18-7-13.

L&M

Revenue (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No.	6137
Dated	26. iv. 99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of plague operations

Recording letter from the Government of Bombay forwarding copies of the ___ in the Bombay Presidency during the weeks ending the 24th and 31st March 1899.

C.8

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[L. & M. 300—29-3-99]

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 8339

Order. No.— 6139 Mis dy 26-IV-99 **From** The Govt of Bombay

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No. 26508

Dated 15-
Received 20- } April '99
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Enclosures 2

Spare copies 14 of each Encl.

Copies to the Plague Commrs.
- Sanitary Commrs.
- Surgeon General
- President M.C. Madras.

dispatched 27/4

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copies of the summary of plague operations in the Bombay Presy during the weeks ending the 24th & 31st March '99

26/4

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1899.

No. 2359-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 24th March 1899 is published for information :—

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

Districts.	Native States.
	Pálanpur. Mahi Kántha. Sachin. Dharampor. Akalkot. Bhor.

Ahmedabad District.

The case reported last week proved fatal during the week under report. No fresh case was reported during the week ending the 24th March 1899.

Kaira District.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, 83 indigenous cases and 76 deaths were reported from the Kaira District against 92 and 65, respectively, in the previous week. In the A'nand Táluka the number of cases remained at 33. Three villages were newly infected. In the Thásra Táluka the number of cases declined from 40 to 29, 15 cases being contributed by Dákor. Thásra, which was evacuated, had 1 fresh case. One village was newly infected. In the Borsad Táluka 8 cases occurred against 13 in the previous week. From the Nadiád Táluka 3 cases were reported. The Civil Surgeon visited the town of Nadiád and the village of Uttarsavda. Kapadvanj reported 10 cases. The mortality from causes other than plague was 17 and the population numbered 8,932.

The total number of inoculations in the district during the week was 308, bringing the total up to date to 4,135.

Panch Mahála.

Godhra Town reported 2 imported cases only during the week ending the 24th March 1899. From the district 24 indigenous cases were reported against 30 in the previous week, the number of deaths remaining at 17. The total mortality from all causes in Godhra Town was 5 against 19, the average of the corresponding week of the preceding three years. Sporadic cases of plague occurred in Dohad Town, which was completely vacated. The total mortality from all causes during the week was 14, including 5 deaths from plague, against 7, the average mortality.

Broach District.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the town of Broach fell to 23 and 21 against 36 and 30, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 23 cases, 19 occurred among the Hindus and 4 among Mahomedans. Two cases occurred in Ward A, 6 in Ward B, 5 in Ward C, 2 in Ward D, and 8 in the camps and hospitals. The total mortality from all causes was 57 against 59 in the previous week. The population on the morning of the 23rd March was 14,796 in the city and 8,512 in the camps. Seven persons were inoculated at Broach during the week.

In the district, Manubar, at a distance of four miles from Broach, and Maktampor, a suburb of Broach, were newly infected, reporting 4 and 2 cases, respectively. Pálej showed 2 cases and Kantharia 1. A'mod Town showed 6 cases and 6 deaths against 10 and 10, respectively. The total mortality from all causes in the town was 8 against 17 in the previous week. The population on the morning of the 23rd March was about 1,200 against 1,319 in the previous week. Jambusar Town reported 1 indigenous case and Anklesvar Town 1 imported case from Broach.

Surat District.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Surat District was 27 and 15 against 28 and 16, respectively, in the previous week. In the Párdi Táluka, Vápi was newly infected, probably from Daman, and Umarsadi contributed 12 cases against 14 in the previous week. Bhátha was newly infected in the Chorási Táluka, reporting 3 cases. In the Bulsár Táluka, Bulsár and Kosamba reported 2 and 1 cases against 6 and 4 respectively.

In Surat City an indigenous case occurred in a family in which a case was imported from Bombay two weeks ago. The total mortality from all causes was 104 against 136 in the previous week. Of the 104 deaths, 22 occurred among persons over 60 years of age, and 61 among children under 10 years of age, of which 54 were amongst those under 2 years.

Thána District.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Thána District fell to 163 and 147 compared with 275 and 241, respectively, in the previous week. Eight cases were imported into the district from Bombay. In the Sálsette Táluka, Bándra, Kurla, Vilepadle and Bháyndar reported 22, 11, 14 and 9 cases, respectively. Káráve, which was newly infected, was evacuated. In the Bassein Táluka 13 cases were reported from Bassein. Sandor and Karade were newly infected. In Agáshe there were 4 cases against 17 in the previous week. In the Máhim Táluka there were 17 cases at Máhim. In Edwan the number of attacks fell from 25 to 2. Dátivre was newly infected. The Dáhánu Táluka returned 11 cases against 49 in the previous week. In the Murbád Táluka 6 cases occurred at Murbád during the week. Bhiwndi reported 3 cases and 2 deaths.

Khándesh District.

(For the week ending the 17th March 1899.)

The number of cases and deaths fell to 40 and 35 compared with 47 and 43, respectively, in the previous week. Ten and 15 cases were reported, respectively, from Pahur and Shendurni villages in the Jámner Táluka. In the Bhusával Táluka, Varad was newly infected, reporting 12 cases. The outbreak here is attributed to the neighbouring village of Gozora, where there was plague 6 weeks ago.

(For the week ending the 24th March 1899.)

Twenty-eight indigenous cases and 25 deaths were reported against 40 and 35, respectively, in the previous week. The District Deputy Collector has been sent to supervise at Shendurni.

Násik District.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, 86 indigenous cases and 64 deaths were reported from the Násik District against 68 and 57, respectively, in the preceding week. Násik Town was responsible for 53 cases and 41 deaths. Three villages were newly infected, contributing together 13 cases and 5 deaths.

Ahmednagar District.

Two indigenous cases and 2 deaths were reported from Nagar Town during the week ending the 24th March 1899. There was also 1 imported case from Poona. The rest of the district continued free.

Poona District.

One hundred and thirty-four indigenous cases and 89 deaths were reported from Poona City during the week ending the 24th March 1899 against 85 and 69, respectively, in the previous week. In the Cantonment there were 4 cases and 1 death. In the district 4 cases and 5 deaths occurred against 3 and 2, respectively. There were 16 imported cases and 13 deaths besides due to the migration of the people from Poona City to the surrounding villages. The number of infected villages was two.

Sholápur District.

The district continued free with the exception of Raleras in the Bársi Táluka, where 1 case occurred during the week ending the 24th March 1899.

Sátára District.

From Sátára Town no fresh case was reported during the week ending the 24th March 1899. In the district the returns showed 85 indigenous cases and 70 deaths against 129 and 134, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages was 45 against 50. One village was newly infected. In Karád, Urun, Islámpur and Mayni there were no cases. Tásgaon showed no improvement. The number of cases increased in Ashta and decreased in Masur.

The total number of inoculations up to date in Sátára Town was 1,173 and in the district 255.

Major Anderson, I. M. S., arrived in the district during the week.

Belgaum District.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, 90 indigenous cases and 66 deaths were reported from the Belgaum District against 86 and 70, respectively, in the previous week. In Belgaum City 2 cases and 1 death occurred. Sporadic cases occurred in several villages of the Belgaum Táluka. In the Chikodi Táluka, Hukeri, which showed an increase, was completely evacuated. In the Gokák Táluka 14 cases and 10 deaths were returned from three villages. Of these Yadwád was responsible for 10 cases and 8 deaths. In the Parasgad Táluka five villages returned 8 cases and 9 deaths. In the Sampgaon Táluka four villages returned 20 cases and 12 deaths, Udkeri alone accounting for 16 cases and 9 deaths. In the Khánápur Táluka, Khánápur Town reported 3 cases and 4 deaths against 11 and 8, respectively, in the previous week.

Dhárwár District.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, 87 indigenous cases and 64 deaths were reported from the Dhárwár District against 77 and 79, respectively, in the previous week. The Hubli and Dhárwár Tálukas returned no cases.

In Dhárwár Town there were 20,853 inoculations up to date, including 13,709 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 ...	2,275	143	55
Twice inoculated .	13,505	44	24
Uninoculated ...	8,720	1,195	933

In Hubli Town there were 43,992 inoculations up to date, including 38,453 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 ...	5,539	170	122
Twice inoculated .	38,453	318	250
Uninoculated ...	2,405	2,996	2,575

From Gadag Town 3 cases and 4 deaths were reported during the week.

21,263 inoculations were performed up to date, of which 18,599 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...	493	32	14
Twice inoculated	13,261	150	61
Uninoculated ...	712	278	225

Lieutenant Steward reported himself for plague duty during the week.

Bijápur District.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, 26 indigenous cases and 29 deaths were reported from the Bijápur District against 34 and 30, respectively, in the previous week. The total number of infected villages, including the one newly infected village of Adihal in the Hungund Táluka, was ten. Hungund contributed 8 cases and 6 deaths and

Nagur in the Bágevádi Táluka was responsible for 8 cases and 12 deaths. At Adihal infection appears to have been imported from the infected village of Kandgal.

The total number inoculated up to date was 14,332 in the whole district.

Kolába District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Kolába District during the week ending the 24th March 1899 decreased to 40 and 30 compared with 47 and 42, respectively, in the previous week. In the Panvel Táluka sporadic cases occurred at Panvel, Vindhane and Apte. The 2 cases at Alibág occurred in the fort. Cheul and Revdánda showed 13 and 5 cases, respectively. Pen returned 7 cases and 8 deaths, against 15 and 9, respectively.

The total number of persons inoculated at Alibág up to date was 1,509. Nine persons were inoculated at Pen.

Ratnágiri District.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, 12 indigenous cases and 10 deaths were reported from Ratnágiri Town against 5 and 4, respectively, in the previous week. There were 7 imported cases also, all of which came from Bombay. The cases were all confined to the same infected quarter in the town.

Kánara District.

Tergaum and Janage in the Haliyál Táluka each reported 1 case during the week ending the 24th March 1899. Tergaum was completely evacuated. The number of persons inoculated up to the 17th March was 192.

Sind.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, the number of cases and deaths reported from Karáchi City rose to 217 and 140 compared with 138 and 103, respectively, in the previous week. Ninety cases occurred in the camp area. The Lyári, Napier, Jail Garden and Market Quarters contributed 28, 20, 13, 11 and 10 cases, respectively. Four cases occurred in Machi Miani and the Old Town. Bigari Khata and Runchore each reported 3 cases. Besides these the Rámbagh and Serai each had 3 cases, Kiamari 2 and the cantonment one. The population in the voluntary camps was 20,048 against 17,420 in the previous week. The total number of inoculations up to date was 2,305. The only cases outside Karáchi City were the 2 imported into the Malir Camp. The rest of the district continued free.

Cutch.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, 94 indigenous cases and 72 deaths were reported from Mándvi Town against 53 and 32, respectively, in the previous week. A large number of cases occurred among the Bhátias and Banias. Of the 94 cases, 58 occurred inside the city walls. At Gundiáli there was 1 case, the deceased having contracted infection at Mándvi. Four cases and 4 deaths occurred at Shirwa outside the village among the refugees from Mándvi. Bhúj for the first time showed 2 indigenous cases and 2 deaths. The source of infection has been traced to Mándvi.

Káthiáwár.

No fresh case was reported from the Agency during the week ending the 24th March 1899.

Rewa Kántha.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, plague broke out in four new villages of the Pándu Mehwás, which together reported 65 cases and 39 deaths : the source of infection in all these being traced to the neighbouring infected villages in the Gáekwár's territory and in the districts of Kaira and the Panch Maháls. The villages were promptly and completely evacuated. Saner in the Sankheda Mehwás reported 1 indigenous case and death.

Aundh.

Kinhai reported 3 and Dushere 5 cases during the week ending the 24th March 1899.

Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country States.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, the number of cases and deaths further decreased to 78 and 55 from 100 and 89, respectively, in the previous week. Two villages were reinfected.

Sávantvádi.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, 1 imported case was reported from the Sávantvádi State.

Janjira.

During the week ending the 24th March 1899, 4 indigenous cases and 2 deaths were reported from Shrivardhan. One case was imported into Mhasla from Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1899.

No. 2537-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 31st 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. Dharampor. Bhor. Akalkot. Aundh. Sávantvádi.

Kaira District.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, 81 indigenous cases and 59 deaths were reported from the Kaira District against 88 and 82, respectively, in the previous week. In the A'nand Táluka the number of cases and deaths declined to 24 and 17 compared with 33 and 28, respectively. Three villages, which were newly infected, were evacuated. In the Thásra Táluka also there was a decline: 15 cases and 12 deaths being reported against 29 and 25, respectively. The Collector visited Dákor, which showed improvement during the week, reporting only 1 case against 15 in the previous week. In the Borsad Táluka, Pamol had 14 cases and 12 deaths. In the Nadiád Táluka there was no fresh case, but only 1 death at Sodpur. Kapadvanj reported 20 cases and 12 deaths. The infection spread over almost all parts of the town, which was being evacuated.

Panch Mahál.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, 16 indigenous cases and 10 deaths were reported against 24 and 17, respectively, in the previous week. The total mortality from all causes in Godhra Town, which continued free from plague during the week, was 8 against 14, the average of the corresponding week of the preceding three years. Four indigenous cases and 4 deaths were reported from Dohad Town against 2 and 5, respectively, in the previous week. The total mortality from all causes during the week was 6 against 11, the average mortality. The health camps around the town contained only one-fourth of the total population, the remaining three-fourths having left the town for the adjoining villages or other places. Only one village was newly infected in the Kálol Táluka, bringing the total number of infected villages in the district to six.

Broach District.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the town of Broach fell to 18 and 13 against 23 and 21, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 18 cases, all of which occurred among the Hindus, 8 occurred in the hospitals and camps. The total mortality from all causes was 43 against 57 in the previous week. The population on the morning of the 30th March was 14,990 in the city and 8,481 in the camps. In the district, Maktampur in the Broach Táluka, which reported 2 cases and 2 deaths, was completely evacuated. Chavaj returned 4 cases and 4 deaths. Tankaria (population 3,064) was newly infected, and reported 26 cases and 11 deaths. Vansi (population 406) was also newly infected, probably from the infected villages of Manubar and Derol. Derol was voluntarily vacated by the villagers. Pálej showed 1 case of a woman who had stayed for a night in her house at Broach before she was attacked. A'mod town reported 3 cases and 1 death against 6 and 6, respectively, in the previous week. Jambusar Town had 2 cases and 2 deaths.

Surat District.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths reported from the Surat District fell to 12 and 11 compared with 27 and 15, respectively, in the previous week. Kalvala, a village in the Bulsár Táluka, was newly infected, probably from Bulsár, reporting 1 indigenous case and death. Umarsádi in the Párdi Táluka contributed 10 cases against 12 in the previous week. No fresh case or death was reported from Surat City. The total mortality from all causes in the city remained at 104. Twenty deaths occurred among persons over 60 years of age, and 52 among children under 10 years of age, of which 44 were amongst those under 2 years.

Thána District.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, the returns showed 216 indigenous cases and 184 deaths for six days only against 163 and 147, respectively, in the previous week. Fourteen cases were imported into the district from Bombay. In the Sálsette Táluka the number of cases rose from 22 to 30 in Bándra and from 5 to 15 in Utan, while in Vilepadle it fell from 14 to 5. Thána reported 3 indigenous cases besides the 4 imported. In the Bassein Táluka, Agáshe showed a slight improvement, and Bassein remained the same, both reporting 4 and 14 cases, respectively. Two villages were newly infected. In the Máhim Táluka the condition of things was worse. Máhim, Edvan and Ghivli showed 15, 17 and 10 cases, respectively. In the Dáhánu Táluka the number of cases rose from 1 to 12 in Nárgol. Chinchni reported 8 cases. In the Murbád Táluka 1 case occurred at Murbád against 6 in the previous week. In the Bhiwndi Táluka 4 cases occurred at Bhiwndi. Kene, which was newly infected, reported 3 cases. Rats began to die three weeks ago at this village, which was evacuated, and the first case occurred in a shed two days afterwards.

Khándesh District.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, 58 indigenous cases and 29 deaths were reported from the Khándesh District against 28 and 25, respectively, in the previous week. Neri Digar in the Jámner Táluka, Sunasgaon in the Bhusával Táluka and Varkhedi in the Páchora Táluka were newly infected and contributed together 39 cases and 14 deaths. The number of infected villages, including those newly infected, was ten.

Násik District.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, the total number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Násik District fell from 86 and 64 in the previous week to 69 and 53, respectively. Násik Town was responsible for 54 cases and 37 deaths. No new villages became infected during the week.

Ahmednagar District.

One indigenous case and death occurred in Nagar Town during the week ending the 31st March 1899. One case was imported into Sangamner from Sinnar in the Násik District. The rest of the district continued free. Twenty cents of rain fell on Friday, 31st March, and on Saturday, 1st April, there was also slight rain.

Poona District.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, there were 97 indigenous cases in Poona City against 134 in the previous week. The number of deaths remained at 89. From the Cantonment 1 case was reported. In the district 3 indigenous cases and 2 deaths occurred at Párvati and Vadgaon: no other villages in the district reporting indigenous plague. Ten imported cases and 11 deaths were also reported: they are attributed to the migration of the people from Poona City to the surrounding villages.

Sholápur District.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, 19 cases and 11 deaths occurred in this district, of which 18 cases and 9 deaths were contributed by the newly infected village of Kandalgaon in the Sholápur Táluka. Lieutenant Bruce, who is on the spot, had the village evacuated. The origin of the outbreak here is attributed to infection imported from the neighbouring infected villages in His Highness the Nizám's territory.

Sátára District.

From Sátára Town only 1 imported case was reported during the week ending the 31st March 1899. In the District the returns showed a further decline: 57 indigenous cases and 56 deaths being reported against 85 and 79, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages also fell from 45 to 41. Two villages were reinfected, viz., Nháwi (Khánápur Táluka) and Tadawale (Koregaon Táluka). In Karád 1 indigenous case occurred. Ashta and Tásgaon showed improvement.

The total number of inoculations up to date in Sátára Town was 1,173 and in the District 265.

Belgaum District.

The total number of indigenous cases and deaths reported from the Belgaum District during the week ending the 31st March 1899 fell to 74 and 62 compared with 90 and 66, respectively, in the previous week. Belgaum City returned 5 cases and 5 deaths and the Cantonment 1 case. Sporadic cases occurred in three villages of the Belgaum Táluka. In the Chikodi Táluka, Hukeri returned 12 cases and 11 deaths, and Sankeshwar, which was newly infected, was being evacuated. In the Athni Táluka, Bedag returned 5 cases. In the Gokák Táluka four villages returned 4 cases and 4 deaths, and in the Parasgad Táluka the same number of villages returned 9 and 9, respectively. In the Sampgaon Táluka, Udkeri was responsible for 16 cases and 14 deaths, out of 20 and 16, respectively. Khánápur Táluka showed improvement during the week, reporting 8 cases, of which 7 were contributed by Khánápur Town.

Dhárwár District.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Dhárwár District declined to 29 and 34 compared with 87 and 64, respectively, in the previous week.

In Dhárwár Town, which continued free from plague, there were 20,897 inoculations up to date, including 13,710 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...	2,199	143	55
Twice inoculated .	13,688	44	24
Uninoculated ...	9,005	1,195	933

The Hubli Táluka returned no case. In Hubli Town there were 44,032 inoculations up to date, including 38,486 second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation is shown in the following table:—

	Present Population.	Total Attacks from commencement.	Total Deaths from commencement.
Once inoculated ...	5,546	170	122
Twice inoculated...	38,486	318	250
Uninoculated ...	2,586	2,926	2,575

From Gadag Town only 1 indigenous case was reported against 3 cases and 4 deaths in the previous week.

21,354 inoculations were performed up to date, of which 18,737 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 ...	504	32	14
Twice inoculated .	13,532	153	63
Uninoculated ...	688	278	226

Lieutenant Thomas left the district on the 1st April. The number of infected villages in the district fell from 22 in the previous week to 18 in the week under report.

Bijápur District.

The total number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Bijápur District during the week ending the 31st March 1899, fell to 19 and 14 compared with 26 and 29, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages, including the newly infected village of Sarwad in the Bijápur Táluka, was 6 against 10 in the previous week. Sarwad, where the source of infection has not yet been traced, was responsible for 6 cases and 4 deaths. Hungund had 3 cases and 4 deaths against 8 and 6, and Nagur in the Bágevádi Táluka showed 2 cases and 2 deaths against 8 and 12, respectively.

The total number inoculated up to date was 15,018 in the whole district.

Kolába District.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, 46 indigenous cases and 40 deaths were reported from the Kolába District against 40 and 30, respectively, in the previous week. Funde in the Uran Mahál and Kihim in the Alibág Táluka were newly infected, contributing together 11 cases and 8 deaths. The Collector visited Funde, which was being vacated; while Kihim was completely evacuated. In the Panvel Táluka 3 cases were reported from three infected villages, Panvel Town continuing free from plague. In the Alibág Táluka, Revdanda and Cheul reported 11 and 6 cases against 5 and 13, respectively. Pen showed no improvement: reporting 8 cases against 7 in the previous week.

The total number of persons inoculated at Alibág up to date was 1,542, and at Pen 28.

Ratnágiri District.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, 4 indigenous cases and 4 deaths were reported from Ratnágiri Town against 12 and 10, respectively, in the previous week. The infection, however, spread over 6 out of the 8 municipal wards. There was 1 fatal indigenous case also at Dábhol in the Dápoli Táluka in the person of a man who maintained himself by begging among the Bombay passengers. Of the 8 cases imported into the district, 5 came from Bombay, but one of these was probably indigenous.

Kánara District.

Haliyál Town reported 3 indigenous cases and 1 death during the week ending the 31st March 1899. Belvatgi and Jamage each had 1 death.

The total number of persons inoculated up to date was 300.

Sind.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899, the number of cases and deaths reported from Karáchi City rose to 315 and 205 compared with 217 and 140, respectively, in the previous week. The quarters which returned the majority of cases are shown below.

	Town.	Camps.
Lyári	37	19
Market	19	30
Napier	9	23
Old Town	8	38
Jail	12	14
Serái	10	...
Garden	17	15
Runchare	13	...
Machi Meani ...	4	7
Bigari Khata ...	11	1

Besides these there were 2 cases in Kiamari and 1 in the old Kiamari Health Camp. Dead rats were also found here. There was a case each in the Sadar Bázár and Cantonment. The population in the voluntary camps was approximately 21,270 against 20,048 in the previous week. Many of the cases in the camps occurred amongst people who go daily to work in the town but sleep in the camps. The number of cases in the poverty-stricken Lyári Quarter rose considerably during the week, but it is pleasing to note that several native gentlemen have been very liberal with donations of grain, &c., to relieve the distress in this quarter.

The total number of inoculations up to date was 3,176. Four cases were imported into Malir and 2 into Tatta. The rest of the district continued free.

Pálanpur.

The village of Nandatri, about 18 miles from Pálanpur, was newly infected during the week ending the 31st March 1899, reporting 3 indigenous cases and 2 deaths. The source of infection has been traced to the neighbouring Gáekwári village of Sewalni, which is 1 mile distant from Nandatri. The latter village has been completely evacuated. Two cases occurred in the town of Pálanpur, the infection being probably brought from Paswadal which continued free during the week. Preceding these 2 cases there were 6 cases of pneumonia, all of which proved fatal, and the Political Agent has no doubt that these were cases of pneumonic plague. The first of the 6 cases was that of a member of the disinfecting party sent to Paswadal, and the remainder caught the infection from this man.

Cutch.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899 the number of indigenous cases and deaths in Mándvi Town increased to 173 and 110 compared with 94 and 72, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 173 cases, 129 occurred inside the city walls. The Political Agent visited the town and reports that the disease appears to be of a virulent type, the number of cures being very few. Many cases occurred amongst the Banias, Bháttias and Bráhmins in the wádis outside. Durgápur, a village about 4 miles from Mándvi, had one case. There was no fresh case at Bhúj.

Káthiáwár.

There were 5 imported cases and 4 deaths during the week ending the 31st March 1899, but no indigenous cases or deaths.

Rewa Kántha.

Report not received in time for publication of summary.

Kolhápur and Southern Maratha Country States.

During the week ending the 31st March 1899 the number of cases and deaths further declined to 37 and 20 compared with 78 and 55, respectively, in the previous week. One village was reinfected. Sángli reported 2 cases and 2 deaths, the total mortality from all causes being 8 against an average mortality of 6. The number of infected villages fell from 14 to 10 during the week under report.

Janjira.

Three indigenous cases and 3 deaths were reported from Shrivardhan during the week ending 31st March 1899, against 4 and 2, respectively, in the previous week.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. F. WOODBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
22 APR 1899
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Civ 833P

No. 2650 / P of 1899.

General Department (Plague):

Bombay Castle, 15th 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 *31st March 1899*.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Ernest Lands

for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.