

Local & Munl. (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 360 P. Inc. L

DATED 6/3/99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of Plague operations

*Recording & the from the Gov. of
Bombay, forwarding copy of the
in the Bombay Presidency up to the week
ending 10th Feb. '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. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4537

From The Govt of Bombay

Order No 360 P.O. 27 6.3.99

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Dated 27.2.99

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Enclosures 1

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

Dist. Secy 29/3

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the summary
of plague operations in the Bom-
bay Presy up to the week ending
the 10th Feb 99.

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

Bombay Castle 22nd February 1899.

No. 1355-r.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 10th February 1899 is published for information:—

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

Districts.	Native States.
	Mahi Kántha. Sachin. Dharampur. Sávantvádi.

Ahmedabad District.

During the week ending the 10th February 1899, there was 1 imported case in the city. A Mahomedan, who came from Godhra on the 31st January, died on the 5th February.

Kaira District.

The total number of indigenous cases and deaths decreased during the week ending the 10th February 1899 to 82 and 59 compared with 116 and 93, respectively, in the previous week.

Anand Taluka showed improvement: 16 cases and 11 deaths being reported against 34 and 29 respectively. Ashipura was newly infected, probably from Lingda, and reported 2 cases and 1 death. In A'nand Town 2 cases were imported from some infected houses near the railway, at a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile from the town. The people were, however, evacuating the town. The Collector visited the town with Captain Somerset.

In the Thádra Taluka the total number of cases and deaths showed a decrease: 50 cases and 39 deaths being reported against 82 and 64, respectively, in the previous week. Dákor had 8 attacks and 6 deaths against 5 and 2, respectively. The evacuation of the town was in progress under the supervision of Captain Somerset. The Collector also visited Dákor during the week. Two other villages, which were newly infected, were evacuated. From Padal 2 cases were imported into Kapadvanj.

In the Nadiád Taluka, Sodpur was newly infected, apparently from the neighbouring infected village of Pansora in the A'nand Taluka.

In the Borsad Taluka, Kanvadi was newly infected from the infected village of Chhani in the Baroda Territory and the Kálol Taluka.

Panch Mahals.

The number of indigenous plague cases and deaths in the town of Godhra during the week ending the 10th February 1899 was 125 and 108 against 106 and 79, respectively, in the previous week. The total mortality from all causes, on the other hand, fell from 223 in the previous week to 164: the average mortality of the corresponding week of the previous three years being 15. The only other infected places in the district were Jantral in the Kálol Taluka and Kanjri in the Hálol Taluka. The former reported 2 cases and 3 deaths and the latter 5 cases and 4 deaths.

Broach District.

During the week ending the 10th February 1899, 32 cases and 25 deaths were reported from the city against 52 and 38, respectively, in the previous week. Of the 32 cases, 7 occurred in Ward A, 6 in Ward B, 4 in Ward C, 10 in Ward D, and 5 in camps and hospitals. The total mortality from all causes during the week was 76 against 79 in the previous week. The population of the city on the morning of the 9th February was 22,191 against 22,089 in the last week. Forty-nine persons were inoculated in the city during the week. In the district 3 cases occurred at Bhádbhut in the Broach Taluka among the fishermen of Broach living outside the village in huts. There was 1 imported case at Jambusar and 1 at Anklesvar. Kanthária in the Broach Taluka and Panoli in the Anklesvar Taluka were newly infected, and reported each 3 cases and 1 case, respectively. At Kanthária the infection is believed to have been carried from Broach, where the villagers go to sell milk, &c. At Panoli a high mortality first aroused the suspicion of the authorities, and a Borah lad was subsequently found suffering from plague. Steps were being taken for the evacuation and disinfection of the infected parts. The cause of infection is under inquiry. Pálej in the Broach Taluka reported 1 case.

Surat District.

Plague was on the increase in the Surat District during the week ending the 10th February 1899: 69 indigenous cases and 31 deaths being reported against 18 and 11, respectively, in the previous week. In the Chorási Taluka, Vesu was newly infected. The Collector personally visited this village, which was being evacuated. In the Párdi Taluka, Párdi was newly infected. In both the villages the cause of reinfection is not traceable, but dead rats were found previously. In the Bulsár Taluka, Segvi, a village close to the infected village of Kosamba, was newly infected. The villagers were vacating voluntarily.

In Surat City 2 cases of plague occurred. They were of two Ghanchi boys living in the close neighbourhood of a man who came from Bombay, and who was attacked on the 25th January, since which date these persons had been kept under surveillance. The mortality from all causes was 116 against 122 in the previous week. Of the 116 deaths, 44 occurred among persons over sixty years of age and 35 among children under 10 years of age, of which 23 were infants under two years.

Thána District.

174 indigenous cases and 135 deaths were reported from the Thána District during the week ending the 10th February 1899 against 153 and 133, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Sálsette Taluka, Shahar, Devnar, Bháyndar, Andheri and Mankhurd were newly infected. At Shahar the infection seems to have been brought from the adjacent infected village of Kolhekalyán. At Devnar infection has been traced to a Koli woman who daily visited Bombay to sell fruit. Bháyndar suffered severely from

Palanpur.

Pasvadal continued infected during the week ending the 10th February 1899. Fourteen indigenous cases and 6 deaths were reported up to date from the village, which is situated about 13 miles to the south of Palanpur, near the border of the Baroda State. One imported case from Pasvadal occurred also at the village of Chitroda on the Mahi Kantha border, about 13 miles from Palanpur and Pasvadal. Both villages have been evacuated. Inter-communication with the infected villages on the Gaekwari border was stopped, and steps were also taken to prevent persons from those villages coming to Palanpur and going towards Deesa Cantonment.

Cutch.

The figures rose to 16 indigenous cases and 11 deaths during the week ending the 10th February 1899, compared with 4 and 3, respectively, in the previous week. The rise was due to the village of Matawah Tumdi in the Mundra Taluka, which was reinfected and reported 11 cases and 6 deaths. The Political Agent visited the village, which is 20 miles from Mandvi, and found that cases were occurring here from the 26th January. The village was evacuated. There were 4 cases in Mandvi. Three of these occurred among the Baniás in the same street. Bada had only 1 case.

Kathiawar.

During the week ending the 10th February 1899, Parodia reported 1 case and 1 death.

Rewa Kantha.

With the exception of 1 imported plague case from Godhra into Lunavada, which proved fatal,

the Rewa Kantha Agency continued free from plague during the week ending the 10th February 1899.

Bhor.

During the week ending the 10th February 1899, Kadi and Nere each reported 3 cases and 3 deaths.

Akalkot.

The whole of the State continued free during the week ending the 10th February 1899.

Aundā.

During the week ending the 10th February 1899, Kundal and Kinhal each reported 1 case and 2 deaths, and 2 cases, respectively. The rest of the State continued free.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States.

Two hundred and sixty-three indigenous cases and 182 deaths were reported during the week ending the 10th February 1899 against 272 and 200, respectively, in the previous week. Eight villages showed a clean bill of health; two were newly infected and three were reinfected.

Janjira.

Report not received in time for publication of summary.

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

A. WINGATE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

enc 453P

No. *1489* OF 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

Bombay Castle, *27 February* 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 *10th February 1899*.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ernest Sands

For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

When given for copying

When examined

When signed

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189

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

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