

L & M
Revenue (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 6659

DATED 4/5/99

[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 7 April 99

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. (189 9) Department.

CURRENT No. 8869

From

The Govt of Bombay

Order No. 6659 sub 27 4.5.99

Recorded

No. 28089

Dated 25.4.99

Received } 1.5.99

Registered

Enclosures 1

Spare copies 1/4 of incl.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the Summary of plague operations in the Bombay Presidency up to the week ending ten 7th April '99.

Copy to the Plague Commⁿ ✓
 Sept 6/5 " Sanitary Commⁿ ✓
 Sept 9/5 " Surgeon General ✓
 Sept 6/5 " President M.L. Madras. ✓
 Note Attention is solicited to the portions marked under Ahmedabad district and Kanara Dts.

4/5

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
-	613	Plains	26/4/99

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 19th April 1899.

No. 2638-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 7th April 1899 is published for information:—

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

Mahi Kántha.
Sachin.
Dharampor.
Bhor.
Akalkot.
Aundh.

Ahmedabad District.

During the week ending the 7th April 1899, one imported case and death occurred in the city of Ahmedabad. A Mahomedan, who arrived there from Madras *via* Bombay on the 31st March, developed symptoms of plague and died on the 3rd April.

Kaira District.

During the week ending the 7th April 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths reported from the Kaira District fell to 60 and 44 compared with 73 and 54, respectively, in the previous week. In the Anand Taluka the number of cases and deaths declined to 11 and 8 against 24 and 17, respectively, in the previous week. One village was newly infected. The Collector was during the week camped at Anand, which showed only one case, and noticing a very high mortality at the village of Sarsa (population 6,000), he visited it and found some suspicious cases. From the Thasra Taluka 20 cases were reported against 15 in the previous week. Dákor had only 2 cases. In the Borsad Taluka, Pámol showed an improvement, reporting 3 cases against 14. The other villages continued free. In the Nadiád Taluka, Chaklasi was re-infected and reported 4 cases. Kapadvanj recorded 22 cases against 20 in the previous week. Some more localities were evacuated, and the population within the town numbered 7,530 on the 8th April.

Panch Mahals.

Only 1 indigenous case was reported from the Panch Mahals District during the week ending the 7th April 1899. The case occurred in the village of Shera in the Godhra Taluka. The total mortality from all causes in Dohad Town, which has returned no plague case since the 29th March, was 2 against an average mortality of 11. Godhra Town reported an imported case in the person of a Bania who arrived from the infected town of Kapadvanj in the Kaira District. The total mortality from all causes in the town was 3 against an average of 12.

Broach District.

During the week ending the 7th April 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the town of Broach fell to 2 and 5 against 18 and 13, respectively, in the previous week. The cases occurred in the camps among the Hindus. There were 2 imported cases besides. The total mortality from all causes was 27 against 43 in the previous week. The population on the morning of the 6th April was 16,962 in the city and 8,208 in the camps. In the district, Tankaria in the Broach Taluka reported 11 cases and 13 deaths. The village was completely vacated. Bhadbhut showed 1 imported and 2 indigenous cases. The cases occurred among the fishermen of Broach living outside

the village. Manubar returned 1 case only. In the Jambusar Taluka, Dabha reported 11 cases, which occurred in the huts outside the village. Amod contributed 13 cases and 7 deaths against 3 and 1, respectively, in the previous week. Out of a population of 3,279, 2,829 persons were in the camps and 450 in the town.

Surat District.

During the week ending the 7th April 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths reported from this district rose to 21 and 17, compared with 12 and 11, respectively, in the previous week. Kanera in the Jalálpur Taluka and Bagwáda in the Bulsár Taluka were newly infected from Bombay and Bulsár, respectively, and together contributed 11 cases and 9 deaths. Both the villages were evacuated. Bulsár town had 2 cases. Umarsadi in the Párdi Taluka reported 5 cases against 10 in the previous week. One indigenous case was reported from Surat City. The total mortality from all causes in the City was 128 against 104 in the previous week. 30 deaths occurred among persons over sixty years of age and 64 among children under ten years of age, of which 58 were amongst those under two years. The Collector visited the city during the week and from personal enquiries ascertained that the high mortality was not due to plague.

Thána District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths reported from the Thána District during the week ending the 5th April 1899 fell to 197 and 156 from 216 and 184, respectively, in the previous week. 5 cases were imported into the district from Bombay. In the Sálsette Taluka, Bándra and Kurla showed some improvement. In the Bassein Taluka there was an increase. In the Máhim Taluka, Máhim reported 25 cases and 22 deaths. In the Dáhánu Taluka, Chinchni showed no improvement and Dáhánu was re-infected, reporting 14 cases and 6 deaths.

Khándesh District.

During the week ending the 7th April 1899, a marked decrease took place in this district: the figures of indigenous plague falling from 58 and 29 to 23 and 12, respectively. In the Jámner Taluka, Shendurni and Neri Digar contributed 10 and 8 cases, respectively: the remaining 5 cases being reported from three other infected villages in the Páchora and Bhusával Talukas. A fatal case of plague was discovered in the Police Lines at Jámner, the deceased being reported to have had contact with infected persons in other villages. The details are being investigated.

Násik District.

Sixty-eight cases and 59 deaths were reported from this district during the week ending the 7th April 1899, against 69 and 53, respectively, in the previous week. Násik Town was responsible for 51 cases and 46 deaths. The number of infected villages remained at 9.

Ahmednagar District.

One indigenous case was reported from Nagar Town during the week ending the 7th April 1899, and 1 case from Nagar was imported into Khandála. There was also 1 case imported into Nagar from Poona. The death-rate in the town was high: there being a large mortality among children and the aged. The district continued free from indigenous plague, but 2 imported cases were reported, of which one was subsequently declared not to be plague.

Poona District.

106 indigenous cases and 89 deaths were reported from Poona City during the week ending the 7th April 1899. The Cantonment had 2 cases. In the district 5 indigenous cases and 4 deaths were reported from 3 infected villages. There were also 10 imported cases and 10 deaths of people who had migrated from Poona City to the surrounding villages.

Sholapur District.

Kandalgaon in the Sholapur Taluka reported 10 indigenous cases and 9 deaths during the week ending the 7th April 1899. One death was reported from Hiraj, which was completely evacuated. One case, said to be imported, occurred in Sholapur City.

Sátára District.

Sátára Town continued free from plague during the week ending the 7th April 1899. In the district, the returns showed 50 indigenous cases and 42 deaths against 57 and 56, respectively, in the preceding week. The number of infected villages was 30 against 41. Two villages were newly infected and two were re-infected. Ashta and Tásgaon showed further improvement. In Karád, Urún, Máyni and Medha there were no cases. Eleven villages and 50 houses in the Sadar Bázár, Sátára, which had been evacuated were allowed to be re-occupied during the week.

There were 11 inoculations during the week in the district, bringing the total number to 1,449, of which 1,173 have been performed in Sátára City.

Belgaum District.

The total number of indigenous cases and deaths reported from the Belgaum District during the week ending the 7th April 1899, fell to 35 and 35 compared with 74 and 62, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages, excluding Belgaum City, was 15 against 20 in the previous week. Belgaum City returned 2 cases against 5 in the preceding week. In the taluka 3 villages reported single cases. In the Chikodi Taluka, Hukeri returned 2 cases against 12. In the Athni Taluka there was only 1 case; this occurred at Belag. Two villages in the Paragad Taluka and one in the Sampgaoon Taluka returned single cases. In the Khánapur Taluka there were 16 cases against 8 in the preceding week. Khánapur Town was responsible for 11 cases.

Dhárwar District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths reported from this district decreased to 25 and 19 during the week ending the 7th April 1899, as compared with 29 and 34, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 25 cases, 17 occurred at Bom-migatti, a village in the Kalghatgi Taluka, which had by hearty co-operation with the official plague workers hitherto successfully protected itself from infection. Only 5 villages returned fresh cases. The towns of Dhárwar and Hubli continued free from plague, but the abnormal mortality gives cause for anxiety; while Gadag Town showed only 2 indigenous cases. In the former two towns the number of inoculations performed during the week was 30 and 32, respectively, while in the latter the number was 434. Eleven villages shown in the previous week's returns reported no cases during the week under report.

Bijapur District.

All the 21 cases reported from this district during the week ending the 7th April 1899 occurred

in one village, viz., Sarwad in the Bijapur Taluka. Lieutenant Ross has been deputed to the village to supervise suppressive measures. Two other villages reported single deaths without any fresh cases.

The total number inoculated during the week was 775, bringing the total number of inoculations in the district up to date to 15,791.

Kolaba District.

During the week ending the 7th April 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in this district rose to 64 and 46 from 46 and 40, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages was seven, including the newly infected village of Jaskhar in the Uran Mahál, which reported 13 cases and 5 deaths. The village is about 1 mile east of the infected village of Funde, which returned 4 cases. There was an increase at Revdándá and Cheul, both in the Alibág Taluka: the former reporting 28 cases and the latter 5. Pen reported 5 cases against 8 in the previous week. About five-sixths of the population have left the town.

The number of persons inoculated at Alibág during the week was 85 and at Pen 135, bringing the total for the district up to 1,790.

Ratnágiri District.

During the week ending the 7th April 1899, 21 indigenous cases and 15 deaths were reported from Ratnágiri Town against 4 and 4, respectively, in the previous week. Four cases were imported into the district from Bombay. The sudden increase has caused some alarm in the town, and many of the houses have been vacated.

Kánara District.

Five indigenous cases were reported from this district during the week ending the 7th April 1899, all from the Haliyál Taluka. Four cases occurred in Haliyál Town, where the number of persons inoculated up to date was 405. The Collector reports the following method of disinfecting houses adopted in some infected villages, which is believed to be efficacious, without being expensive and troublesome:—Under the guidance of the District Agricultural Inspector, floors are slightly dug up and on the rough surface so obtained a mixture of grass, cowdung and chaff is burnt, the whole being kept smouldering for about 24 hours.

Karáchi District.

During the week ending the 7th April 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths reported from Karáchi City rose to 355 and 277 compared with 315 and 205, respectively, in the previous week. The quarters which returned the majority of cases are shown below:

	Town.	Camps.
Lyári	53	100
Napier	6	28
Old Town	5	17
Market	2	16
Jail	7	10
Garden	7	2
Machi Meani	6	7
Runchore	14	...
Keamari	9	...
Serai	10	1

The high figures reported from the camps amongst residents of the Napier, Old Town and Market quarters are attributed to the fact that many of

these go daily to work in the town. Bigari Khata had 4 cases against 11 in the previous week,—a result largely due to inoculation. The Rámswámi Quarter lying between the Runchore and Bigari Khata was infected, reporting 5 cases. The Bandar Quarter showed 5 cases. Besides these, the Rámbagh and the Sadar Bázár had 5 and 3 cases, respectively. The population in the Lyári and Trans-Lyári voluntary camps was 23,390 against 21,270 in the previous week, and the camps near Tatta Naka and Thull Station contained, respectively, about 500 and 300 residents. The other camps in and near the town contained 3,339 persons. The number of persons inoculated up to date rose to 4,945 from 3,176 in the previous week. In the district 3 imported cases occurred at the Malir Camp and 2 in the Tatta Taluka. Lady Nurse Miss Butcher reported her arrival during the week for plague duty vice Miss Browning.

Hyderabad District (Sind).

Between the 2nd March and the 7th April 1899, 5 cases were imported into the town of Hyderabad from Karáchi, 3 coming from the Mithadar and 2 from the Serai quarters. During the week ending the 7th April 1899, 4 indigenous cases occurred in the town, of which 3 proved fatal. These occurred in Dada Deyu's Tikana—a temple—which had been much frequented by arrivals from Karáchi. Suspicions were first aroused by a death which occurred there on the 28th March. On the 29th a boy died in an adjoining house and on the following day one more death having taken place in the same neighbourhood, the Tikana and the infected houses were vacated and disinfected. Subsequently another person died and the Civil Surgeon on examining the corpse pronounced death to be due to plague. There was no indigenous case from the 2nd April and the outbreak has so far been limited to one isolated locality.

Pálanpur.

The village of Paswadál, after remaining free from plague for 28 days, returned one indigenous case during the week ending the 7th April 1899, in the person of a Dhed girl, aged 13, who was attacked whilst living in a hut in the open. Nandotri had 3 cases and 3 deaths. At Pálanpur a woman, living in the Segregation Camp, was attacked on the 2nd April and succumbed on the 7th.

Cutch.

During the week ending the 7th April 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in Mandvi Town increased to 195 and 146 compared with 173 and 110, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 195 cases, 139 occurred within the city walls. Seven cases occurred among the Meghwalis, who formerly lived near one of the gates of the town, but about 16 months ago were removed to the open about 3 mile from the town. On inquiry it was found that this class, who are of dirty habits, made a practice of collecting rags and bits of matting, &c., from the town. This was stopped. The Political Agent also found, on inquiry, that the probable cause of a large number of cases previously reported as occurring among the dhobies, was that the dhobies brought large bundles of clothes from the town, and while washing some of the clothes they slept on the rest. This

practice was put a stop to, and there was only one case reported among them during the week. There were 5 cases amongst persons attending the sick in the hospitals (relatives, &c.) and 2 in the Segregation Camp. 22 cases were reported from the Gardens and 10 from the Wadas outside where people have camped. The type of the disease in Mándvi was less virulent, and the occurrence of several cases with buboes but no fever or other ailment presented a new feature. There were 4 cases in Salaya, which was being evacuated. The cases occurred in a quarter which was the first infected in each epidemic. The village of Shirwa, which had 3 cases, was evacuated. Nagalpur and Gundiali had each one case in the gardens outside.

Káthiáwar.

Porbandar and Bedi under Jámnnagar each reported one imported case from Cutch-Mándvi during the week ending the 7th April 1899. No indigenous case was reported from the Agency.

Rewa Kántha.

(For the week ending the 31st March 1899.)

A gratifying decrease took place, the figures falling to 6 cases 8 deaths in the week under report. This result is attributed by the Political Agent to the evacuation of the infected villages, of which only two now remain—Juni Dhar and Chhaliar (both in the Pándú Mewás Taluka), the rest of the Agency remaining free.

During the week ending the 7th April 1899, this Agency returned 6 (5 fatal) cases of indigenous plague from a total of 5 infected villages. Four of these villages were newly infected and returned one case each.

Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country States.

The number of cases and deaths rose during the week ending the 7th April 1899 to 60 and 33 from 37 and 20, respectively, in the previous week. The increase is ascribed by the Political Agent to the heavy rain which fell during the week in some parts of the Southern Marátha Country. The number of infected villages was 12 as compared with 10 in the previous week. Kavtha under Miraj (Junior), which was reinfected from Tasgaum, 3 miles distant, was promptly evacuated. Sháhápúr under Sàngli and Maíndargi under Kurundvád (Junior) had 8 and 17 cases, respectively. The Kolhápúr State reported 4 cases from a village near Miraj called Chinchvád. Kolhápúr Town continued free from plague.

Sávantvádi.

During the week ending the 7th April 1899, one plague case was imported into the Sávantvádi State from Bombay. It was that of a man who returned from Bombay to his village on the 31st March, got fever on the 4th April and died the next day.

Janjira.

The village of Shrivardhan reported one death during the week ending 7th instant, the rest of the State being free from plague.

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

A. F. WOODBURN,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

cu. 886 P

No. 2808 OF 1899.
P

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 25th 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 7th April 1899.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ernest Sands

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.



11/5/99

When given for copying 4/5
 When copied 5/5 } 189
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
 189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
 B = Not to be copied.
 P = Copy abstract only.
 Q = Copy heading only

A A A A A A A