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Local & Munl. (189 /) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 691 P.

DATED 9-5-99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of plague operations

Recording letter from the Government
of Bombay forwarding copy of the
_____ in the Bombay Press: up to
the week ending 14th April 99

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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. 927 P

From The Govt of Bombay

Order No 691 Pms of 9.5.99

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No. 29757

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Dated 2.
Received 6. } May '99
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Enclosure 1

Spare copies 14 of encl.

Copy to The Sanitary Commr.
Surgeon General
President M.C. Madras.

Dec 10/5

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the summary of
Hague operations in the Bombay
Pres up to the week ending 14th Apr

9/5

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
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FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, 25th April 1899.

No. 2817-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 14th April 1899 is published for information:—

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

Districts.	Native States.
Ahmedabad. Panch Mahals.	Palanpur. Mahi Kantha. Sachin. Dharampur. Bhor. Akalkot. Janjira.

Kaira District.

During the week ending the 14th April 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths reported from the Kaira District further decreased to 51 and 31 compared with 60 and 44, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages was 17 against 20 in the previous week. In the A'nand Taluka there was a slight increase, 16 cases being reported against 11. Two villages, Sarsa and Karamsad, were newly infected from Sojitra. Evacuation was being resorted to in both the villages. A'nand showed a slight increase, which the Collector thinks was probably due to the people being allowed to dig up the floors and sweep their houses before they were properly ventilated. In the Thasra Taluka 3 indigenous cases were reported from three infected villages. In the Borsad Taluka, Captain Somerset visited the village of Bhetasi, which was reported to have been infected during the week. In the Nadiad Taluka, Chaklasi had 10 cases against 4 in the previous week. Heranj, which was declared infected, reported 5 cases. Kapadvanj recorded 12 cases against 22 in the previous week. The population within the town numbered 7,169, and 5,148 persons were living in the fields outside. During the week the Collector visited several infected villages in the A'nand Taluka and also Dakor. At the latter place he permitted re-occupation of several houses.

Broach District.

During the week ending the 14th April 1899, 2 indigenous cases and 2 deaths were reported from the town of Broach. The total mortality from all causes was 30 against 27 in the previous week. The population on the morning of the 13th April was 20,141 in the city and 5,404 in the camps. In the district, Tankaria in the Broach Taluka reported 15 cases against 11, and Manubar 4 against 1. In the Jambusar Taluka no fresh case occurred at Dabha, but Jambusar Town had one imported case from A'mod Town, where the number of cases fell from 13 to 3. This decrease was due to the removal to another site of the infected block of huts in which cases had been continuing to occur. The town was completely evacuated during the week, the population in the camps being 3,321. The total mortality from all causes at A'mod during the week was 8 against 14 in the previous week.

Surat District.

This district showed a marked improvement during the week ending the 14th April 1899: 8 indigenous cases and 4 deaths being reported against 21 and 17, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages was three against seven in the previous week. Surat City remained free from plague. The total mortality from all causes was 85 against 128. Fourteen deaths occurred among persons over 60 years of age and 45 among children under 10 years of age, 40 of these occurring amongst those under two years old.

Thana District.

There was a slight improvement in this district, which returned 204 indigenous cases and 176 deaths during the eight days ending the 13th April 1899, against 197 and 156, respectively, reported for a period of six days in the previous week. The number of cases imported was 10, of which 3 came from Bombay. There were 34 infected villages in the district against 26 in the previous week. In the Salsette Taluka, Bandra reported 20 cases and 17 deaths, and at Utan the number of cases rose from 13 to 22. One village was newly infected and one was reinfected during the week. In the town of Bassein the number of cases fell from 12 to 4. Agashe and Sopara each reported 9 and 7 cases, and at Nagaon the number of cases rose from 6 to 12. In Mahim Town the number of cases remained at 26; but the other infected villages in the Mahim Taluka showed a slight improvement. Plague was steadily increasing in the Dahannu Taluka, and Dahannu Town was responsible for 20 cases against 14 in the previous week. Five fatal cases occurred in the newly infected village of Tadgaon, which was evacuated. Neither Murbad nor Kalyan returned any indigenous cases, but Bhiwandi reported 4 cases, 3 deaths.

Khandedh District.

In this district three infected villages returned in all 4 indigenous cases and 9 deaths during the week ending the 14th April 1899. The reports for the previous week were 23 cases, 12 deaths.

Nasik District.

Plague was on the decrease in this district during the week ending the 14th April 1899: 29 indigenous cases and 29 deaths being reported against 68 and 59, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 29 cases, 15 were contributed by Nasik Town against 51 during the previous week. The number of infected places fell from 9 to 5, and no new village was infected during the week.

Ahmednagar District.

Four indigenous cases and 3 deaths were reported from Nagar Town during the week ending the 14th April 1899. The cases all occurred outside the city walls. The rest of the district remained free from plague.

Poona District.

Poona City showed some improvement during the week ending the 14th April 1899: 81 indigenous cases and 61 deaths being reported against 106 and 89, respectively, in the previous week. The total mortality from all causes during the week was 160 against 192 in the previous week.

119 houses were disinfected in the city during the week. In the district there were two infected villages, each returning 1 indigenous case. There were also 4 imported cases.

Sholapur District.

No indigenous plague was reported from the Sholapur District during the week ending the 14th April 1899. One case of plague was imported into Tembhurni in the Karmála Taluka in the person of a woman who had been previously ill at Poona and died on the third day after her arrival.

Sátara District.

Sátara Town continued free from plague during the week ending the 14th April 1899. In the district, the returns showed a further decrease: 39 indigenous cases and 40 deaths being reported against 50 and 42, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages was ten. In the Khatáv Taluka, Chitli was reinfected. Masur and A'shta showed a decrease, but at Tásgaon the state of things was not satisfactory. Seventeen villages in the district and 50 houses in the Sátara Sadar Bázár, which had been evacuated, were allowed to be re-occupied during the week.

There were 7 inoculations (at Tásgaon) during the week in the district, bringing the total number to 1,456, of which 1,173 have been performed in Sátara City. Dr. G. U. Smith left the district on the 15th April for Bombay.

Belgaum District.

The number of indigenous cases and deaths during the week ending the 14th April 1899, as compared with those of the previous week, was 32—27 as against 35—25 and of infected villages (excluding Belgaum City) 11 as against 15. In the Belgaum Taluka only 1 indigenous case was reported; it occurred in Belgaum City. Athni Taluka remained free. In the Chikodi Taluka, Hukeri continued the only infected village, and reported 7 cases against 2 in the previous week. In the Gokák Taluka, 6 cases occurred in a hamlet of Yadwád, which had already been vacated when the main village was infected. In the Paragad Taluka only 1 case was reported; it occurred at Saundatti. Udkeri in the Sampgaon Taluka returned 4 cases. Khánápur Town contributed 11 out of the 12 cases reported from the Khánápur Taluka. Sixteen cases were reported from this taluka in the previous week.

Dhárwár District.

During the week ending the 14th April 1899, indigenous cases rose to 42 from 25 in the previous week, but the number of deaths fell from 19 to 16. Of the 12 cases, 23 were contributed by Bommgatti in the Kalghatgi Taluka against 17 in the previous week. The number of infected villages was six, including the newly infected village of Nellikop in the Hungund Taluka, which returned 6 cases. The towns of Dhárwár and Hubli continued free from plague, while Gadag Town showed only 2 indigenous cases. In the former two towns the number of inoculations performed during the week was 20 and 61, respectively; while in the latter the number was 724. Five villages shown in the previous week's returns reported no cases during the

week under report; whilst three villages, which were free during the previous week, have again reported cases.

Bijapur District.

There were only two infected places in this district during the week ending the 14th April 1899. One of these, Sarwad, a village in the Bijapur Taluka, reported 13 cases and 10 deaths and the other, Hungund, 2 cases and 1 death. The cases at Hungund occurred after an interval of thirteen days. The total number inoculated in the district up to the 14th April was 16,698.

Kolaba District.

Sixty-seven indigenous cases and 55 deaths were reported from this district during the week ending the 14th April 1899 against 64 and 46, respectively, in the preceding week. The number of infected villages was 9 against 7 in the previous week. In the Alibág Taluka, Cheul returned 19 cases against 5 and Revdanda 24 against 29, respectively. The Collector visited both these places during the week. The temporary re-occupation of evacuated quarters was rendered necessary owing to three days' heavy rain. At Pen the number of cases remained at 5. At Jaskhar in the Urun Mahál the number of cases decreased from 13 to 6. The total number of inoculations in this district up to the 14th April is 1,961.

Ratnágiri District.

During the week ending the 14th April 1899, 19 indigenous cases and 17 deaths occurred in the town of Ratnágiri compared with 21 and 15, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 19 cases, 8 occurred amongst Mahomedans in the Rajiwda quarter of the town. In the district 2 cases were imported from Bombay during the week.

Kánara District.

In this district only 1 case of indigenous plague was reported during the week ending the 14th April 1899; it occurred outside the town of Haliyál, in which 477 persons have been inoculated up to date. The villages in which plague had previously occurred in the Haliyál Taluka remained unoccupied during the week.

Karáchi District.

During the week ending the 14th April 1899, the number of indigenous cases reported from Karáchi City rose to 428 from 355 in the previous week; while that of deaths fell from 277 to 275. The quarters which returned the majority of cases are shown below:

	Town.	Camps.
Lyári	60	118
Napier	1	17
Old Town	5	21
Market	3	14
Jail	10	8
Garden	10	17
Machi Meani	9	13
Runchore	22	5
Keamari	11	2
Serái	7	1
Ramswámi	11	7
Sadar Bázár	12	

Káthiáwár.

Bedi (Jámnagar) reported 3 imported cases from Cutch-Mándvi during the week ending the 14th April 1899. No indigenous case was reported from the Agency.

Rewa Kántha.

During the week ending the 14th April 1899, only 1 indigenous case of plague was reported from the whole Agency. The case occurred at the village of Sughad in the Pándu Mehwas after an interval of nearly a fortnight.

Aundh.

This State, which remained free from plague during the previous two weeks, reported 7 cases and 3 deaths during the week ending the 14th April 1899. The cases and deaths all occurred in the village of Bichud, which was newly infected, and the source of infection is under enquiry.

Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country States.

An encouraging decrease took place during the week ending the 14th April 1899, the figures falling to 11 cases and 16 deaths from 60 and 33, respectively, in the previous week. The number of infected villages also fell from 12 to 5. Kavatha under Miraj (Junior), the only infected village on the borders of the Sátara District, showed 1 case and 1 death against 12 and 7, respectively, in the previous week. Sháhápur under Sängli and Maindargi under Kurundvád had 6 and 3 cases, respectively, against 8 and 17 in the previous week.

Sávantvádi.

During the week ending the 14th April 1899, 1 plague case was imported into the Sávantvádi State from Bombay. The patient, who returned from Bombay to his village on the 10th April, got fever and died on the same day.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. F. WOODBURN,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

There was a slight improvement in the Napier quarter; the other quarters in the town remained much the same. In the Runchore quarter the disease was gaining ground among the Lohárs, Loháns and Márwáris, and in the Ramswámi quarter among the Hindu carpenters and masons. In Begári Kháta there were only 2 cases, and the Bandar and Rámbágh quarters each had 5 cases. The population in the voluntary camps was 25,359 during the week, and the camps in the town contained 2,459 persons besides. The number of inoculations performed up to date was 4,666. Of the 10 imported cases in the district, 4 occurred at Malir and 3 at Thull in the Karáchi Taluka; while 3 cases occurred at Gháro in the Sákro Taluka among persons from the Lyári quarter who left Karáchi by boat.

Hyderabad District (Sind).

All the 3 indigenous cases reported from the town of Hyderabad during the week ending the 14th April 1899 were those of persons who had come in contact with persons residing in Dáda Derju's Tikána, the place which was first infected in the town. The rest of the district continued free from plague.

Cutch.

During the week ending the 14th April 1899, the number of indigenous cases and deaths in Mándvi Town further increased to 279 and 191, compared with 195 and 146, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 279 cases, 190 occurred inside the city walls and 64 outside and 25 in Salaya. The incidence of the disease on those within the town is severe: amongst whom—in number about 7,000—no less than 190 cases occurred. There were 14 cases amongst the Meghwals and 89 among the Musalmans. Twenty-four cases were reported from the gardens outside the town where people have camped. In Salaya the number of cases increased to 25 from 4 in the previous week. Cases were reported from seven villages besides the town of Mándvi, owing to the people from the latter place being allowed to migrate to the neighbouring villages without any check. Tanwana had 1 case and Godhra, Shirwa and Maska each had 2 cases. The village of Shirwa was evacuated. The Jádeja village of Laeja, which hitherto escaped, was infected during the week and reported 20 fatal cases. Meran and Nagalpur had 6 and 3 cases, respectively, during the week. Of the 3 imported cases, Mundra had 2 and Bhúj 1. Evacuation was progressing in all the infected villages.

No. ²⁹⁷⁵_P OF 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle, *2nd May* 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 *14th April 1899.*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ernest Sands

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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