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# Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 69 P. Mis

DATED 10-1-99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of plague operations.

Recording Copy of the — in the  
Bombay Presidency upto the week ending 9th December 1898.

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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## Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2814 P

From

The Govt of Bombay.

This Order No 6979 is of 10-1-99

Recorded.

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No. 7192 P

VR  
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Dated 27-12-98

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Enclosures 1

Spare copies. 15 of incl.

Copy to the Plague Commissioner  
" Sanitary Commissioner  
" Surgeon General  
" President, M.C. Madras.

Desp'd for file 11-1-99

## SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the summary  
of plague operations in the Bombay  
Presy up to the week ending 7<sup>th</sup> Dec.  
1898.

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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## GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

*Bombay Castle, 21st December 1898.*

No. 6398—7073-P.—The following summary of Plague operations during the week ending the 9th December 1898 is published for information:—

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

| Districts.               | Native States.                                                                |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ahmedabad.<br>Ratnagiri. | Pálanpur.<br>Mahi Kántha.<br>Sachin.<br>Dharampor.<br>Sávantvadi.<br>Janjira. |

## *Kaira District.*

The number of indigenous attacks during the week ending the 9th December 1898 fell from 73 to 57 and of deaths from 58 to 38. Evacuation and disinfection are in progress in all the infected villages. Seven villages were infected.

## *Panch Mahals District.*

Thirty attacks and 13 deaths were reported during the week ending the 9th December 1898, of which 19 cases and 7 deaths occurred in Godhra, where the infection is spreading. The town of Hálol was newly infected during the week and reported two attacks and one death. The infection seems to have been carried from Kálol. Dead rats were also reported. The Civil Surgeon was making inquiries on the spot.

## *Broach District.*

In the town two cases of plague were discovered during the week ending the 9th December 1898, one of a Mahomedan boy, aged 10, and the other of a Mahomedan man, aged 50, both living in the Barkatwad Street, which is next to Ghuswad, an infected street. Mándwa Buzorg recorded only 1 case and 1 death during the week. The whole of the village was evacuated, and the houses are being disinfected. Boidra showed 2 cases and 2 deaths. Both the cases were of pneumonic type. The whole village was evacuated and the houses detiled and disinfected. The only other place in the district besides the above that reported plague during the week was Diva, where 3 cases and 1 death occurred during the week after a lapse of three weeks. One of these cases occurred in a woman detained in a segregation camp. The other two were of Bhil boys who were staying in a place where a suspected case of plague had occurred formerly.

## *Surat District.*

There was no plague case or death during the week ending the 9th December 1898 in the whole of the district. In the city, however, the mortality from all causes rose from 74 in the previous week to 77. The heavy mortality is attributed by the Collector to the prevalence of abnormal weather so trying to old people and young children, among whom the majority of deaths occurred.

## *Thána District.*

There was a general slight increase of plague in the district during the week ending the 9th December 1898; the figures reported being 47 cases and 28 deaths against 17 and 16 respectively in the previous week. The disease showed a tendency to break out again in places that had been free from it. Kurla showed a slight improvement, 11 cases and 6 deaths being reported during the week. The Collector visited Kurla on the 5th and Bándra on the 6th December, and in the latter place found that a case had occurred that morning in the Police Lines. There were 4 cases and 2 deaths in Bándra during the week. Trombay reported 7 cases and was completely evacuated. In Bassein the disease broke out afresh for the third time with 11 cases and 6 deaths. Mr. Shepherd is on the spot supervising arrangements and the infected quarters are being evacuated. Seven cases occurred in Kalyán, mostly among the Musalmáns. In Máhim there was a fresh outbreak for the second time in the village of Satpati, which is being evacuated. Dead rats were also found in two houses in Utan (Salsette) and Karai its hamlet. The inmates have gone out into sheds and some of their neighbours have left.

## *Khánlesh District.*

During the week ending the 9th December 1898, 24 cases and 20 deaths were reported from Kanawádi in the Jalgaon Taluka. The population of Kanawádi is 269 and consists of Kolis. The village is situated one mile east of Bholána, where there was an outbreak last year. The Assistant Collector, Mr. Hatch, is on the spot supervising the operations. The source of infection so far baffles inquiry. The attention of the Mámlatdár was first attracted by the high death rate (8) in the village for the week ending the 3rd December. On visiting the village he found that during November 10 persons died and during the first four days of December 7 more died and that the majority of these deaths occurred in neighbouring houses. The villagers were turned out to live in their fields. In a subsequent report Mr. Hatch states that the people say that they threw numbers of dead rats out of their houses before people began to die quickly.

## *Násik District.*

During the week ending the 9th December 1898 the number of attacks and deaths in the Násik District rose to 45 and 34 from 33 and 21 respectively in the previous week. The rise is entirely attributable to the newly infected village of Gondgaon near Shingwe, which is situated at a distance of two miles from the infected village of Chandori and reported 23 cases and 12 deaths. It was ordered to be completely evacuated.

## *Ahmednagar District.*

One case occurred in the city during the week ending the 9th December 1898. It was that of a Máir woman, aged 35, living in the hamlet of Latavádi. She was admitted into the Sidhi Bági Hospital on the 5th and died on the 6th December. She was a leper. The infection in Varanghusi, which reported 2 cases and 2 deaths during the week, has since been traced to the Thána District.

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2/1/99

The Collector reports that it must have been brought by a man who came to buy *apla* leaves and lived in the Mhārvāda. Within a week of his arrival two deaths took place in a house there. The village of Chichondi, where 10 cases and 7 deaths occurred during the week, was completely evacuated on the 8th December. The cause of the outbreak in this village has not yet been traced. The rest of the district continued free.

*Poona District.*

There were 11 indigenous attacks and 10 deaths in the whole of the district during the week ending the 9th December 1898 compared with 56 attacks and 46 deaths last week. All the infected villages were evacuated. At Khed the last attack was on 30th November. Disinfection of houses is in progress. At Alandi there were only two attacks. Re-occupation is being gradually permitted. At Arvi there were also only two attacks. Out of a population of 900, the census taken of the evacuated population showed 492 persons, the remainder having joined their customary work in Bombay.

*Sholapur District.*

The number of attacks rose from 34 to 41 and of deaths from 23 to 38 during the week ending the 9th December 1898. The villages of Chikhli and Ghatne in Mādha Tāluka were entirely free, while there were only two isolated cases in the villages of Vairag and Dahitne in the Bārsi Tāluka. There was no improvement in Yawli and Hingni (Nipāni). Lieutenant Bruce is camped near the group of affected villages in the Mādha Tāluka, where three new villages were infected during the week. All the villages were evacuated.

*Sátara District.*

From Sátara town 10 indigenous cases and 7 deaths were reported during the week ending the 9th December 1898 against 18 and 12 respectively in the previous week.

In the district the number of indigenous attack and deaths further decreased to 290 and 250 compared with 349 and 273 respectively in the previous week. The number of infected villages was 85. Seven villages were newly infected and two were re-infected. Karād town reported 2 indigenous cases and 2 deaths during the week. Evacuation of infected places continued. The total number of inoculations up to date in Sátara town was 1,012 and in the district 106. No cases occurred amongst the inoculated.

Lieutenant Ross arrived during the week and was placed under Lieutenant-Colonel Hay for duty in the Sátara Tāluka. He has, however, been transferred to the Bijapur District.

*Belgaum District.*

During the week ending the 5th December 1898 there was a further decrease; the figures reported being 468 indigenous cases and 388 deaths against 616 and 493 respectively in the previous week. In Belgaum town and cantonment there was a small decrease: the majority of the cases returned occurring in the suburbs lying round Shāhāpur across the railway line. In the

jail 80 out of 136 prisoners were inoculated. Four new villages were infected during the week in the Belgaum Tāluka, where evacuation is making slow progress. In the Chikodi Tāluka there was an increase in the number of cases. A hamlet of Hukeri and the village of Jinral were infected. The infection in the former was traced to a woman who used to visit her friends living in the infected villages of Sindikurbet and Konnur in the Gokāk Tāluka, and in the latter to a barber who visited Yamkanmardi and Thane-Hattargi, both infected villages, and whose daughter was the first person to be attacked. In Athni Tāluka plague was again introduced into Jugal, apparently by certain persons who had gone to see their friends in the infected village of Yadurwadi in the Chikodi Tāluka. The village of Ugar Budruk was also infected during the week, probably from Ugar Khurd in Sāngli State, which is only one mile away. In Gokāk Tāluka there was a slight decrease in Gokāk town. All the infected villages were evacuated. In Parasgad Tāluka one new village was infected, probably from Morab in the Dhārwar District. In North Sampgaon cases and deaths decreased from 101 and 89 to 66 and 46, and in South Sampgaon from 87 and 68 to 73 and 59 respectively. One new village was infected in South Sampgaon, where, as also in North Sampgaon, almost all villages were evacuated during the week. In Khānapur Tāluka Gandigwad was reinfected after a long time, reporting one case during the week.

*Dhārwar District.*

The number of indigenous cases and deaths during the week ending the 9th December 1898 further decreased to 1,302 and 1,062 compared with 1,860 and 1,576 respectively in the previous week.

Dhārwar town reported 4 indigenous cases and 2 deaths, and the protection afforded by inoculation at Dhārwar is shown in the following table:—

|                    | Present Population. | Total Attacks (from commencement.) | Total Deaths (from commencement.) |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Once inoculated... | 2,266               | 115                                | 42                                |
| Twice inoculated.  | 7,786               | 30                                 | 7                                 |
| Uninoculated ...   | * 1,885             | 1,177                              | 918                               |

\* Of these, 842 persons were exempted either because they had plague or owing to ill-health or old age.

The total number of persons inoculated up to date at Dhārwar is 18,124, of whom 9,729 have undergone double inoculation.

There were 2 indigenous cases and 2 deaths in Hūli town, where the inoculations of the week were 575, bringing up the total to 41,456 persons, of whom 36,194 have been twice inoculated. The uninoculated are reckoned to be now 1,637.

Twelve indigenous cases and seven deaths were reported from Gadag town during the week. The total number of persons inoculated up to the last week in Gadag was 6,818, of whom 3,118 were inoculated twice.

The protection afforded by inoculation at Gadag is shown in the following table:—

|                    | Present Population. | Total Attacks. | Total Deaths. |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Once inoculated... | 2,916               | .....          | .....         |
| Twice inoculated.  | 2,799               | .....          | .....         |
| Uninoculated ...   | 17,659              | 40             | 25            |

The Plague Commission arrived during the week in Dhārwar and Hubli. The evacuation of the infected villages is being gradually brought under systematic control. Mr. Roper, Assistant Collector, is devoting practically his whole time to perfecting the arrangements in his charge (the four southern tálukas) to keep it free from plague. The ward system in miniature is being introduced into all large towns and villages.

The following table of the work done up to date in Dr. Hornabrooke's Plague Hospital in Dhārwar is interesting:—

|                                                                                                                                                                           |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Total admissions ...                                                                                                                                                   | 741   |
| 2. Total deaths ...                                                                                                                                                       | 427   |
| 3. Total recoveries ...                                                                                                                                                   | 304   |
| 4. Remaining under treatment ...                                                                                                                                          | 10    |
| 5. Cases dying within 24 hours of admission, that is, admitted too late for medical aid to be of benefit ...                                                              | 124   |
| 6. Cases dying within 48 hours of admission, probably also admitted too late for treatment ...                                                                            | 236   |
| 7. Percentage (2) on (1) ...                                                                                                                                              | 57.62 |
| 8. Percentage (3) on (1) ...                                                                                                                                              | 41.02 |
| 9. Actual plague mortality (omitting 16 cases discharged not plague, 3 cases died not plague, 1 case remaining not plague) ...                                            | 60.19 |
| 10. Actual plague recoveries percentage (omitting the same as in 9) ...                                                                                                   | 39.80 |
| 11. Percentage mortality, omitting 99 inoculation cases admitted into hospital ...                                                                                        | 62.30 |
| 12. Percentage recoveries, omitting 99 inoculation cases admitted into hospital ...                                                                                       | 36.60 |
| 13. Percentage deaths, deducting those under 24 hours ...                                                                                                                 | 49.34 |
| 14. Percentage deaths, deducting those under 48 hours ...                                                                                                                 | 37.82 |
| 15. Percentage recoveries, deducting deaths under 24 hours ...                                                                                                            | 49.34 |
| 16. Percentage recoveries, deducting deaths under 48 hours ...                                                                                                            | 60.20 |
| 17. Deaths not due to plague (One senile decay, 13 days in hospital; one cholera, 21 hours in hospital; one exhaustion following cholera attack, 7 days in hospital.) ... | 3     |
| 18. Cases discharged as not plague from observation ward ...                                                                                                              | 16    |
| 19. Persons refusing medical treatment ...                                                                                                                                | 15    |
| 20. Result of (19) ...                                                                                                                                                    | 14    |
| Recovered.                                                                                                                                                                | 1     |

|                                                                                                                             |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 21. Once inoculated cases admitted ...                                                                                      | 83            |
| Twice inoculated cases admitted ...                                                                                         | 16            |
| 22. Once inoculated cases recovered ...                                                                                     | 58            |
| Twice inoculated cases recovered ...                                                                                        | 11            |
| 23. Once inoculated cases died ...                                                                                          | 24            |
| Twice inoculated cases died ...                                                                                             | 3             |
| 24. Once inoculated cases remain ...                                                                                        | 1             |
| Twice inoculated cases remain ...                                                                                           | 2             |
| 25. Percentage of recoveries among 83 once inoculated cases admitted ...                                                    | 69.88         |
| 26. Percentage of deaths among 83 once inoculated cases admitted ...                                                        | 28.91         |
| Percentage remaining under treatment among 83 once inoculated cases admitted ...                                            | 1.20          |
| 27. Percentage of recoveries among 16 twice inoculated cases admitted into hospital ...                                     | 68.75         |
| Percentage of deaths among 16 twice inoculated cases admitted ...                                                           | 18.75         |
| Percentage remaining among 16 twice inoculated cases admitted ...                                                           | 12.50         |
| 28. Cases among hospital contacts ...                                                                                       | 32            |
| (Of these, 5 occurred after ten days in hospital, and may be held to have been infected in hospital, though not certainly.) |               |
| Died ...                                                                                                                    | 16            |
| Recovered ...                                                                                                               | 16            |
| 29. Cases admitted within 24 hours of attack ...                                                                            | 80            |
| Result—Recovered 41, or a percentage ...                                                                                    | 51.25         |
| Died 39, or a percentage ...                                                                                                | 48.75         |
| 30. Cases among hospital servants ...                                                                                       | 6             |
| Result—Recovered ...                                                                                                        | 2 (bubonic)   |
| Died ...                                                                                                                    | 4 (pneumonic) |
| 31. Out of 741 admissions—                                                                                                  |               |
| Voluntary ...                                                                                                               | 243           |
| Or a percentage ...                                                                                                         | 32.79         |
| 32. Out of 233 voluntary admissions—                                                                                        |               |
| Died 114, or a percentage ...                                                                                               | 47.89         |
| Recovered 119, or a percentage ...                                                                                          | 49.99         |
| Remain 10, or a percentage ...                                                                                              | 2.12          |

*Bijapur District.*

In the Bijapur District the number of indigenous cases fell from 166 in the previous week to 146 during the week ending the 9th December 1898, while the number of deaths remained almost the same, 126. In the Hungund Tāluka there was no fresh case at Kodihal during the week. Amin-gad showed improvement, the number of cases having declined from 32 to 7 and deaths from 33 to 12. About 60 persons were inoculated. It continued as the only infected village in the western part of the táluka. Two new villages were infected during the week. They were both evacuated. At Ilkal, which continued free, 4,962 persons were inoculated up to date. In the Bijapur Tāluka 19 cases and 21 deaths were reported from Kakhand-ki and 45 cases and 25 deaths from Nidoni. Three villages near the former were evacuated as a precautionary measure. On visiting the latter the Collector found that some cases of ordinary fever also were classed as plague, which fact might perhaps account for the large number of cases returned. A medical officer was sent to that village.

#### Kolaba District.

The number of attacks and deaths in the district increased from 12 and 12 in the previous week to 21 and 18 respectively, during the week ending the 9th December 1898. The effect of the evacuation of Thal was apparent in a decrease in the number of cases from 9 in the previous week to 4. Navgaon was infected during the week from Thal and reported 5 cases and 5 deaths. The only other place that reported plague besides the above was Panvel, which recorded 12 cases and 9 deaths.

#### Kánara District.

On the 23rd November 1898 at Bachanki in the Mundgod Mahál a Mussalman lad, aged 12, was found with fever and a bubo on his right thigh. There was no indigenous plague nor were rats dying in the village and hence the case was treated as imported. There were subsequently 3 indigenous cases and 3 deaths besides in the village, which was ordered to be vacated. At Majigeri, two miles from Bachanki, the Patel's son, aged 10, who was residing at Bachanki, was removed to Majigeri and was living in a shed in the fields for about a week, got fever and a bubo on his thigh and died on the 26th November. A certain woman, whose husband had died of plague in Dhundshi in the Bankápur Táluka of the Dhárwár District, stealthily came to Indur in the Mundgod Mahál during the night to fetch her daughter and passed one or two nights in the house of her relation there about a fortnight ago. Some two days after she had left, dead rats were found in the house, which was vacated by the inmates, who concealed the fact from the authorities. Dead rats were found in several houses in the neighbourhood afterwards. In one of these a woman, about 35 years old, developed the symptoms of plague on the 3rd and died on the 5th December. The village was ordered to be vacated. Hungund reported one case and one death during the week.

#### Sind.

There was no case of plague in the whole province of Sind during the week ending the 9th December 1898.

#### Cutch.

There were only 4 cases and 5 deaths during the week ending the 9th December 1898 against 10 and 9 respectively in the previous week. Two out of the three cases in Mándvi occurred in a house which had a case in July last. The house was disinfected by digging up the floors and burning grass on them. The inmates may, however, have contracted infection elsewhere. The only other place besides Mándvi that reported plague was Prajan, 45 miles distant, where only 1 case and 2 deaths occurred during the week against 9 cases and 8 deaths in the previous week. The Political Agent visited the village in the course of the week and found it completely vacated. Before his visit the Jádejas had been reluctant to move out. Major Hyde-Cates found the village site quite empty, and excellent arrangements had been made by the Chief Medical Officer. All houses where plague cases had occurred were disinfected and the whole village had been limewashed. There were good hospital and segregation arrangements with boiling apparatus for disinfecting clothing.

Patrols had been arranged to prevent people leaving for other villages. The Political Agent has found sealing up infected houses to be an efficacious way of stopping cases occurring after evacuation.

#### Káthiáwar.

Khakharda, the only place now infected, reported 2 cases and 3 deaths during the week ending the 9th December 1898.

#### Rewa Kántha.

Eight cases and four deaths were reported from Chhota Udepur, which continued the only infected place in the Agency during the week ending the 9th December 1898, against 6 and 6 respectively in the previous week; the total number of attacks and deaths registered up to date being 43 and 28 respectively.

#### Bhor.

Ambade was the only place infected and reported 6 cases and 6 deaths during the week ending the 9th December 1898.

#### Akalkot.

In Mirajgi only one case occurred on the 3rd December, but Borgaon was newly infected during the week ending the 9th December. Rats died here before the infection spread to human beings, and 3 cases and 2 deaths had occurred before steps could be taken to vacate the village. Nothing is yet known as to how the village came to be infected. It is not near Mirajgi.

#### Aundh.

During the week ending the 9th December 1898, the number of attacks decreased from 84 to 42 and of deaths from 63 to 21. The number of infected villages was six. Kundal and Kinhai each reported 17 cases and 7 deaths and 12 cases and 4 deaths respectively during the week.

#### Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country States.

There were 458 attacks and 327 deaths during the week ending the 9th December 1898 compared with 470 and 380 respectively for the previous week; while 8 villages showed a clean bill of health, 2 villages were newly infected and 1 reinfected after a lapse of over one month. There were in all 40 infected villages during the week against 44 in the previous week.

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

A. WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.



No. 7192 OF 1898.  
P

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

Bombay Castle, 27<sup>th</sup> December 1898.

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 9<sup>th</sup> December 1898.

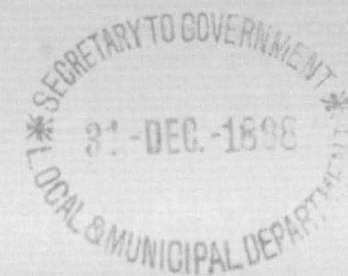
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

*[Signature]*

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.



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189

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