

L. & M.
9-1-1-96.

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 540 P^{ms}

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
during the week ending the 3rd 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. 659P

From

The Govt of Bombay

Order No 540 P Mts of 10-4-99

Recorded.

No 2060 P

V.A.
6/4/99

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10/4/99

Dated 22- } March '99
Received 27- }
Registered 28- }

Copy to the Plague Commission ✓
" Sanitary Comm ✓
" San. Genl ✓
" President, M.C. Madras ✓
Enclosures 1
Spare copies 14 of each

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the summary
of plague operations in the Bombay
Pres 4 up to the 3rd March '99.

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1899.

No. 1874-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 3rd March 1899 is published for information:—

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

District.	Native States.
Ahmedabad ...	Mahi Kántha. Sachin. Dharampur. Bhor. Janjira.

Kaira District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Kaira District during the week ending the 3rd March 1899 rose to 114 and 76, compared with 80 and 66, respectively, in the previous week.

In the A'nand Táluka the number of cases and deaths rose to 44 and 29 against 35 and 26, respectively. Two villages were newly infected. A'nand reported 1 case and 2 deaths.

In the Thásra Táluka 28 cases and 19 deaths were reported against 35 and 28, respectively. Páli, which has a railway station, was newly infected. Dákor reported 9 cases and 7 deaths against 12 and 7, respectively.

In the Borsad Táluka one village was newly infected. It was evacuated.

In the Nadiád Táluka there was 1 indigenous case at Chaklási. One imported case also occurred at Nadiád.

At Kapadvanj there were 11 cases and 6 deaths during the week among the Banias and the Bráhmans. The infected localities were vacated. The population of the town, which numbered 17,624 on the 26th December 1898, dwindled to 13,204 on the 4th March 1899 after the occurrence of 2 plague cases. Captain Somerset visited several infected places, including Navli, at which station many persons coming from the direction of Bombay are reported to alight to avoid the medical examination at A'nand. The Collector is taking measures to prevent this.

Panch Maháls.

During the week ending the 3rd March 1899 the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the town of Godhra further fell to 12 and 11, compared with 28 and 22, respectively, in the previous week. The total mortality from all causes also fell to 21 from 34 in the previous week: the average mortality of the corresponding week of the previous three years being 12.

In the district, 3 new villages in the Godhra Táluka were on a search found to be infected. The infected villages were promptly evacuated. There was recently a case at Samli after an interval of three weeks. The number of cases in the district was 52, compared with 64 in the previous week.

Broach District.

In the town of Broach, 68 cases and 49 deaths occurred during the week ending the 3rd March 1899 against 57 and 50, respectively, in the previous week. Of the cases, 15 occurred in Ward A, 12 in Ward B, 6 in Ward C, 19 in Ward D and 16 in the camps and hospitals. Fifty-five cases occurred among the Hindus and 13 among the Mahomedans. The total mortality from all causes was 111 against 110 in the previous week. The population on the morning of the 2nd March was 22,001. In the city, 117 persons were inoculated during the week.

In the district one village was newly infected in the Jambusar Táluka. Kantharia in the Broach Táluka reported 1 case and 2 deaths against 5 and 3, respectively, in the previous week. The village was completely evacuated. In the Anklesvar Táluka, Panoli showed 1 case and 1 death against 6 and 6, respectively. Pálej remained free from plague during the week.

Surat District.

Out of the 38 indigenous cases and 28 deaths reported from the Surat District during the week ending the 3rd March 1899, 23 cases and 15 deaths were contributed by the village of Umarsadi in the Párdi Táluka, where there was a fresh outbreak, the origin of which has not yet been traced. The affected hamlets of the village were in process of evacuation. In the Bulsár Táluka, Bulsár Town reported 3 indigenous cases. The Collector was personally supervising the plague operations here.

In Surat City 6 cases were imported from Bombay. The mortality from all causes during the week was 104 against 92 in the previous week. Of the 104 deaths, 21 occurred among persons over 60 years of age and 61 among children under 10 years of age, of which 28 were infants under two years.

Thána District.

During the week ending the 3rd March 1899 the returns showed 175 indigenous cases and 142 deaths for six days only against 161 and 120, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 11 imported cases reported during the week, 8 came from Bombay.

In the Sálsette Táluka, Kurla showed 3 cases against 17 in the previous week. Bándra reported 22 cases and 17 deaths. Utan was newly infected, and reported 3 cases and 3 deaths. A man who had come from Bombay on the 10th February died, and rats began to die in the village subsequently. Many of the villagers moved out into sheds at once.

In the Bassein Táluka, Bassein showed no improvement, reporting 12 cases. Agáshi reported 21 cases. The Collector visited the village and found it completely evacuated, but the houses appeared to be freely visited by the owners.

In the Máhim Táluka the state of things grew worse, but the Dahánu Táluka showed some improvement.

In the Murbád Táluka 3 cases occurred in the sheds at Murbád.

Khándesh District.

Report not received in time for publication of summary.

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Násik District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Násik District rose to 100 and 84 during the week ending the 3rd March 1899 compared with 74 and 66, respectively, in the previous week. Two villages were newly infected during the week. Násik Town, Sinnar, Dubera and Igatpuri each contributed 34, 27, 14 and 12 cases, respectively.

Ahmednagar District.

Three indigenous cases were reported from the Nagar Town during the week ending the 3rd March 1899 against five in the previous week, 1 case being reported from the cantonment and 2 from the fields of Máliváda. There has been a rise in the mortality of the town for the week ending 24th February. In the Nagar Taluka, Sonevádi, Burhanagar and Burudgav each reported 2 cases. At Burudgav, which was newly infected during the week, the cases occurred among the residents of the Mhárváda of the village, consisting of fourteen houses, which were all evacuated. The source of infection is not traceable, but this Mhárváda is close to the Mahomedan block evacuated early in February on account of an imported case from Bombay.

Poona District.

During the week ending the 3rd March 1899, 20 indigenous cases and 12 deaths were reported from the Poona District against 18 and 10, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Khed Taluka, Mhase Vádi and Vadgaon reported 7 and 2 cases, respectively.

In the Haveli Taluka 8 cases and 4 deaths were reported from Bophkhel against 2 and 2, respectively, in the previous week. The village of Aundh reported 1 case and 1 death. In the Kirkee Cantonment the first case occurred on the 28th January 1899 and was that of a Málí from the village of Aundh. The 2 cases reported in the previous week were those of the son and the daughter of the hospital purveyor residing in a house in the compound of the Station Hospital. The source of infection has not yet been ascertained. The 2 cases reported during the week were those of the mother and a store peon who assisted in disinfecting the house.

Sholapur District.

Nine indigenous cases and 4 deaths were reported from the Sholapur District during the week ending the 3rd March 1899 against 5 and 6, respectively, in the previous week. Vádala in the Sholapur Taluka was reinfected and reported 4 cases. These cases occurred after an interval of nearly a month since the date of the last case. Vádala had been completely vacated since the 16th December. The Collector considers the re-infection was probably due to the villagers, under the orders of the Plague officer, having commenced to clean up and ventilate their houses.

Sátára District.

From Sátára Town 2 indigenous cases and 3 deaths were reported during the week ending the 3rd March 1899 against 7 and 4, respectively, in the previous week.

In the district the number of indigenous cases and deaths fell to 141 and 117 compared with 162 and 154, respectively. The number of infected villages also decreased to 63 from 72 in the previous week. Only one hamlet was newly infected. Wái was declared free from plague. In Karál 3 cases occurred, and in Islámpur 4. In Máyni and Ashta the number of cases decreased, but Tásgaon showed an increase.

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

Belgaum District.

During the week ending the 3rd March 1899 the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Belgaum District decreased to 148 and 105, compared with 191 and 151, respectively, in the previous week.

Belgaum Town returned 3 cases. In the taluka there were fresh outbreaks at Muchandi and Mutnal, of which the cause was not traced.

In the Chikodi Taluka the disease gained a considerable hold during the week in Hukeri.

In the Athni Taluka, Kudchi was free and Bodag reported only 2 cases.

In the Gokák Taluka the number of infected villages was five, including one, Betgeri, newly infected in the week.

Parasgad Taluka showed some improvement.

In the Sampgaon Taluka there was little change, five villages reporting 16 cases and 9 deaths.

In the Khánápur Taluka there was much improvement. The town of Khánápur was being completely vacated, partial vacat on having proved insufficient.

Dhárwár District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Dhárwár District further decreased to 141 and 110 during the week ending the 3rd March 1899 from 241 and 190, respectively, in the previous week. The returns from all the talukas, except Kalghatgi, showed decrease.

Dhárwár Town continued free from plague during the week. There were 20,792 inoculations up to date, including 13,701 second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation at Dhárwár is exhibited in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated...	2,112	143	55
Twice inoculated...	13,000	44	21
Uninoculated...	4,778	1,194	933

Hubli Town also continued free from plague during the week. There were 43,886 inoculations up to date, including 38,313 second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation in Hubli is shown in the following table:

Pálanpur.

Out of the 7 cases reported from Paswadál during the week ending the 3rd March 1899, 5 cases occurred on the same day among the labourers employed in disinfecting and white-washing the village. There was also 1 imported case from Bombay detected on arrival at Pálanpur.

Cutch.

There were 32 indigenous cases and 20 deaths during the week ending the 2nd March 1899 against 14 and 6, respectively, in the previous week. Thirty cases occurred in Mándvi itself in different parts of the town among persons of different castes. There were 2 cases at the village of Tumbdi.

Káthiáwár.

One indigenous case and 1 imported case were reported from Wadhán during the week ending the 3rd March 1899. The imported case came from Bombay.

Rewa Kántha.

During the week ending the 3rd March 1899, 2 indigenous cases were reported from Sanor in the Sankheda Mewás, which continues to be the only infected village. There was also an imported case at Litar Gothda in the Panda Mewás from Umreth.

Akalkot.

Five cases and 3 deaths were reported from the village of Kurla during the week ending the 3rd March 1899.

Aundh.

Only 2 deaths were reported from Kinhal in the Aundh State during the week ending the 3rd March 1899.

Kolhápura and Southern Marátha Country States.

During the week ending the 3rd March 1899, 207 indigenous cases and 171 deaths were reported against 239 and 170, respectively, in the previous week. Five villages showed a clean bill of health. One village was newly infected and two were reinfected. The total number of infected villages was 22 against 24 in the previous week.

Sávantvádi.

During the week ending the 3rd March 1899, 1 case was 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

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated...	5,573	170	122
Twice inoculated...	38,313	318	250
Uninoculated...	2,051	2,926	2,575

From Gadag Town 25 cases and 10 deaths were reported against 12 and 7, respectively, in the previous week. 21,005 inoculations were performed up to date, of which 18,209 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...	542	30	14
Twice inoculated...	11,365	135	54
Uninoculated...	713	270	213

Bijápur District.

During the week ending the 3rd March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Bijápur District further decreased to 42 and 34, compared with 52 and 48, respectively, in the previous week. Cases were reported from eleven villages, of which two were newly infected, and were together responsible for 14 cases and 10 deaths. In Ilkal the total number inoculated up to date was 6,586 and in Amingad 4,663.

Kolába District.

During the week ending the 3rd March 1899 the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Kolába District further decreased to 33 and 25, compared with 46 and 38, respectively, in the previous week. One village was newly infected. From Panvel 3 cases were reported against 9 in the previous week, and from Talaje, 14 against 15. Talaje was completely vacated. Alibág had only 2 cases. The number of persons inoculated at Alibág up to date was 548.

Ratnágiri District.

During the week ending the 3rd March 1899, there were 8 imported cases from Bombay in the Ratnágiri District.

Kánara District.

Report not received in time for publication of summary.

Sind.

During the week ending the 3rd March 1899, 59 cases and 35 deaths were reported from Karáchi City against 16 and 8, respectively, in the previous week. The Napier Quarter supplied 10 cases, the Market Quarter 19, and the old town 10. All the three quarters were almost vacated. The Jail Quarter, the Garden Quarter and the Lyari Quarter had each 4 cases. There were 2 cases in the Seráí and 1 in the Preedy Quarter. The total number of inoculations up to date was 839. The rest of Sind continued free.

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No. 2060 OF 1899.
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GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

Bombay Castle, 22nd 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 3rd March 1899.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Frederick Sande

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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