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# Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 393 P Mis

DATED 13-3-99

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Summary of Plague operations

Recording letter from the Govt. of Bombay
forwarding Copy of the —— to the Bombay
Presidency up to the week ending 17th Feb. 99

## BACK PAPERS.

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# Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 5307

*From* The Govt of Bombay

*Order* No 393 P dtd 9/13·3·99

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

Secy to G. of I. 15/3

SUBJECT.

Forwarding copy of the Summary of plague operations in the Bombay Presy upto the week ending 17th Feby '99.

11/13/3

BACK PAPERS.

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

*Bombay Castle, 1st March 1899.*

No. 1540-P.—The following Summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 17th February 1899 is published for information:—

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

| Districts. | Native States. |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad ... ... | Mahi Kántha.<br>Sachin.<br>Dharampur.<br>Bhor.<br>Akalkot.<br>Janjira. |

*Kaira District.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, the number of indigenous cases remained almost the same, 83 against 82, while that of deaths increased from 59 to 72.

In Anand Táluka, 8 cases and 11 deaths were recorded against 16 and 11, respectively. No village was newly infected. Anand, which was completely evacuated, reported 3 cases.

From the Thásra Táluka, 52 cases and 43 deaths were reported against 50 and 39, respectively, in the previous week. Dákor was responsible for 20 cases and 15 deaths against 8 and 6, respectively. The town was completely evacuated. Ninety-six persons were inoculated here. Three villages were newly infected and two of these were completely vacated.

In the Borsad Táluka, Kanvadi continued to be the only infected village and reported 11 cases and 8 deaths.

In the Nadiád Táluka a hamlet of the large village of Chaklási was newly infected, probably from the neighbouring infected village of Ajarpura. The village was being specially watched owing to its proximity to Nadiád. The only other infected village in this táluka was Sodpur, which reported 8 cases and 8 deaths against 5 and 1, respectively.

*Panch Mahál.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, the number of indigenous plague cases and deaths in the town of Godhra was 137 and 78 against 125 and 108, respectively, in the previous week. The increase in the number of cases was due to the detection, after the evacuation of the town, of old cases which were concealed almost wholly among the Ghanchis. The total mortality from all cases fell to 95, compared with 164 in the previous week: the average mortality of the corresponding week of the previous three years being 12.

In the district five villages were newly infected; 3 in the Godhra Táluka and 2 in the Kálol Táluka, reporting in all 25 cases and 11 deaths. All these villages were promptly evacuated.

*Broach District.*

In the town of Broach 59 cases and 52 deaths occurred during the week ending the 17th February 1899. Of the cases, 48 occurred among the Hindus and 11 among the Mahomedans. Seven cases occurred in Ward A, 15 in Ward B, 1 in Ward C, 17 in Ward D and 19 in the camps and hospitals. The total mortality from all causes was 95 against 76 in the previous week. The population on the morning of the 16th February was 22,007 in the city and 2,296 in different camps.

In the district, Kántharia and Pálej in the Broach Táluka showed 2 cases and 1 death and 6 cases and 4 deaths, respectively, during the week. In the Ankleshwar Táluka 2 more cases occurred at Panoli, which was vacated. At Jambusar 2 cases occurred among the fishermen living on the outskirts of the town, and the infection is believed to have been brought from Broach. Amod, which was newly infected during the week, reported 1 case, and the particulars regarding the infection of the town are awaited.

Fifty-nine persons were inoculated during the week at Broach.

*Surat District.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, the number of indigenous cases in the Surat District fell from 69 to 36 in the previous week, while that of deaths rose from 31 to 35. The village of Kacholi, which showed an increase, was in process of evacuation. Bulsár Táluka showed some improvement.

In Surat City the mortality from all causes was 127 against 116 in the previous week. Of the 127 deaths, 48 deaths occurred among persons over 60 years of age and 47 among children under ten years of age, of which 40 were infants under two years.

*Thána District.*

From the Thána District 180 indigenous cases and 155 deaths were reported during the week

ending the 17th February 1899 against 174 and 135, respectively, in the previous week.

In the Sálsette Táluka the number of cases decreased, but Bándra grew worse, reporting 31 cases and 27 deaths. Kurla reported 11 cases and 13 deaths.

Bassein Táluka showed an increase. Five villages were newly infected. Bassein Town and Agáshi reported 20 cases and 19 deaths and 11 cases and 8 deaths, respectively.

Kalyán and Máhim Tálukas continued to show some improvement.

*Khándesh District.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, an outbreak of plague was reported to have occurred at the village of Shendurni in the Jámner Táluka, from which 46 cases and 42 deaths were reported in all. The source of infection is traced to the infected villages of Pahur and Sheri. The other infected villages were Jambhol, Pahur and Chinchkheda in the same táluka, which reported each 1 case and 1 death, 2 cases and 3 deaths, and 4 cases and 3 deaths, respectively.

*Násik District.*

The number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Násik District increased during the week ending the 17th February 1899 to 100 and 79 against 51 and 37, respectively, in the previous week. Two villages were newly infected during the week. Násik Town reported 22 cases and 12 deaths. Igatpuri was also infected.

*Ahmednagar District.*

Chichondi, after an interval of fifteen days, again reported 4 cases and 1 death during the week ending the 17th February 1899. Sonevadi and Burhanagar reported 4 cases and 3 deaths and 3 cases and 1 death, respectively. With the exception of these three villages in the Ahmednagar Táluka, the rest of the district continued free.

*Poona District.*

Twelve indigenous cases and 9 deaths were reported from the Poona District during the week ending the 17th February 1899. At Aundh there was only 1 case and 1 death. Kharpudi Budruk reported 2 cases. In Bhorvádi, a hamlet of Avsari Khurd, 3 cases occurred. The infection at this village was imported from Bombay through Talegaon. The vádi was evacuated. Six cases and 3 deaths were reported from Mhasevádi, a hamlet of Khed, which was newly infected during the week from Vadgaon. The village was completely evacuated. Within the Poona suburban limits 1 case of plague occurred against 3 in the previous week.

*Sholápur District.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, the total number of indigenous cases and deaths reported from the Sholápur District was 20 and 15 against 18 and 18, respectively, in the previous week. Nándur village in the Sholápur Táluka, which has been re-infected, was responsible for 15 cases and 10 deaths. The origin of the outbreak could not be ascertained, but a few dead rats were found in the house of the first victim. The village was again evacuated.

*Sátára District.*

From Sátára Town 7 indigenous cases and 6 deaths were reported during the week ending the 17th February 1899 against 12 and 12, respectively, in the previous week.

In the district the number of cases increased from 127 to 165, whereas the number of deaths decreased from 124 to 112. The number of infected villages was 74. Four villages were newly infected and 2 were re-infected. In Wái and Rahimatpur no fresh cases occurred during the week. In Karád, Urun and Islámpur the state of things remained the same. Tásgaon and Máyni reported 1 case and 3 cases respectively. In Ashta the number of cases decreased.

The total number of inoculations up to date in Sátára Town was 1,170 and in the district 229.

Captain Cotterill arrived in Sátára during the week.

*Belgaum District.*

There was an increase during the week ending the 17th February 1899 in the number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Belgaum District; 204 and 165 being reported against 185 and 148, respectively, in the previous week. Belgaum Town returned 2 cases and 3 deaths, and in the Belgaum Táluka a few isolated cases were occurring in the evacuated villages. In the Chikodi Táluka, Hukeri and Hanchinal were newly infected, the former probably from Ghodgeri. These villages were evacuated. In the Athni Táluka, Kudchi reported 13 cases and 13 deaths. In the Gokák Táluka 4 cases occurred at Gokák in a family that was permitted to work in the house during the day and probably slept there at night. In the Parasgad Táluka two villages were newly infected. In the Sampgaon Táluka there was little change. In the Khánápur Táluka the disease was still spreading, three villages being newly infected.

*Dhárwár District.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, the figures showed a slight improvement as compared with those of the previous week: 272 indigenous cases and 190 deaths being reported against 287 and 227, respectively. In the Ron Táluka the number of cases fell considerably and the Navalgund and Gadag Tálukas also showed a steady decrease. In the Bankápur Táluka three villages returned 5 cases only during the week. The Dhárwár Táluka returns were less favourable, and there was a slight increase in the Hubli Táluka owing to an outbreak of plague at Kurdikeri. There were only three infected villages in the táluka. In the Kalghatgi Táluka the number of infected villages fell from 11 to 7 and that of cases from 15 to 12. Dhárwár Town continued free from plague during the week. There were 20,744 inoculations up to date, including 13,655 second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation in Dhárwár up to the 15th February is exhibited in the following table.



| | Present Population. | Total Attacks from commencement. | Total Deaths from commencement. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Once inoculated... | 1,773 | 143 | 55 |
| Twice inoculated | 12,492 | 43 | 23 |
| Uninoculated ... | 737 | 1,194 | 933 |
| Specially exempted. | 1,641 | | |

There was 1 imported case and 1 death in Hubli Town. There were 43,751 inoculations up to date, including 38,090 second inoculations. The protection afforded by inoculation in Hubli is shown in the following table:—

| | Present Population. | Total Attacks from commencement. | Total Deaths from commencement. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Once inoculated ... | 5,661 | 170 | 122 |
| Twice inoculated . | 38,090 | 318 | 250 |
| Uninoculated ... | 1,709 | 2,936 | 2 575 |

From Gadag Town 30 indigenous cases and 14 deaths were reported against 19 and 7, respectively, in the previous week. 20,728 inoculations were performed up to date, of which 16,832 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 ... | 709 | 29 | 14 |
| Twice inoculated . | 10,994 | 95 | 39 |
| Uninoculated ... | 723 | 265 | 198 |

*Bijápur District.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, the number of indigenous cases further decreased to 63 and 63 compared with 80 and 64, respectively, in the previous week. 11 cases and 8 deaths occurred in the newly infected village of Katgeri in the Bádámi Táluka. The infection is supposed to have been brought from the Dhárwár District. Inoculation continued in Ilkal, Amingad and Guledgudd; the total number inoculated being 5,971, 3,237 and 207 respectively.

*Kolába District.*

The number of indigenous cases and deaths in the Kolába District during the week ending the 17th February 1899 rose to 68 and 51 compared with 24 and 28, respectively, in the previous week. Four villages were newly infected, viz., Taloje, Apte, Kelkhe and Koper. The continued high mortality at Taloje gave rise to suspicion and led ultimately to the detection of plague in the village. 30 cases and 30 deaths from the 25th January up to date have been included in the return for this week.

The outbreak at Apta was preceded by a mortality among rats. At Kalkhe the infection was brought from Panvel, which is separated from it by a river. The deceased had a vegetable shop at Panvel. At Koper, which is about 10 miles from Alibág, a fisherwoman of that village, who returned from Thal, was attacked on the 5th February and died on the 11th. Three other deaths in the same house followed. Panvel reported 9 cases, nearly all of which occurred in the huts outside the village. Alibág, which reported 5 cases and 3 deaths, was being vacated. 370 inoculations were performed at Alibág up to date.

*Ratnágiri District.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, there was 1 imported case at Nigde in the Dápoli Táluka. It was that of a Kunbi who came to Harnai on the 7th February from Bombay. Another imported case occurred at Dábhol. It was that of a girl, aged ten, who left Bombay on the 13th February. There was no indigenous plague in the district.

*Kánara District.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, Nesargi in the Mundgod Petha reported 4 cases and 2 deaths. In the Haliyál Táluka, Haliyál Town reported 6 cases and 8 deaths, and 2 cases and 1 death occurred at Janage, which was newly infected. In all 12 cases and 11 deaths were reported against 14 and 12, respectively, in the previous week.

*Sind.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, 17 indigenous cases and 15 deaths were reported from the Karáchi City against 12 and 11, respectively, in the previous week. The Napier quarter was responsible for 7 cases in all and the market quarter for 4. There was 1 case in each of the Lawrence Road and Nasarpuri camps. The remaining four cases were 1 in the gardens, 1 in Mashimiani, 1 in the Jail quarter and 1 in the Railway Loco coolies' lines. Dead rats were being found but not in large numbers. Forty-two persons were inoculated in the city up to date. The death-rate at the municipal towns of Kotri and Tatta was extremely high. The cause of death was being very carefully inquired into. The rest of Sind continued free.

*Pálanpur.*

Of the 10 cases reported from Pasvadal during the week ending the 17th February 1899, 7 occurred among the people segregated and 3 in fields outside the village. There were 9 deaths. Chitroda continued free from plague.

*Cutch.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, 11 indigenous cases and 11 deaths were reported against 18 and 13, respectively, in the previous week. Five cases and 5 deaths occurred in Mándvi. The people were complaining of rats dying in their houses, and though such houses were being disinfected and vacated, still the Political Agent is apprehensive of another epidemic in the

town. Undate, which had been free since the 29th January, reported 3 cases during the week. There were 3 cases at Tumbdi, which was evacuated.

*Káthiáwár.*

One imported case of plague was reported from the Káthiáwár Agency during the week ending the 17th February 1899.

*Rewa Kántha.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, plague appeared for the first time in the Sankheda Mewás of the Rewa Kántha Agency, 14 cases and 9 deaths having occurred in the village of Sanor, near Karnali, an infected village in the Baroda Territory. The village was promptly evacuated.

*Aundh.*

In the Aundh State Kinhai continued the only infected place and reported 4 cases and 5 deaths during the week ending the 17th February 1899.

*Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country States.*

During the week ending the 17th February 1899, the number of cases decreased to 240 from 263 in the previous week, while that of deaths increased to 192 from 182. Three villages were re-infected. Sángli and Miraj showed improvement.

*Sávantvádi.*

There was 1 imported case from Bombay during the week ending the 17th February 1899.

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

A. WINGATE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Cno 5307

No. 1641/P OF 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE):

*Bombay Castle, 6th March* 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 *17th February 1899*

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

*Ernest Lords*

*For* Acting Chief Secretary to Government.