, respectively, in the previous week. Twelve cases were imported into the district from Bombay. In the Sálsette Táluka Bándra returned 38 cases against 23 in the preceding week, Bháyndar 13 against 9, and Utan 8 against 0. Kurla reported 10 cases. In the Bassein Táluka the number of cases rose from 13 to 17 at Bassein, and Agáshi reported 17 cases. In the Máhim Táluka Máhim Kelva, Edwan and Tárápur reported 20, 9, 25 and

9 cases against 23, 17, 22 and 20, respectively. Two villages were newly infected. In the Dahánu Taluka 28 cases and 22 deaths were reported from Chinchni against 20 and 18, respectively. Nargol returned 14 cases against 7.

Khándesh District.

Report not received in time for publication of Summary.

Násik District.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Násik District fell to 68 and 57 compared with 80 and 71, respectively, in the previous week. The town of Násik was responsible for 40 cases and 33 deaths. In the Igatpuri Taluka 4 cases were reported from Igatpuri and 3 from Taked Budruk, which was newly infected.

Ahmednagar District.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, 3 indigenous cases and 3 deaths were reported from Nagar Town against 11 and 6, respectively, in the previous week. The Máliwáda Mahárwada was evacuated. In the district Burudgav in the Nagar Taluka reported 2 cases and 1 death. The whole of the village was vacated.

Poona District.

Three indigenous cases and 2 deaths were reported from the Poona District during the week ending the 17th March 1899. There were 13 imported cases and 12 deaths besides.

Sholápur District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Sholápur District during the week ending the 17th March 1899 fell to 9 and 10 compared with 19 and 18, respectively, in the previous week. Raleras in the Bársi Taluka, which was newly infected, reported 4 cases.

Sátára District.

From Sátára Town 3 indigenous cases and 2 deaths were reported during the week ending the 17th March 1899 against 4 and 3, respectively, in the previous week.

In the district the returns showed 129 indigenous cases and 134 deaths for eight days against 155 and 119, respectively, for six days. The number of infected villages was 50 against 57 in the previous week. One village was newly infected and three were reinfected. In Ashta and Mayni the number of cases decreased. In Urun and Karád there were a few stray cases. In Tásgaon plague was increasing, and measures to vacate larger blocks were in progress. Masur was much the same.

The total number of inoculations up to date in Sátára Town was 1,173 and in the district 237.

Belgaum District.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Belgaum District fell to 86 and 70 compared with 130 and 115, respectively, in the previous week.

In Belgaum Town there were 4 cases and 2 deaths.

In the Belgaum Taluka one village was newly infected. In the Chikodi Taluka four villages returned 15 cases and 12 deaths. In the Athni Taluka Bedag reported 5 cases. Gokák Taluka showed improvement. The infected village of Yadwad was completely evacuated. In the Parasgad Taluka the disease was on the decrease. Sampgaon Taluka showed no improvement. In the Khánápur Taluka four villages returned 8 cases and 8 deaths.

Dhárwar District.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths reported from the Dhárwar District was 77 and 79 against 69 and 60, respectively, in the previous week. In Hubli, Dhárwar and Kalghatgi Talukas cholera was prevalent. Cases have occurred, the Collector reports, in which patients showing apparently nothing but typical choleraic symptoms have later developed buboes.

There was 1 imported case at Dhárwar. There were 20,824 inoculations up to date, including 13,709 second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation at Dhárwar is exhibited in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated...	2,043	143	55
Twice inoculated.	13,527	44	24
Uninoculated ...	7,986	1,195	933

There was 1 imported case also at Hubli. There were 43,938 inoculations up to date, including 38,388 second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation at Hubli is shown in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated ...	5,550	170	122
Twice inoculated.	38,388	318	250
Uninoculated ...	2,364	2,996	2,575

From Gadag Town 13 cases and 7 deaths were reported during the week against 4 and 6, respectively, in the previous week. 21,232 inoculations were performed up to date, of which 18,555 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...	521	31	14
Twice inoculated	12,350	149	58
Uninoculated ...	696	278	214

Bijápur District.

Thirty-four indigenous cases and 30 deaths were reported from the Bijápur District during the week ending the 17th March 1899, against 37 and 26, respectively, in the previous week. Three villages were newly infected. One of these, Nagur, in the Bágevádi Taluka, contributed 17 cases and 11 deaths. Another village, Hire Mági in the Hungud Taluka, was evacuated. In Ilkal the total number inoculated up to date was 6,996.

Kolába District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Kolába District during the week ending the 17th March 1899 increased to 47 and 42 compared with 30 and 25, respectively, in the previous week. In the Panvel Taluka 1 case occurred in Taka, a hamlet of Panvel. Taloje and Vindhane reported 4 and 3 cases, respectively, all of which occurred in sheds outside the villages. From Alibág 4 cases were reported against 5 in the preceding week. Cheul showed increase, reporting 12 cases. The Collector visited Pen on the 18th March and found that half the population had already left. Fifteen cases were reported from Pen. The number of persons inoculated at Alibág up to date was 1,259.

Ratnágiri District.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, 5 indigenous cases and 4 deaths were reported from the town of Ratnágiri, against 18 and 14, respectively, in the previous week. In the district 10 cases were imported from Bombay.

Kánara District.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, Haliyál and Tergaum reported 6 cases and 5 deaths and 19 cases and 15 deaths, respectively. The number of persons inoculated at Haliyál up to the 10th March was 141. Of the 6 cases at Haliyál, 3 occurred in the fields and the rest in the town. Janage reported 2 cases. All the three infected villages belong to the Haliyál Taluka.

Sind.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, 138 indigenous cases and 103 deaths were reported from Karáchi City against 88 and 53, respectively, in the previous week. Forty-seven cases occurred in the camp area. The Lyari, Napier, Old Town and Market Quarters contributed 21, 7, 8 and 9 cases, respectively. The Jail, Garden and Serái Quarters were responsible for 9, 11 and 5 cases, respectively. Two cases were reported from the Runchore Quarter. There was 1 case and death each in Civil Lines and Cantonments. The population in the voluntary camps was 17,420 against 15,548 in the previous week. Besides these, there were 1,500 persons in the old Nasarpari and Khatti camps. The total number of inoculations up to date was 1,745. Lieutenant Robertson, I. M. S., recently detailed to Karáchi for plague duty, has been visiting the Lyari Camps in addition to his holding charge of the Mekkani Measles Hospital. In the Karáchi Taluka there were 2 imported cases. The rest of the district continued free.

Pálanpur.

There was no fresh case at Paswadál during the week ending the 17th March 1899. The total

mortality from all causes at Pálanpur continued higher than usual.

Cutch.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, 53 indigenous cases were reported from Mándvi Town against 33 in the previous week. The number of deaths remained at 32. Nineteen cases occurred outside the city walls. The Political Agent visited the town where cases were occurring in different quarters among persons of different castes. About one-half the population had already left. In the Mándvi Taluka 2 cases occurred at Nagalpore in the wádis outside the village, where people from Mándvi were permitted to reside. At Undote, which had been free since the 15th February, 2 cases occurred in a family that had been allowed to return to their house in the village. Two cases were imported into Bhúj from Mándvi.

Káthiáwár.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, Wadhwan reported 2 indigenous cases. The rest of the Agency continued free.

Aundh.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, Kinhal reported 2 indigenous cases. Dushere was newly infected, reporting 4 cases and 2 deaths.

Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country States.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, the number of cases and deaths further decrease to 100 and 89 from 158 and 125, respectively, in the previous week. Ten villages showed a clean bill of health. One village was newly infected and one was reinfected. The total number of infected villages was 15 against 23 in the previous week. Maindergi, beyond Sholápur on the G. I. P. Railway, reported the greatest number of cases, namely, 32 with 23 deaths.

Sávantvádi.

During the week ending the 17th March 1899, 2 cases were imported from Bombay into the Sávantvádi State.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

7389

No. 2401 / P OF 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

Bombay Castle, 5th April 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 *17th March 1899.*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ernest Landis

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

7389/89

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189 .

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