

XXII. THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY CITY.

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I. INTRODUCTION.

One of the first duties which the present Commission had to undertake was to decide where the epidemiological observations which were necessary to be made should be carried out. After various parts had been visited, it was decided that the headquarters of the Commission should be in Bombay, and that Bombay City and Island should, in the first instance at least, be put under observation for epidemiological purposes.

Three considerations rendered Bombay a suitable locality. In the first place Bombay City had suffered from plague since the autumn of 1896, each year seeing a fresh epidemic. The seasonal prevalence was well marked, and it was recognised that any hypothesis of the etiology of plague, if a true hypothesis, would have to explain adequately this phenomenon.

Secondly, there was already in existence in Bombay an excellent Municipal Department, with a large staff under the direction of an experienced Medical Officer of Health, Dr Turner. Long before the Commission was formed the Bombay Municipality, at the instigation of their Health Officer, had made a representation to Government, asking that a scientific Commission be appointed to investigate plague in co-operation with their Health Department. The Commission, therefore, anticipated that every assistance would be given to them by Dr Turner and his entire department, and this anticipation was soon proved to be correct.

Thirdly, Bombay possessed at Parel on the outskirts of the City a Government laboratory complete in every way and well suited for the requirements of the Commission. Through the kindness of the Director Lt. Col. W. B. Bannerman, I.M.S., accommodation was given to the Commission in its buildings, and the whole resources of the laboratory were freely placed at their disposal.

While these advantages were apparent, it was also seen that Bombay possessed several disadvantages for an epidemiological study of plague. The population is large, nearly a million, varied and scattered over a wide area. Further, it was recognised that during the plague epidemic, when from 200 to 300 cases would occur daily, it would be impossible for the members of the Commission themselves to collect detailed information concerning every plague case, and that the general density of both rat and human plague would in all probability somewhat obscure the relationship between them.

It was therefore considered desirable to choose a few isolated villages of from 1000 to 5000 inhabitants, in which plague had periodically recurred, and to endeavour to make in these places a more complete epidemiological study. Arrangements were accordingly made to undertake the study of rat and human plague in four villages on the outskirts of the city of Bombay and within easy motor distance of the Parel laboratory. It was also arranged that two villages in the Amritsar district of the Punjab should be treated in the same way, one of the members of the Commission with a separate staff being told off for this duty. It was anticipated that the general relationships of the epizootic and epidemic would be obtained from Bombay city, some errors being corrected by the very large number of plague rats and of human cases dealt with, and that the more minute details would be elucidated in some of these six villages.

We propose first to deal with Bombay and then to pass on to the villages.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY ISLAND AND CITY¹.

(Map I.)

Bombay is a large island lying with its long axis almost due north and south.

The general shape is seen from the accompanying map. It has a length of about 10 miles and its greatest breadth is about three miles. Its total area is about 22·4 square miles. As regards the configuration of the Island it may be said in general terms that it is low lying. There are a few hills, such as Malabar Hill, Parel Hill, etc. but the greater part of the town is built on low ground, a considerable portion of which has been reclaimed in recent years from the sea.

At the last census (February, 1906) the total population was found to be 977,822 which, divided over an area of 14,385·89 acres, gives a general density for the whole Island of 67·97 persons per acre. The population is however very irregularly distributed, the density varying from 7·1 per acre in one section to 711·7 per acre in another.

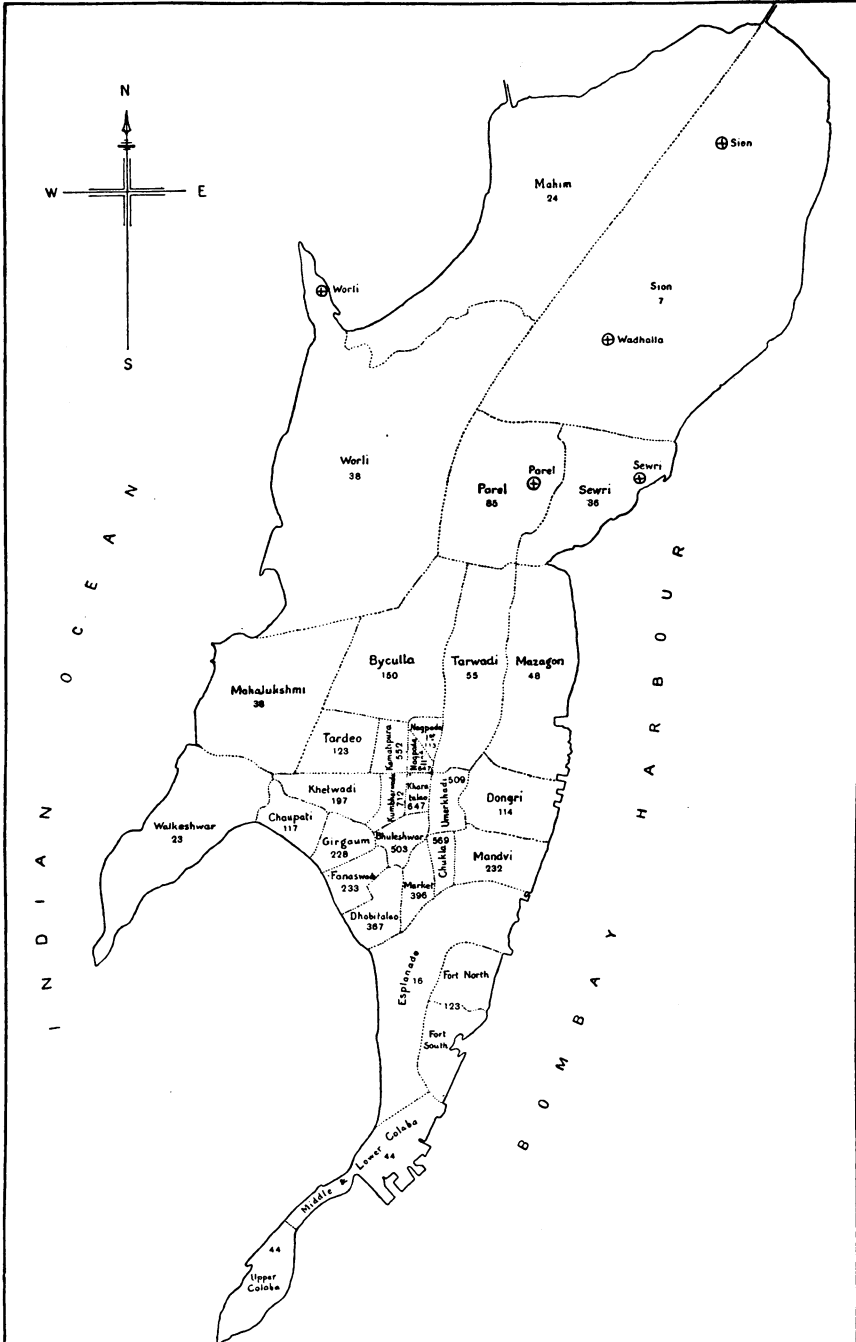
Lying as it does within the tropics on the coast of the Indian Ocean, Bombay comes under the influence of the seasonal monsoons. During the months of November to April the north-east monsoon blows, while from May to October the south-west monsoon prevails. In the former months there is, as a rule, no rain, while during the south-west monsoon there is an average rainfall of from 60 to 80 inches; the bulk of this falls in the months of June and July. The humidity is fairly high all the year, but is increased during the rainy season. The mean daily range of temperature is at no time large; in the winter months it is from 10° to 12° F., in the hot months about 7° or 8° F., while in the rains it is only 3° to 5° F.

In the cold season (November—March) the maximum temperature is on the average about 87° F., the minimum 65° F. and the mean 75° F. The temperature gradually increases during the months of March, April and May until at the beginning of June the maximum is on an average 90° to 95° F., the minimum about 75° F. and the mean about 85° F.

¹ The statistical information which we propose to give has been obtained from the Census Report of Bombay for 1906, issued by the Municipal Commissioner, and from Parts V. and VI., Vol. XI. of the report of the Census of India for 1901. These parts were compiled and written by Mr S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S. for Bombay city.

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MAP I. *Bombay. Town and Island showing division into sections.*



The numbers show the population per acre.
The villages specially noticed are indicated ⊕.

There is a considerable fall of temperature in the rains, the mean, however, still remaining about 80° F. There is a slight rise again in October during the time the south-west monsoon is being driven back by the north-east. On the whole, therefore, the climate of Bombay may be described as hot and moist, especially during the months of May to October inclusive.

We shall have occasion to give below a more or less detailed description of the sanitary arrangements and habits of the people of Bombay.

III. METHODS ADOPTED FOR STUDYING THE DISEASE.

It will be best to describe in two parts the methods adopted by us for studying the epidemiology of plague in Bombay city: (1) those relating to the epidemic, and (2) those relating to the epizootic amongst rats.

I. THE EPIDEMIC.

The arrangements for the purpose of observing the epidemic were made on a large scale, our aim, indeed, being to collect information regarding every plague case throughout a whole year. Observations were carried on during a longer period, namely, from 1st July, 1905, to 30th September, 1906, but the data presented in this report fall within the 12 months from the 1st October, 1905, to 30th September, 1906.

It would have been impossible for the members of the Commission alone to cope with the enormous amount of work involved in this attempt, but we were fortunate in being helped greatly by the Medical Officer of Health for Bombay, Dr J. A. Turner. To his cordial co-operation and ready concurrence in our suggestions the scheme owes much, for he placed at the disposal of the Commission a large part of the sanitary and medical staff of the Health Department of the City under his charge.

The following account gives a description of the sanitary organisation of the City, in so far as it is concerned with our study of the epidemic.

The City and Island of Bombay is divided into ten districts, to each of which a qualified medical practitioner—the District Registrar—is appointed. Each of these ten districts is divided for the purposes of the Health Department into two or three sections. These sections, and not the districts, are the areas, which we have chosen for

description in our account of the epidemic and epizootic in Bombay (vide Map I.).

The duties of the District Registrars are mainly in connection with the registration of the births and deaths, but they also have charge of a dispensary where poor patients are treated. In addition they attend the poorer class of patients in their homes. The District Registrars have a particularly thorough and extensive knowledge of their districts, and, moreover, their familiarity with the various languages¹, habits and customs of the people gives them unrivalled advantages in obtaining as accurate information regarding the mortality from plague as is possible in a city like Bombay. It may be noted, also, that they have an unusually wide experience of the disease on its clinical side—such indeed as can only be acquired in a city affected to the extent that Bombay has been for the past ten years. Each is assisted in the general duties of his office by two sub-registrars who are usually Hospital Assistants². Each District Registrar has also charge of a Disinfecting Staff, which is under the direct supervision of an Inspector.

The District Registrars, their sub-registrars and the Inspectors of Disinfection were entrusted with the task of collecting the information which we desired. The whole of this staff was supervised on our behalf by two selected medical officers of the Health Department of the City, Dr D. A. Turkhud and Dr J. S. Nerurkar, themselves familiar with its work and with special knowledge of the local conditions in the various districts.

Finally, the whole of the work carried out by the District Registrars and their subordinate staff was superintended daily by the members of the Commission, who personally checked the accuracy of their work.

We may now describe by what means the District Registrars become aware of the plague cases and of deaths from plague.

(1) Since in Bombay plague is a notifiable disease, medical practitioners in attendance on cases report them to the Medical Officer of Health. The information is immediately forwarded to the District Registrars, who in turn inquire personally into the cases.

(2) For each district of Bombay a considerable number of men are employed by the Health Department, whose sole duty it is to obtain information with regard to births and deaths in the district. Each man is told off to supervise a small area,

¹ "Some idea can be formed of the cosmopolitan character of our city and island by observing that 62 different languages or dialects are spoken within its limits." *Edwardes' Census Report, Bombay*, p. 39.

² A Hospital Assistant is a man who has undergone a three years' medical training in a Government Medical College.

so that in course of time he becomes familiar with all the inhabitants living in this area. This staff is so organised that men are on duty both by day and night. For the whole of Bombay there are 62 of these men who are styled "birth registration karkoons," and 90 styled "death registration ramosis," besides a group of 34 "death registration karkoons," the last named being on special duty at cemeteries and burning ghats. Each man in the two former groups is provided with a book of printed slips in triplicate.

When a "death registration ramosi" observes a funeral party he fills up from information supplied by it the address of the deceased person together with other particulars. He then gives one of the copies to the funeral party, by whom it must be handed over to the karkoon on duty at the cemetery before the body can be buried or burned. A second copy of the slip is sent at once to the District Registrar, who, if the case has not been already notified, makes inquiries into it by visiting the house. If the body was not examined before death by a practitioner, the District Registrar arrives at a conclusion as to the cause of death by eliciting information regarding the history and symptoms of the illness from the neighbours and from the relatives or friends.

(3) When a suffering case of plague in a large building, *e.g.* a chawl, comes to the notice of the District Registrars or of his sub-registrars, they inquire into other suspicious cases of sickness in the building. Evacuation of a tenement in a large building during the epidemic is naturally regarded by them as a suspicious circumstance, and frequently leads to the discovery of plague cases in the other parts of the building.

(4) Certain influential men in the various communities, *e.g.* Hindu or Mahomedan, have acted for years as voluntary plague workers and give valuable aid by furnishing information regarding plague cases to the registration authorities.

(5) Many cases suffering from plague are not attended by medical practitioners but by unqualified native physicians or "hakims." These cases are occasionally reported to the sub-registrars by hakims or by the neighbours. When this happens the cases are verified by the District Registrars.

We may now proceed to describe how the District Registrars and their staff were utilised by us for the purpose of collecting the necessary epidemiological data.

Printed cards with headings relating to the various points on which information was required and arranged in a convenient form were distributed amongst the District Registrars (Form I.). A printed copy of instructions for filling up these case cards was also supplied to each individual whose duty it was to help us in this direction. These cards were filled up by them on the spot when visiting a plague case.

Comment may be made on two of the headings on this card.

(1) At the outset we entertained the idea that it might be possible to trace the source of infection, if not in all the cases at least in a considerable number. Difficulties, however, soon arose in obtaining

Serial No. District Reporter's Name Date Form I.
 See also No. Age Sex Caste Employment Residence Duration of residence Previous residence

Name									
Date when left work	Date of attack	Date of death	Date of disinfection						
Description of house									
Number of rooms Position Ventilation Light Overcrowding Floor Ceiling Tiles Proximity to gully				Contacts					
Description of building Number of houses in Number of storeys Number of inhabitants Shops on ground floor Condition of adjoining gullies				Names of contacts Cases among contacts in house or building Names of attendants Cases among attendants Cases among contacts at place of employment Migration of contacts; new address					

Possible sources of infection.

Information concerning rats. See opposite.

Has previous case occurred in same house or building? Reference.

Evidence of importation of infected articles.

Evidence of attendance at funeral party or elsewhere.



Further history of case. If admitted to hospital, to which and date? Hospital No.

When and where the nearest plague-infected rat was found.

Proximity of house to grain godown, stable or other place likely to shelter rats; direct evidence as to occurrence of rats in such places.

Direct evidence as to occurrence of rats in house, e.g., dung, capture by disinfecting staff, fleas, burrows, nests, etc.

Circumstances in house favouring rats.

History from inhabitants as to occurrence and time of occurrence of live or dead rats in house.

information on this point. From personal investigation of a large number of cases we became convinced, that with the conditions which exist in Bombay it was impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the exact source of infection in even a small proportion of the cases. The reason for this is twofold. First, the majority of the people conceal the occurrence of dead rats in their house largely from fear that disinfection will follow the avowal of the fact, and also on account of a habit of suspicion which is characteristic of the native of India. In the second place, even when the people freely gave whatever information they possessed, it was difficult in the epidemic period to narrow down the possibilities of infection to a particular source, since the infection was widely spread all over the City.

(2) The information derived from the portion of the card relating to "contacts" has given disappointing results. The work involved in following up and correlating cases amongst attendants on plague patients proved to be too great, since the attendants occasionally migrated to other quarters of the City where it was impossible to trace them. Moreover, the remarks we have just made on the question of the source of infection apply with equal force in this case.

Reference may be made to certain sources of error which are unavoidable in the collection of epidemiological data in an oriental city like Bombay. These may be summarised thus:—

(i) Cases which recover and which have not been attended by a medical practitioner are occasionally overlooked.

(ii) Undoubtedly in a number of instances plague deaths are falsely stated by the relatives to be due to other causes. The District Registrars are of course aware of this source of error and are able, in some instances at least, to make the necessary corrections.

(iii) Difficulties in the diagnosis of plague from other diseases, notably relapsing fever, must be considered.

We do not for a moment contend that errors due to these causes may not have crept into the information amassed on our behalf. We recognise, also, that the cases of plague recorded in detail on the cards are only a sample, although undoubtedly a very large one, of the total cases which actually occurred. Evidence however, which will be given later, shows that these errors are for practical purposes nullified by the large numbers of plague cases investigated (over 10,000). Further, we hope to show that the sample in almost all the districts was an extremely good one, so much so that it has amply fulfilled our main purpose, namely, the correlation of human and rat plague.

Besides the "human case" cards another method of studying the epidemic remains to be described. Maps of every section in Bombay were specially prepared for us. These are essentially street-maps, unnecessary details being avoided, and the streets and lanes being shown in plain black outline. Most of them are on a scale of 200 feet to the inch, the average size of the original maps being 24" × 18". Each District Registrar was supplied with copies of maps of the sections in his district. Every plague case, as it came to his notice, was represented by him on the map by a conventional sign together with the date when the case was reported to the Health Officer. The sign and date were allocated to a position on the map corresponding as nearly as possible to the house in which the patient was found. Distinctive signs were adopted to indicate a suspicious case of plague and a case which was imported either from outside Bombay or from another section. As a rule one map was used for the plague cases occurring during one month, but in some sections during the epidemic period it was found necessary in order to avoid overcrowding to use a fresh map every fortnight. The maps and case cards were checked by Drs Turkhud and Nerurkar and by members of the Commission.

Before bringing to a close this account of our methods of observing the epidemic in Bombay, we may refer to certain advantages which accrued from the system adopted, apart from the results which have emerged from an analysis of the case cards and maps.

(1) The scheme gave us abundant opportunities of observing with our own eyes the actual conditions in which the inhabitants of Bombay live, an experience which has assisted us greatly in coming to a conclusion as to the part played by these conditions in the spread of plague in the city.

(2) By the co-operation of the District Registrars we were enabled to obtain early information regarding incidents of special interest which occurred throughout the city, *e.g.* the occurrence of severe outbreaks in certain localities and buildings.

(3) It was possible to carry out special experiments in certain badly infected houses, which were brought to our notice by the District Registrars. Some of these have already been recounted in previous volumes of these reports, namely, those dealing with the infectivity of certain plague houses and the nature of the infecting agent within them.

II. THE EPIZOOTIC.

The methods adopted for studying the epizootic may be described under three headings: (1) the collection of the rats, (2) the examination of the rats at the laboratory, and (3) the arrangements made to correlate the epizootic with the epidemic.

1. *The collection of the rats.*

Arrangements were made for a daily supply of several hundred rats (alive and dead) from all over the city. The rats were collected on our behalf by the Sanitary and Cleansing Department of the City.

In connection with the work of this Department there are eight Municipal stables or *dépôts* situated in the different districts. Each of these is in charge of an European Inspector, who is assisted by one or two sub-inspectors. The actual cleansing staff consists of 4800 "sweepers"—men and women. These persons are grouped into batches of 10 or 12, each of which is supervised by a "muccadam" or overseer, a man who is able to write the vernacular. The sweepers remove all refuse from the houses and gullies and sweep the streets. The gullies are cleaned by them at least once a day. Each man is allotted to a very small area so that the work may be efficiently done. The sweepers are the persons who are most likely to find dead rats, because if a rat is found dead in a house the occupants throw it out into the adjoining gully or into the street.

The sweeper when he found a dead rat took it to his *muccadam*, who attached to it a note stating the exact locality where the rat was found. The rat was then taken by the sweeper to the stable in his district, where roll call is held every morning, and he was paid $\frac{1}{4}$ anna for every dead rat.

At the stable all the dead rats found at one address were put into a tin box, on the lid of which was a number.

The details concerning all the dead rats brought were entered into a form showing (1) the number of the box, (2) the number of rats in the box, (3) the address where the rats were found and (4) the name of the sweeper who found them. All the tins were then packed into carts and were sent with the corresponding form to the laboratory.

With regard to the capture of the live rats a number of traps were kept by the officials at each stable and these were distributed daily amongst selected sweepers (rat catchers), who set them in gullies, godowns, houses, stables, etc. Each trap was numbered and this number and other

particulars were entered on the form already described. The form was sent to the laboratory with the traps. A reward of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna was given for each live rat.

2. *Examination of the rats at the laboratory.*

On arrival at the laboratory the rats were dealt with on the following scheme, which was so arranged that the rats passed through the hands of a series of unskilled native assistants, each of whom, however, was trained to his particular item of work and was competent to perform it.

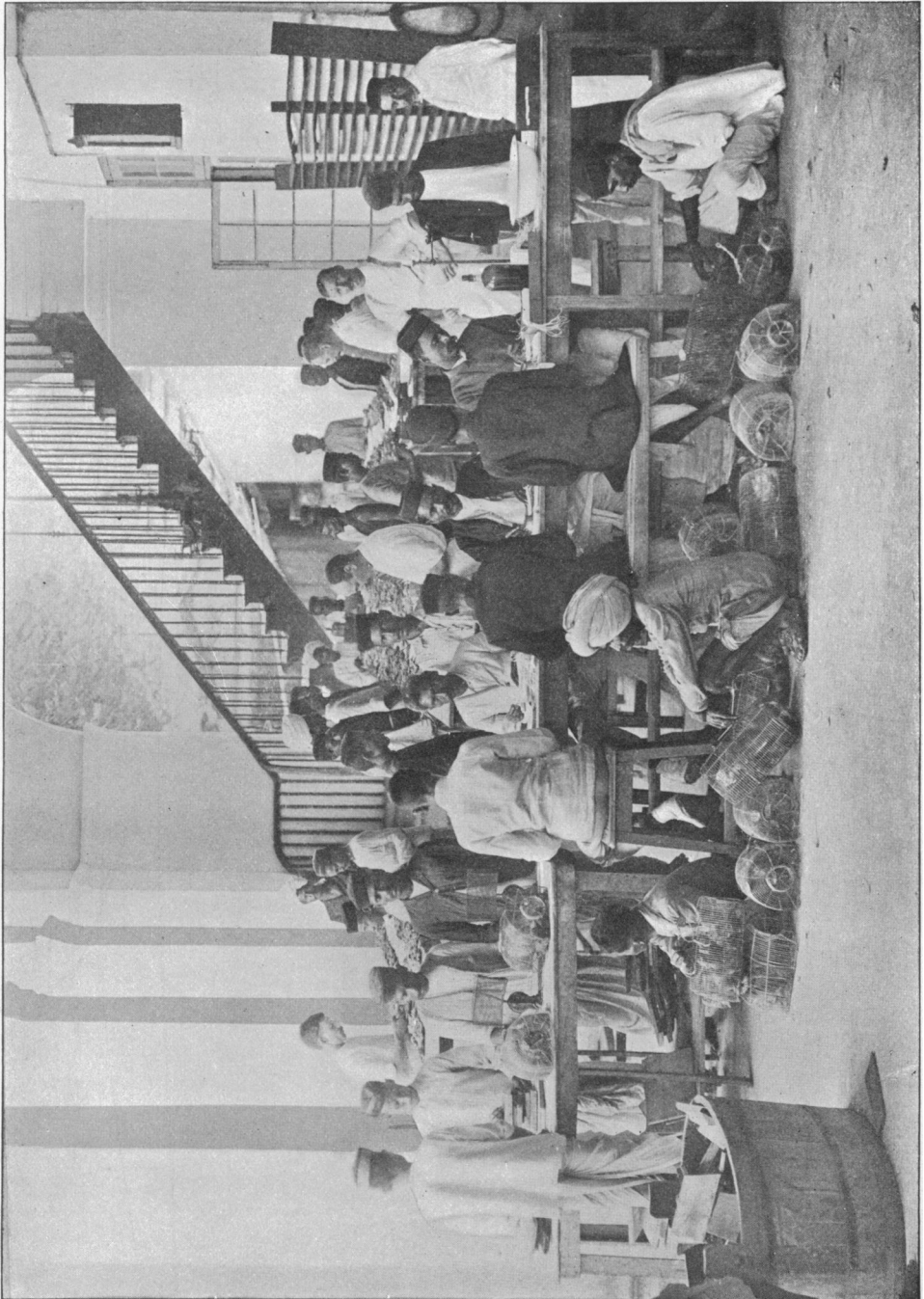
The procedure differed slightly in the case of dead and live rats.

Dead rats. A card partly filled up by a clerk from the form sent from the stable was attached to the fore-leg of every dead rat. The details on this card are reproduced (II.). The rat was then dipped into an antiseptic solution in order to diminish the nuisance from flies in the subsequent operations. The next step was to weigh the rat on a spring balance and to enter the weight in grammes on the card. The rat was then pinned upon a small wooden board and taken to the man who dissected them. As will be seen from Plates XIX and XX the pinned-out rats were laid in rows on a series of long tables. A "cutter up" and a clerk were allotted to each table. The work of dissecting the rats was performed by three disciplined European soldiers on the staff of the Plague Research Laboratory, specially chosen for their intelligence and good conduct and trained for this particular duty by members of the Commission.

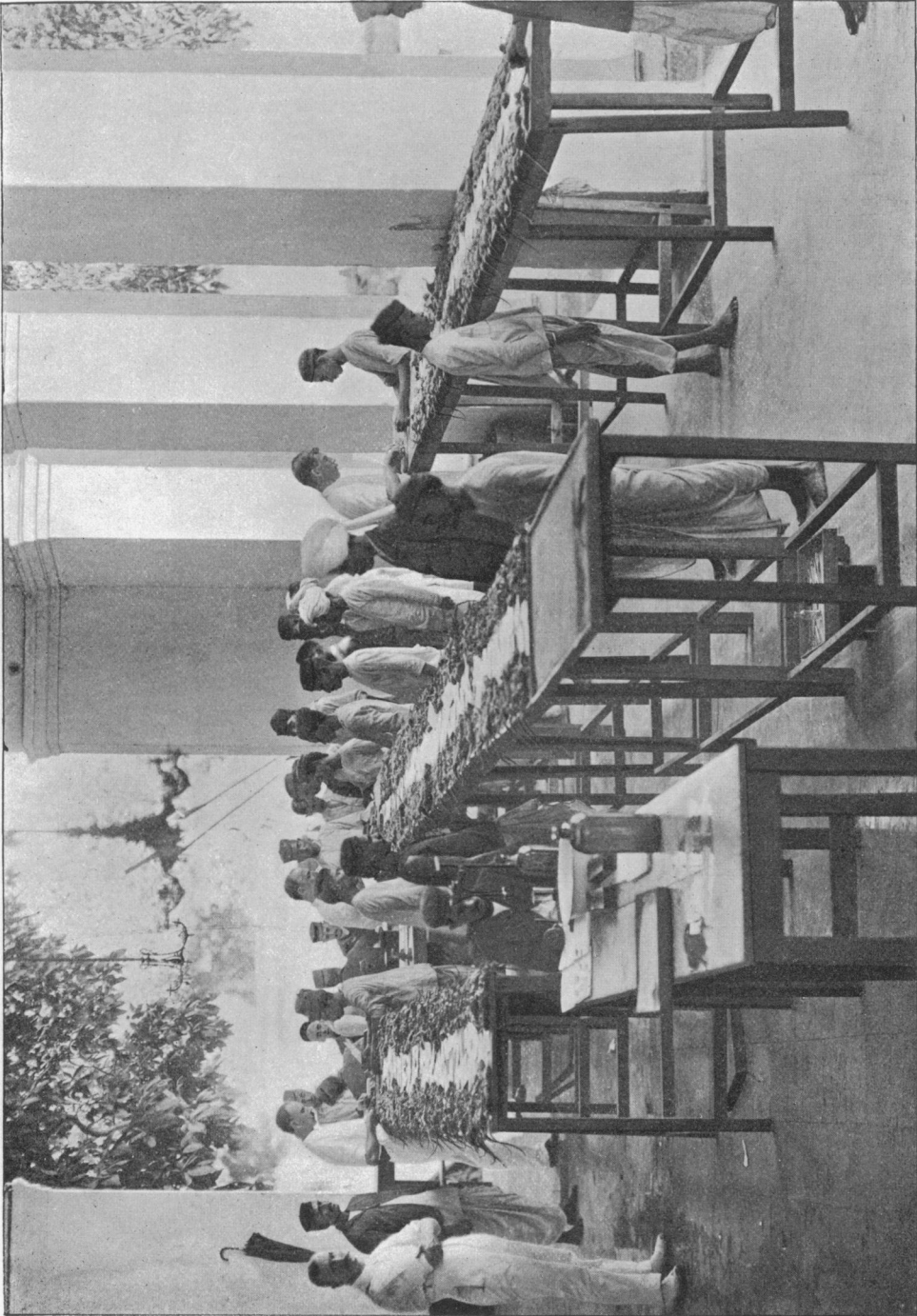
The "cutter up" opened the rat by an incision which included the groin, axilla and neck on both sides so as to expose the glands in these regions. He dictated to the clerk who accompanied him the species and sex of each rat and the presence or absence of pregnancy in the females. These facts were noted on the rat cards by the clerk.

The methods pursued in the diagnosis of plague-infected rats have been already fully described¹, so that it is unnecessary to do more than briefly refer to them. Diagnosis of plague rats by naked-eye examination was chiefly relied upon, since it has been our experience that in the hands of competent observers it is the best single method of diagnosis. Every rat dissected throughout the entire investigation, without exception, whether infected or apparently healthy, was examined by a member of the Commission, who decided as to the diagnosis. Microscopical

¹ Vol. VII. p. 339.



Bombay City: rat examination at the Laboratory.



Bombay City: rat examination at the Laboratory.

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Form II.

Date	_____	Number	_____
Catcher	_____		
Locality	_____		
Where & how caught	_____		
Weight	_____	Number of fleas	_____
Species	_____		
Sex	_____	Pregnant	_____
Infected	_____		
			Initials.

Form III.

Date	_____	District	_____	Section	_____
Catcher	_____				
Address	_____				
No. of rats in cage	_____	Species	_____	}	Total No. of fleas _____
					Average No. for rat _____
Gully	House	Stable	Godown		
Remarks :—					

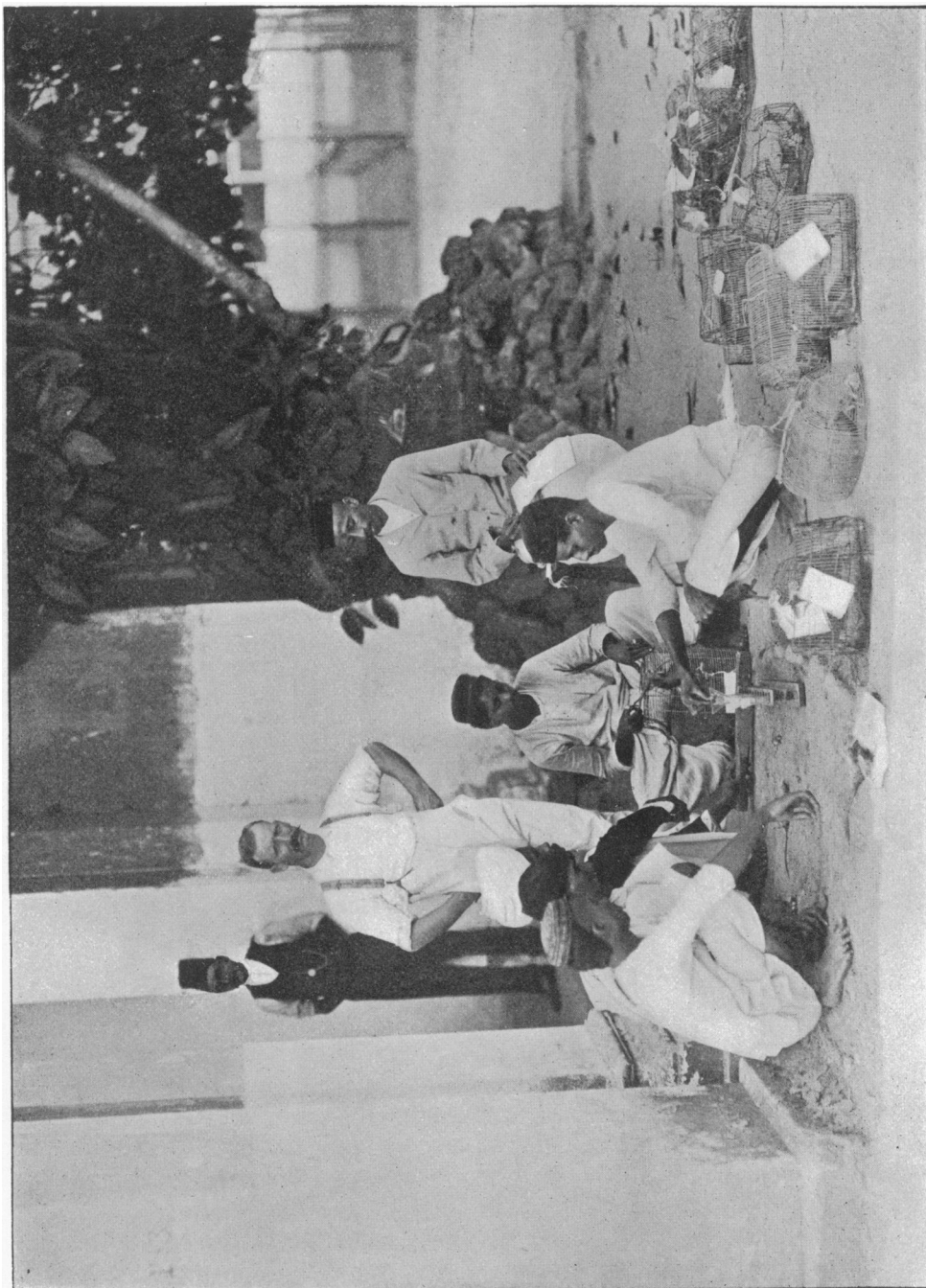
examinations of organ-smears and animal tests were used only when the diagnosis was uncertain.

Live rats. The procedure adopted in the case of the rats caught alive in traps was as follows. The rats first of all were cleared of their fleas (Plate XXI). At an early period of the investigation an attempt was made to obtain a daily average flea-count, but as the arrangements were somewhat defective in several respects we need only describe an improved method (Plate XXII) which was commenced in October 1906. The arrangements at this later period were made so as to fulfil two purposes: (1) the exact allocation of each trap containing rats to a particular part of an inhabited building, *e.g.* the ground floor, first floor, etc. or to a godown, stable or gully, and (2) an average flea-count, not only for the total rats but for each species of rat and for the rats found in particular classes of buildings, *e.g.* houses, godowns, etc. This scheme was entrusted to specially selected men at the municipal stables and on the District Registrars' staff who distributed traps to selected sweepers.

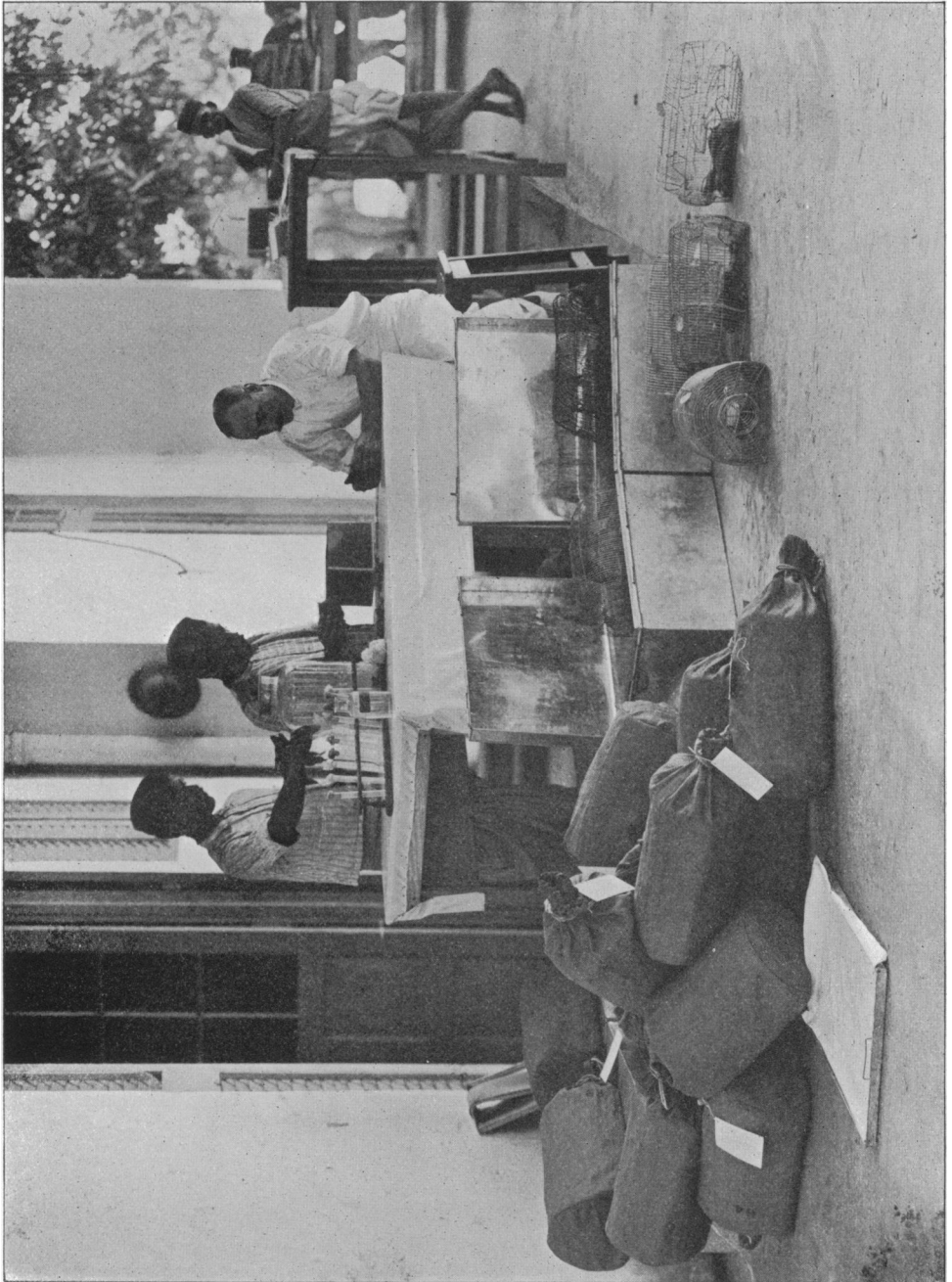
The traps were purposely placed in various situations and when a "take" was made, the man in charge wrote on the back of a specially designed card (III.) the exact situation where the trap was found. The trap was then taken to the stable or to the District Registrar's office, where this information, if in the vernacular, was translated and written on the printed side of the card. The traps were afterwards sent to the laboratory. In this scheme we adopted the device of enclosing the whole trap, immediately after it was found to contain rats, in a stout canvas bag made for the purpose and bearing a number. The card referred to above was attached to the neck of this bag.

The object of the bag was in order to secure more uniform results in the flea-counts. It would appear that in the journey to the laboratory fleas on rats in open wire traps exposed to the sunlight dropped off in considerable numbers. By comparison with the old method it was proved that more uniform flea-counts were obtained by the use of this device and that the average number of fleas found per rat was higher.

When the traps arrived at the laboratory each trap was removed from the bag and both trap and bag were at once put into a tin box, to which chloroform was added. Four of these boxes were in constant use during the flea examination. Each of them had a metal tray resting on the bottom, on which tray the trap and bag were placed. The tray and its contents were removed *en bloc* after the rats were killed by the chloroform. The fleas on the tray were then counted and those on each rat separately, a note of the results being made on the card and on a form.



Bombay City: catching fleas.



Bombay City: catching fleas, note the traps enclosed in canvas bags.

Remarks

Description of building nearest locality where infected rat was found		
Reporter's name	District	Date of visit
<i>Adjoining block of houses.</i>		
No. of houses in	Address	
No. of storeys		
No. of inhabitants		
Shops on ground floor		
If rat found in gully condition of gully		
General sanitary condition of house		
Circumstances in house favouring rats		
<i>Adjoining Godown</i>		
No. of storeys	Address	
Floor		
Ceiling		
Tiles		
Light		
Ventilation		
Kind of business carried on		
Direct evidence as to occurrence of rats		
Circumstances in building favouring rats		
Proximity of building to grain-godown etc.		
" " " gully		
Condition of adjoining gullies		

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A complete record of the information obtained in this way was kept in a ledger.

The subsequent treatment of the trapped rats was the same as has been described in the case of the dead rats.

It remains to be said that the whole of the information noted on the rat cards was daily recorded in ledgers. In addition daily, weekly and monthly summaries of the rat and flea statistics were prepared.

3. The arrangements for correlating the epizootic with the epidemic.

A list of plague-infected rats for each day was sent as soon as possible to each District Registrar and to the Inspectors at each stable. On the same evening or next morning the sweepers who picked up the plague rats pointed out the exact locality where they had found them to the mucedums, who marked the place with a sign "P. R." and the date in red paint (see Plate XXVI.).

The District Registrar or his sub-registrar on visiting the place later in the day recognised it from this sign and filled up, on the spot, a specially designed "plague rat" card which had been sent him from the laboratory already partially filled up, *i.e.* giving the species of the rat, address where it was found and the name of the catcher. The Registrar at the same time allocated the plague rat to its proper position on the map of the section which we described in the account of the epidemic.

A distinctive sign was used for each species, *Mus rattus* and *Mus decumanus*, and the date when the rat was sent to the laboratory was placed alongside. After being filled up the cards were returned to the laboratory where they were copied by clerks into duplicate cards (XIII.) with additional headings (already entered) relating to details of the post-mortem examination and diagnosis of the rat. The maps and cards were checked by members of the Commission, assisted by Drs Turkhud and Nerurkar.

Although the methods for allocating the plague-infected rats were apparently the best that could be used under the circumstances, yet we cannot pretend that absolute accuracy was secured in placing every rat. We have good reason to believe, however, that the accuracy of the methods although only approximate was sufficient for the purpose of comparing the plague rats with the human cases in each section and even over smaller areas than sections.

IV. THE EPIZOOTIC.

I. AN ACCOUNT OF THE RODENTS MET WITH IN BOMBAY.

Before entering upon a description of the epizootic it is necessary to give a brief account of the rodents which have been met with in the course of our work in Bombay.

(1) *The species of rodents found infected with plague in nature.*

These are: *Mus rattus* (the house rat), *Mus decumanus* (the so-called brown, gray or sewer rat), *Mus musculus* (mouse), *Nesokia bengalensis* and *Nesokia bandicota* (bandicoot).

On account of the large numbers of rodents brought daily to the laboratory for examination it was necessary to come to a conclusion regarding their species from external appearances alone. The mouse and the bandicoot offered no difficulty in identification. With regard to *Mus rattus* and *Mus decumanus*, the most important of all in relation to the epidemic, it was soon found that with practice no difficulty was experienced in differentiating them. We have satisfied ourselves that it is always possible to distinguish rats of the type of *Mus rattus* from rats of the type of *Mus decumanus*. Since rats of an intermediate type have never been found by us it would appear that the species do not interbreed.

Nesokia bengalensis on superficial examination resembles *Mus decumanus* so closely that its occurrence amongst the rats was overlooked during the earlier period of the investigation. Nevertheless after the recognition of this rodent as a distinct species we were able with a little practice readily to identify it from its external appearances alone. It may be added that for reasons which will appear later the error introduced into our work by the confusion of *Nesokia bengalensis* with *Mus decumanus* may be said to be negligible.

In the following description of *Mus rattus*, *Mus decumanus* and *Nesokia bengalensis* we shall confine ourselves to the points of distinction on which we relied throughout our work.

Mus rattus.—Tail longer than the body and head together; dark in colour compared with the tail of *Mus decumanus* and uniform in colour all round. The scales on the tail are arranged in rings; these rings are better marked than in *Mus decumanus*. The ears are larger in proportion to the size of the rat than in *Mus decumanus*. The colour of the fur, especially on the ventral aspect of the body, is very variable. *Mus rattus* is frequently called the black rat, but the commonest

type in Bombay is a brown variety. The black variety is somewhat rarely seen in rats taken from the City, though it occurs more commonly amongst rats trapped from ships in Bombay harbour. The belly is invariably of a lighter colour than the back. Rarely the belly is unusually light coloured; rats with this peculiarity are considered by some workers as a variety (*Mus alexandrinus*), but no distinction was made by us on this account. We have met with pure and partial albinos but they are very rare. Spines in the fur of the back are common.

Mus decumanus.—Tail shorter than body and head together. The ventral aspect of the tail is lighter coloured than the dorsal aspect. The ears are smaller in proportion to the size of the rat than in *Mus rattus*. The colour of the fur is much more constant than in *Mus rattus*. It is brownish-gray on the back and a lighter gray on the belly. Pure and partial albinos have been rarely met with.

*Nesokia bengalensis*¹.—Tail shorter than head and body, in this respect resembling that of *Mus decumanus*, but in appearance resembling that of *Mus rattus*, i.e. the rings are well marked. The hairs on the tail are shorter and less numerous than in *Mus decumanus* and there is no brush of hairs projecting beyond the tip of the tail as there is in *Mus decumanus*. The head when looked at from above is broader and shorter than in *Mus decumanus*. The ears are somewhat larger in proportion to the size of the animal than in *Mus decumanus*. The fur is coarse with well-marked spines on the back. The colour of the fur is uniformly darker than in *Mus decumanus* and this colour is very constant. *Nesokia* grunts when alarmed, whereas *Mus decumanus* squeals. There is a well-marked bony tubercle on the external surface of the ramus of the lower jaw contrasting with a similar but rudimentary tubercle in the case of *Mus decumanus*.

Musk rats were trapped in considerable numbers from all parts of the Island. This animal (*Crocidura coerulea*: order—Insectivora) is not a rat but a shrew. It is recognised with great ease chiefly by its long head and pointed snout.

(2) General distribution and abundance of each species in the rodent population.

In Bombay city *Mus rattus* and *Mus decumanus* both occur in prodigious numbers. In the country villages, however, *Mus decumanus* is very rarely found (see Table III.). This is doubtless correlated with the absence of any sewerage system in those villages.

There can be no doubt that the species of rodents which are most numerous in Bombay are *Mus rattus* and *Mus decumanus*. It is difficult from the figures given in Tables I. and II. to arrive at a definite conclusion as to whether *Mus rattus* or *Mus decumanus* is the predominating

¹ "It is doubtful whether this (genus *Nesokia*) should rank as more than a subgenus of *Mus*." *The Fauna of British India: Mammalia*. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., London, 1888—1891, p. 422.

species, since the "takes" depend to a great extent on the number of traps set in situations frequented by each species. More than twice as many *Mus rattus* were trapped alive as *decumanus*, while the proportion is reversed in the case of rats found dead. This fact may be explained by the habits of each species, which are such that dead *decumanus* would be much more likely found than dead *rattus*.

However this may be, the point is of little practical importance, since it is certain that enormous numbers of each species exist in Bombay and that both species are very liable to plague infection.

The number of mice brought for examination during the year was small, probably for the reason that the rat traps used were not well suited for trapping mice. From our observations in the City, however, we are inclined to think that the mouse population is a small one, relatively at least to that of *Mus rattus* and *Mus decumanus*, and that

TABLE I.
*Showing the result of rat trapping in Bombay for three months,
November—January.*

	Takes	Rats	<i>rattus</i>		<i>decumanus</i>		<i>Nesokia</i>		Musk rats		Mice	
			Total No.	% to Total	Total No.	% to Total	Total No.	% to Total	Total No.	% to Total	Total No.	% to Total
Total Number	2901	12856	8332	66·2	3618	28·7	123	1·0	294	2·3	219	1·7
Gullies	278	1254	701	55·9	485	38·7	22	1·7	26	2·0	20	1·6
House—	2253	9247	6466	69·9	2386	25·8	75	0·8	181	2·0	139	1·5
Compound	16	104	33	31·7	62	59·6	—	—	5	4·8	4	3·8
Ground floor	1384	5855	3805	65·0	1774	30·0	69	1·2	132	2·3	75	1·2
1st „	479	1971	1536	77·9	390	19·8	3	0·1	24	1·2	18	0·9
2nd „	234	845	720	85·2	105	12·4	—	—	10	1·2	10	1·2
3rd „	80	260	224	86·2	36	13·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th „	15	71	43	60·6	—	—	—	—	2	2·8	26	36·6
5th „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6th „	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100·0	—	—
Top „	16	54	48	88·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11·1
Not stated	28	86	57	66·3	19	22·0	3	3·5	7	8·1	—	—
Stables—	170	944	484	51·3	352	37·3	18	1·9	54	5·7	36	3·8
Horse	118	669	321	47·9	276	41·3	1	0·1	38	5·7	33	4·9
Bullock	16	59	25	42·3	10	16·9	17	28·8	7	11·8	—	—
Not stated	36	216	138	63·9	66	30·5	—	—	9	4·2	3	1·4
Godowns—	136	846	540	63·8	268	31·7	3	0·4	16	1·9	19	2·2
Food	32	305	228	74·7	63	20·7	—	—	6	2·0	8	2·6
Not food	97	517	290	56·0	203	39·2	3	0·6	10	1·9	11	2·1
Gunny Bags	1	3	3	100·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	6	21	19	90·5	2	9·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food,Teashops	50	247	108	43·7	117	47·4	1	0·4	16	6·4	5	2·0
Unclassified	14	48	33	68·7	10	20·8	4	8·2	1	2·0	—	—

TABLE II.

Showing relative distribution of *M. rattus* and *M. decumanus* in Bombay—trapping for three months, November—January.

	Rats	<i>Rattus</i>		<i>Decumanus</i>	
		Total No.	% to total rats	Total No.	% to total rats
Total Number	11950	8332	69·7	3618	30·3
Gullies	1186	701	59·1	485	40·9
House	8852	6466	73·0	2386	27·0
Compound	95	33	34·7	62	65·3
Ground floor	5579	3805	68·2	1774	31·8
1st „	1926	1536	79·7	390	20·3
2nd „	825	720	87·3	105	12·7
3rd „	260	224	86·2	36	13·8
4th „	43	43	100·0	—	—
5th „	—	—	—	—	—
6th „	—	—	—	—	—
Top „	48	48	100·0	—	—
Not stated	76	57	75·0	19	25·0
Stables—	836	484	57·9	352	42·1
Horse	597	321	53·8	276	46·2
Bullock	35	25	71·4	10	28·6
Not stated	204	138	67·6	66	32·4
Godowns—	808	540	66·8	268	33·2
Food	291	228	78·3	63	21·6
Not food	493	290	58·8	203	41·2
Gunny Bags	3	3	100·0	—	—
Not stated	21	19	90·5	2	9·5
Food, Tea shops	225	108	48·0	117	52·0
Unclassified	43	33	76·7	10	23·3

TABLE III.

Showing number and species of rodents trapped alive in four villages in Bombay island.

Village	No. of <i>M. rattus</i> trapped	<i>M. decumanus</i> or <i>Nesokia bengalensis</i> trapped	Mice trapped	Musk rats trapped	Period of trapping	Human Population	No. of buildings in village
Parel	1762	2 <i>M. decumanus</i> 3 <i>Nesokia beng.</i> 1? ¹	91	182	20. xi. 05—15. vii. 06	3718	150
Worli	2127	2 ? ¹	8	592	22. xi. 05—15. vii. 06	2500	440
Wadhala	1120	3 <i>Nesokia bengalensis</i>	6	173	23. xi. 05—15. vii. 06	1922	192
Sion	528	1 ? ¹	2	96	4. xii. 05—15. vii. 06	950	102
Total	5537	12	107	1043	20. xi. 05—15. vii. 06	9090	884

¹ Probably *Nesokia bengalensis*.

this is probably dependent upon the presence of *Mus rattus* in the houses.

Nesokia bengalensis is not, so far as we can ascertain, a common rodent in Bombay, at least near human habitations. In the City it chiefly occurs in those sections containing large areas of waste ground, and on the whole its haunts appear to be similar to those of *Mus decumanus* (see Table I.). It will be seen from Table I. that 1% of a total of 12,856 animals trapped alive belonged to this species and that only 123 *Nesokia bengalensis* were trapped as compared to 3618 *Mus decumanus*, i.e., they accounted for only 3.2% of the *decumanus*-like rodents.

Specimens of the bandicoot were brought to the laboratory very seldom. It is mostly found in open country and palm groves in the northern part of the Island. The musk rat is fairly common in Bombay.

(3) *Remarks on the habits of each species.*

Mus rattus in Bombay is essentially a house rat. It is so confiding that it may almost be said to be a domesticated animal. The people regard its presence in their houses with the utmost tolerance, so that it takes up its abode, and even breeds, in their living rooms, amongst the little disturbed accumulations of rubbish so commonly found in native houses. Certain natives not only take no steps to rid their houses of rats but actually secure them from molestation. One sect, for example, the Jains, to whom every form of animal life is sacred, look upon rat destruction, even when adopted as a measure of plague prophylaxis, as an outrage against their religion, and refuse permission to have traps and baits placed in their houses.

Mus rattus, although typically a climbing rat, is able to burrow, e.g., in beaten earth floors. We have frequently made this observation and in one instance (in Parel village) have seen exceptionally large and numerous holes and burrows in the earthen floor of a store-room for grain from which many *Mus rattus* had been trapped. We may note that *Mus rattus* appears to be more particular in its choice of food than *Mus decumanus*. We have found that, when compared with the proportions in which rats are obtained from all over the City, the relative number of *Mus rattus* trapped increases in food-godowns (chiefly grain and seed godowns) and diminishes in non-food-godowns. The proportions are seen in the following table:—

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	<i>M. rattus</i>	to	<i>M. decumanus</i>
Total number of rats trapped in various situations	230	to	100
" " " " food-godowns	371	to	100
" " " " non-food-godowns	141	to	100

It is probable that *Mus rattus* is largely a grain-eating rat.

Whereas the nests of *Mus decumanus* are almost invariably found in the burrows of this animal, the nests of *Mus rattus* are chiefly in little disturbed accumulations of material, such as stacks of firewood, cotton waste, etc. or in recesses, such as cupboards.

Mus decumanus, as is well known, is a rat which lives for the most part outside houses in sewers, storm-water drains, stables, etc. It is a burrowing animal with remarkable powers for gnawing through hard materials, *e.g.*, brick and concrete, but it is also a good climber. *Mus decumanus*, since it lives chiefly in the open, probably makes wider excursions in search of food than *Mus rattus*.

We have, however, observed nothing to show that these rats are in the habit of migrating, *e.g.*, from one quarter of the City to another. Such a migration would be determined chiefly by a lack of food supply, and it is certain that in Bombay the food supply of *Mus decumanus* is abundant everywhere at all periods of the year.

The following statements are founded on observations recorded in Table II., in which the results of trapping nearly 12,000 rats of these two species in the native City are summarised.

Mus rattus is apparently much more common in Bombay than *Mus decumanus*, as we caught, taking all traps set, seven of the former to every three of the latter.

They are found in this proportion in ground floors of houses, but *Mus rattus* increases relatively to *Mus decumanus* as one ascends the building. *Mus decumanus* has never been found above the third floor, so that on the fourth floor and upwards *Mus rattus* alone is found.

In gullies, compounds of houses, stables, non-food-godowns, and food and tea-shops the number of *Mus decumanus* relatively increases, so much so in the case of compounds, namely, gardens and open spaces around houses, that we caught in traps set there about twice as many of this species as of *Mus rattus*.

Further, it is evident that these two species of rats are closely associated with each other, gullies, the lower floors of houses and godowns appearing to be their common meeting ground.

It is necessary to emphasise two important facts concerning the rats of Bombay. The first is the widespread distribution of *Mus rattus*

in buildings in the City. We do not think it an exaggeration to state that every inhabited building in Bombay City and Island, not excepting even the better class bungalows, shelters its colony of *Mus rattus*. The second important fact is, that to a certain extent *Mus decumanus* in Bombay is a house rat. We have actually seen extensive burrows of *Mus decumanus* opened up in the "chunam" floor of the living room of a house on the first floor (*i.e.* above the ground floor) of a typical chawl. Several adults and a large number of newly born rats were captured in the burrows. On another occasion we obtained two plague-infected *Mus decumanus* from the second floor of an office in the Fort section.

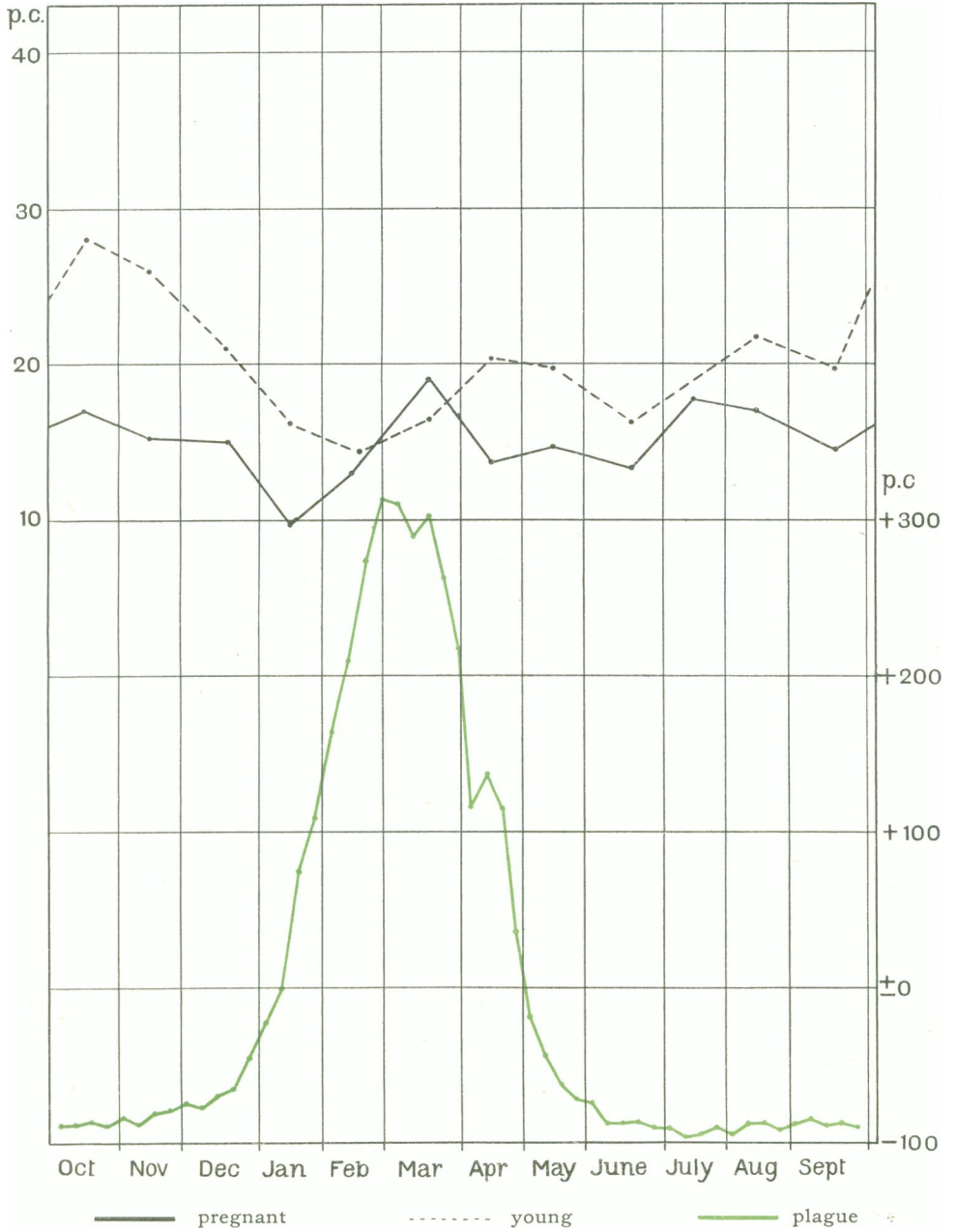
TABLE IV.

Showing the breeding season of M. decumanus.

Month	Total rats examined			Total young rats			Percentage of young rats on total rats		
	Live	Dead	Total	Live	Dead	Total	Live	Dead	Total
October	1702	2250	3952	712	395	1107	41·8	17·5	28·0
November	1294	2419	3713	546	417	963	42·2	17·2	25·9
December	1824	3497	5321	562	553	1115	30·2	15·8	21·0
January	1675	11282	12957	459	1645	2104	27·4	14·6	16·2
February	706	12790	13496	196	1738	1934	27·7	13·6	14·3
March	520	9959	10479	170	1547	1717	32·7	15·5	16·4
April	536	6124	6660	182	1159	1340	33·9	18·9	20·1
May	486	3635	4124	149	668	817	30·4	18·4	19·8
June	474	1802	2276	168	198	366	35·3	11·0	16·1
July	669	1818	2487	221	247	468	33·0	13·5	18·8
August	665	1820	2485	270	275	545	40·6	15·1	21·9
September	630	2209	2839	204	360	564	32·4	16·3	19·9
							34·0	15·6	19·9

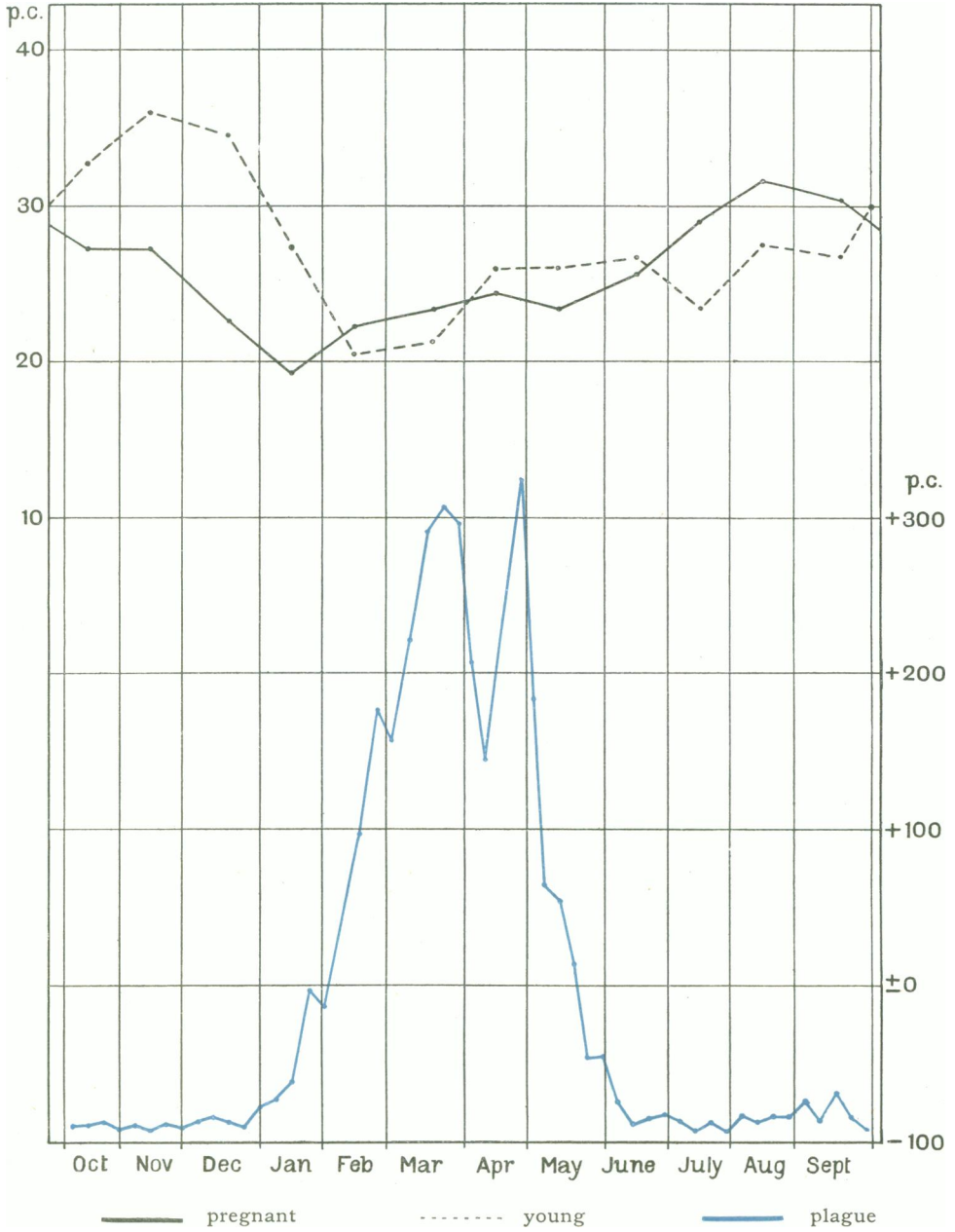
	Total adult females			Total found pregnant			Percentage pregnant		
	Live	Dead	Total	Live	Dead	Total	Live	Dead	Total
October	559	836	1395	125	112	237	22·3	13·4	17·0
November	395	872	1267	66	128	194	16·7	14·7	15·3
December	641	1243	1884	102	184	286	15·9	14·8	15·2
January	584	4534	5118	84	417	501	14·3	9·2	9·8
February	276	4978	5254	48	634	682	17·4	12·7	13·0
March	188	3662	3850	35	689	724	18·6	18·8	18·8
April	205	2264	2869	48	351	399	23·4	15·5	13·9
May	210	1513	1723	47	210	257	22·4	13·9	14·9
June	188	758	946	39	96	135	20·7	12·7	14·3
July	254	764	1018	54	127	181	21·2	16·6	17·8
August	229	702	931	47	111	158	20·5	15·8	17·0
September	225	798	1023	47	100	147	20·9	12·5	14·4
							19·5	14·2	15·1

BOMBAY CITY I



Breeding and plague in *Mus decumanus*

BOMBAY CITY II



Breeding and plague in *Mus rattus*

(4) *The breeding season of Mus rattus and Mus decumanus.*

It was sought to investigate this question by considering (1) the percentage of adult females found pregnant, and (2) the proportion of young rats found, at different seasons. For this purpose "young" *rattus* and *decumanus* are arbitrarily defined as those weighing 70 and 100 grammes or less respectively; no rats below these weights were found pregnant. The results are shown in Tables IV. and V. and Charts I. and II.

The curves for pregnant females and for young rats correspond fairly well, and indicate that, though in Bombay there is no very definite

TABLE V.

Showing the breeding season of M. rattus.

Month	Total rats examined			Young rats			Percentage of young rats on all rats		
	Live	Dead	Total	Live	Dead	Total	Live	Dead	Total
October	2101	1071	3172	739	305	1044	35.1	28.5	32.9
November	1678	1100	2778	659	342	1001	39.2	31.0	36.0
December	3268	1632	4900	1291	392	1683	39.5	24.0	34.4
January	2833	3087	5920	978	637	1615	34.5	16.5	27.3
February	1427	3864	5291	418	668	1086	29.3	18.3	20.5
March	811	4127	4938	293	757	1050	36.1	18.3	21.3
April	1104	3445	4549	413	770	1183	37.4	22.3	26.0
May	900	2093	2993	354	423	777	39.3	20.2	26.0
June	1011	1135	2146	375	196	571	37.0	17.3	26.6
July	1693	1292	2985	489	210	699	28.8	17.0	23.4
August	1864	1409	3273	648	251	899	38.7	17.8	27.5
September	1801	1536	3337	598	298	896	33.2	19.4	26.8
							35.7	20.9	27.4

Month	Total adult females			Total found pregnant			Percentage pregnant		
	Live	Dead	Total	Live	Dead	Total	Live	Dead	Total
October	761	364	1125	224	83	307	29.3	22.8	27.3
November	574	325	899	145	100	245	25.2	30.8	27.2
December	1056	599	1655	262	114	376	24.7	19.0	22.7
January	961	1165	2126	210	201	411	21.6	17.3	19.3
February	562	1360	1922	149	280	429	22.9	20.6	22.3
March	277	1462	1739	81	350	431	29.2	23.9	24.8
April	394	1244	1638	108	296	404	27.4	23.8	24.7
May	282	968	1250	95	203	298	33.7	21.0	23.8
June	360	460	820	117	95	212	32.5	20.7	25.9
July	679	464	1143	225	107	332	33.1	23.0	29.0
August	713	534	1237	238	154	392	33.3	29.4	31.7
September	682	581	1263	246	134	380	36.0	23.0	30.1
							29.1	22.9	25.6

breeding season, both species breed most freely in the hottest part of the year (June to October). It will be noted that the fall in fertility begins before the onset of the plague epizootic, though it roughly coincides with it later on.

The average number of foetuses in 114 *Mus rattus* was 5·2, the largest number found being 9; for 71 *Mus decumanus* the figures were 8·1 and 14.

(5) *Relative incidence of plague in Mus rattus and Mus decumanus.*

The percentage of *Mus rattus* found infected with plague was considerably smaller than that of *Mus decumanus*.

TABLE VI.

Showing the age and sex incidence of plague among rats.

	<i>M. decumanus</i>			<i>M. rattus</i>		
	Examined	Plague infected	Per cent.	Examined	Plague infected	Per cent.
<i>Live rats.</i>						
Old males	3391	45	1·3	5945	34	0·6
Old females	3955	32	0·8	7296	23	0·3
Young males	1814	8	0·5	3545	6	0·2
Young females	2024	10	0·5	3705	12	0·3
Old rats	7346	77	1·0	13241	57	0·4
Young rats	3838	18	0·5	7250	18	0·2
Male rats	5205	53	1·0	9490	40	0·4
Female rats	5979	42	0·7	11001	35	0·3
Total	11184	95	0·85	20491	75	0·37
<i>Dead rats.</i>						
Old males	27414	6691	24·3	11299	2183	20·3
Old females	22961	4377	19·1	9434	1451	15·7
Young males	4303	964	22·4	2520	319	12·7
Young females	4927	1150	23·3	2558	353	13·3
Old rats	50375	11068	22·0	20733	3634	17·6
Young rats	9230	2114	22·9	5078	672	13·3
Male rats	31717	7655	24·2	13819	2502	18·1
Female rats	27888	5527	19·9	11992	1804	15·0
Total	59605	13182	22·2	25811	4306	16·7
<i>All rats.</i>						
Old males	30805	6736	21·8	17244	2217	12·9
Old females	26916	4409	16·4	16730	1474	8·8
Young males	6117	972	15·9	6065	325	4·9
Young females	6951	1160	16·7	6363	365	5·7
Old rats	57721	11145	19·3	33974	3691	10·8
Young rats	13068	2132	16·3	12328	690	5·7
Male rats	36922	7708	20·9	23309	2542	10·9
Female rats	33867	5569	16·5	22993	1839	8·0
Total	70789	13277	18·8	46302	4381	9·45

The monthly figures are as follows and show that this difference obtains both during the epizootic and in the off-plague season.

TABLE VII.

1905	October	1·9	0·8
	November	4·3	0·7
	December	6·3	1·0
1906	January	14·4	4·6
	February	25·7	14·6
	March	39·8	28·0
	April	31·4	25·2
	May	14·2	15·6
	June	5·3	3·3
	July	3·9	1·6
	August	5·4	2·3
	September	4·6	2·3
	Average	13·1	8·3

The experimental susceptibility of the two species is about the same. We have many reasons for believing that rats in nature are infected by the agency of fleas. We therefore compared their susceptibilities by adding infected fleas to rats in flea-proof cages, thereby imitating as nearly as possible their natural mode of infection. In every experiment approximately the same number of fleas were used. Some of the experiments were carried out during the epizootic season of 1906, while the remainder were carried out in the epizootic season of 1907. In all 100 experiments have been done with the following results:

33 experiments with <i>Mus decumanus</i>	16 successes = 48 %
67 ,, ,, <i>Mus rattus</i>	29 ,, = 43 %
Total	45 ,, = 45 %

These figures make it clear that the two species of rats show practically no difference in their susceptibility to plague by flea transmission.

It would appear, therefore, that the greater incidence of plague amongst *Mus decumanus* as compared with *Mus rattus* cannot be explained on the ground of a difference in susceptibility.

It follows that the explanation must lie in the opportunities for infection being greater in *decumanus* than in *rattus*. We have in fact found that the flea infestation of *decumanus* is much greater, as the following abstract from a complete series of counts to be dealt with later shows.

TABLE VIII.

		<i>M. decumanus</i>		<i>M. rattus</i>	
		Rats examined	Fleas per rat	Rats examined	Fleas per rat
1906	November	412	5·7	1313	2·5
	December	489	5·7	2087	2·6
1907	January	465	9·0	1927	3·2
	February	309	11·9	1693	4·5
	March	300	12·8	1799	5·2
	April	306	13·9	1911	5·2

We could not find from our figures that plague was specially incident upon male or female, old or young rats of either species.

II. THE RELATION OF THE EPIZOOTIC AMONGST THE RATS TO TIME AND PLACE.

It is necessary at the outset to insist upon the fact that in Bombay City there is a *Mus decumanus* epizootic and a *Mus rattus* epizootic. That they must be considered as separate epizootics will appear shortly, when we discuss the time and place relations of each. We may add that, although distinct, the epizootics cannot be dissociated, the one having a definite relation to the other. It will be convenient therefore to discuss them together.

THE EPIZOOTICS IN RELATION TO TIME.

(a) *Their seasonal prevalence.*

It will be seen from the charts¹ of Bombay City (Chart III.), and of certain of the sections (Charts IV.—XV.) which display the relation between rat and human plague, that the epizootics present well defined seasonal variations. Since, as will also be readily observed, the epizootics

¹ These charts have been drawn up in the following way. In that for Bombay City the data for most of the sections in the island have been collated. The data of certain sections in the north of the island have been omitted on account of a defective rat collection due to the large area and sparse population of these sections. The weekly figures of plague-infected rats of each species for the remaining sections were corrected for a week of seven days, in order to eliminate variations due to differences in the number of days per week the rat investigation was carried out. The corrected figures for the selected sections for weekly periods having been added together a mean of the resulting figures for the year was taken, and each of the weekly figures was then expressed as a percentage in terms of the mean of the year. The chart was constructed from these percentages. The charts for the sections differ from that of the City only in that the periods are fortnightly instead of weekly. The crude figures actually obtained are shown in Table XXIV. p. 796. There is very little difference between these and the corrected data.

CHART III

BOMBAY

October, 1905 to September, 1906

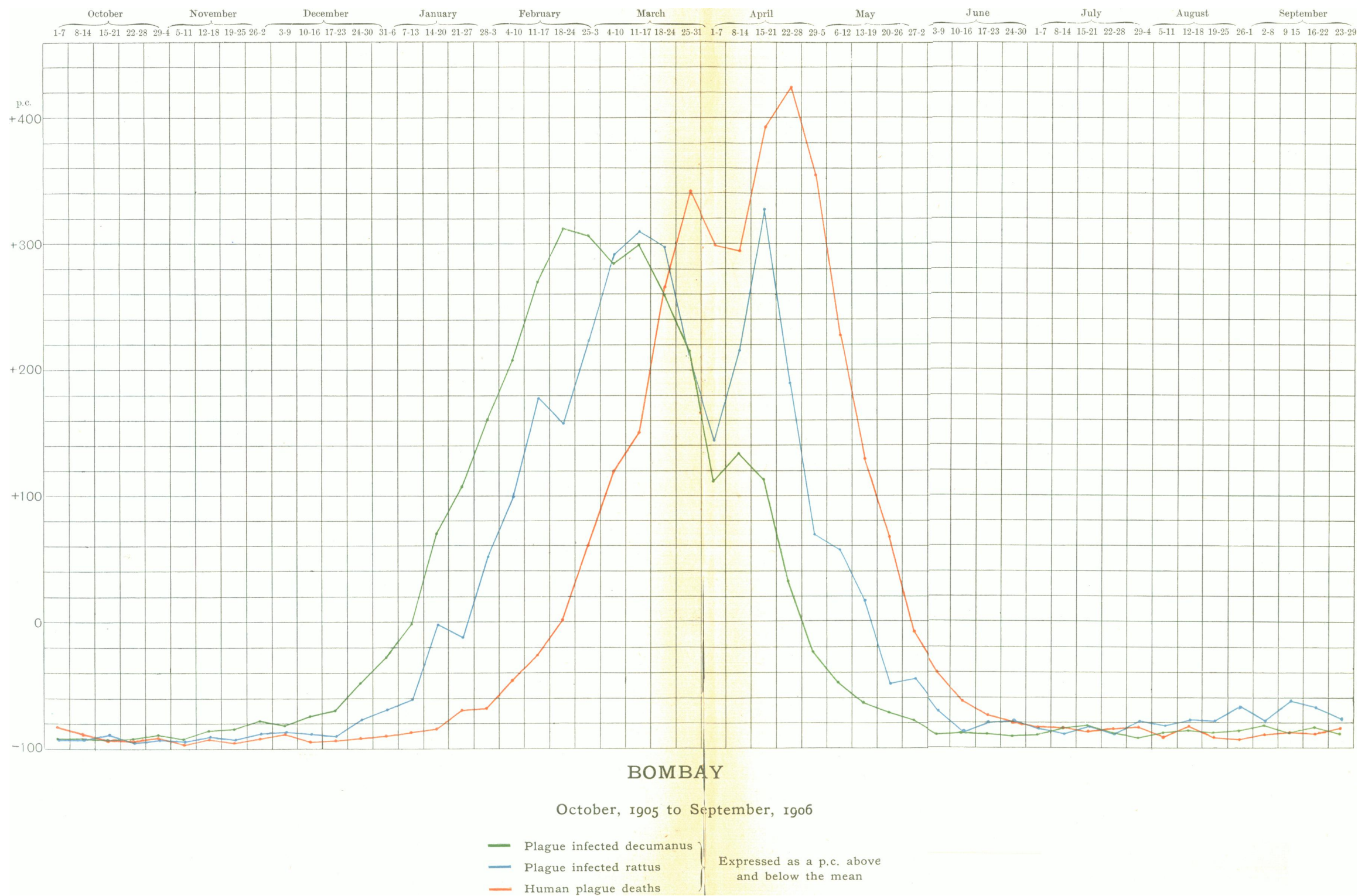


TABLE IX.

Weekly periods	<i>Bombay.</i>		
	Plague mortality	Plague infected <i>Rattus</i> corrected for week of 7 days	Plague infected <i>Decumanus</i> corrected for week of 7 days
1st to 7th October	31	5·9	16·4
8th to 14th "	18	5·9	19·7
15th to 21st "	12	8·2	23·4
22nd to 28th "	9	3·5	18·6
29th to 4th November	13	5·9	30·3
5th to 11th "	6	2·8	21·0
12th to 18th "	9	6·9	42·0
19th to 25th "	5	5·9	47·9
26th to 2nd December	9	9·4	67·7
3rd to 9th "	16	11·7	60·5
10th to 16th "	8	9·5	78·1
17th to 23rd "	8	7·0	95·8
24th to 30th "	10	19·6	163·5
31st to 6th January	12	28·0	230·9
7th to 13th "	16	38·6	318·5
14th to 20th "	24	97·0	551·9
21st to 27th "	48	87·6	672·0
28th to 3rd February	51	149·8	848·4
4th to 10th "	92	203·0	997·4
11th to 17th "	124	282·5	1201·0
18th to 24th "	178	261·4	1334·2
25th to 3rd March	280	328·1	1320·6
4th to 10th "	387	398·7	1245·6
11th to 17th "	442	416·6	1297·6
18th to 24th "	644	404·6	1166·2
25th to 31st "	779	314·7	1021·9
1st to 7th April	702	248·2	687·4
8th to 14th "	695	321·6	763·7
15th to 21st "	870	432·5	698·6
22nd to 28th "	925	294·1	437·1
29th to 5th May	802	171·6	250·8
6th to 12th "	578	158·8	173·6
13th to 19th "	404	121·6	126·0
20th to 26th "	296	52·6	91·6
27th to 2nd June	162	54·6	75·2
3rd to 9th "	106	28·2	33·8
10th to 16th "	64	11·7	37·3
17th to 23rd "	46	17·7	36·2
24th to 30th "	35	19·6	29·4
1st to 7th July	27	15·2	31·5
8th to 14th "	28	9·3	15·2
15th to 21st "	24	15·3	25·8
22nd to 28th "	26	9·4	32·7
29th to 4th August	29	19·6	26·6
5th to 11th "	17	16·8	36·4
12th to 18th "	31	20·3	44·4
19th to 25th "	15	19·6	33·6
26th to 1st September	14	31·6	42·1
2nd to 8th "	18	18·7	52·5
9th to 15th "	22	36·6	36·6
16th to 22nd "	22	30·8	47·6
23rd to 29th "	30	21·0	35·0
	177	102·0	323·9

are separated only by a short interval of time, the plague season and the off-plague season, as they may conveniently be termed, are for practical purposes the same for both. The off-plague season extends roughly from June to November inclusive, the plague season occupying the remaining months of the year. It will, however, be noted that acute plague was found in both *rattus* and *decumanus* in Bombay City in every week throughout the whole year.

(b) *The relation in point of time of the decumanus epizootic to the rattus epizootic.*

This is well seen in the chart for Bombay City (III.). It will be noted that the *decumanus* curve as it ascends crosses the mean line at a point corresponding to the week January 7th—13th, while the *rattus* curve crosses the mean line about the end of January.

The *decumanus* epizootic was at its height approximately between February 21st and March 14th, while the corresponding stage of the *rattus* epizootic was about ten days later, namely, approximately March 7th to March 21st.

The curve for *Mus rattus* shows a second maximum in the week April 15th—21st, the corresponding point in the *decumanus* curve occurring in the previous week. It is obvious then that the *decumanus* epizootic precedes the *rattus* epizootic by a mean interval of about ten days.

This is further apparent by a general study of the corresponding curves made for several of the sections into which Bombay is divided.

THE EPIZOOTICS IN RELATION TO PLACE.

(a) *The diffusion of the infection.*

It might be expected from the account we have already given of the habits of the two species that *Mus decumanus* is more important in this connection than *Mus rattus* on account of its out-of-door life and wandering habits. A study of the maps of the sections¹ confirms this view and leads us to the conclusion that *Mus decumanus* is chiefly responsible for the diffusion of the infection amongst the rats throughout the City.

¹ Monthly spot maps showing the place incidence of *decumanus*, *rattus* and human plague were prepared for all the sections of Bombay City. One set (that of Fort North and South, see Map I.) are reproduced in Appendix I.

In the early months of the epizootic only a few *Mus decumanus* appear on the maps. Each of these doubtless represents a focus for the spread of the infection, because the succeeding maps show local extensions of the infection amongst *Mus decumanus*.

The question arises as to whether extension of infection from the badly infected sections to neighbouring little infected sections takes place. It has, we believe, been suggested that the epizootic usually begins in Mandvi (*vide* map of Bombay)—a notorious plague spot—and spreads in a peripheral manner to the outlying sections. We can find no evidence for this view; indeed a study of the maps and charts entirely opposes it. In Table X. the week corresponding to the climax of each epizootic is given for a certain number of sections. The dates are only approximate, but they show that a definite extension from one section to another is certainly not the rule. Fort North in the Fort section is an interesting example of a badly infected area, isolated from another badly infected section, Mandvi, by a section (Esplanade), which is notably exempt from plague, and yet the epizootic in Fort North and Mandvi followed practically the same course throughout.

TABLE X. *Showing weeks corresponding to height of epizootic in various Sections, as judged by the weekly rat figures corrected for a week of 7 days.*

Locality	Date of climax of <i>decumanus</i> epizootic	Date of climax of <i>rattus</i> epizootic
Bombay City	(1) February 18—24	(1) March 11—17
except F and G wards	(2) April 8—14	(2) April 15—21
Mandvi	February 18—24	March 4—10
Chakla	February 25—March 3	March 11—17
Oomarkhadi	February 4—10	February 11—17
Dongri	February 18—24	March 4—10
Market	March 18—24	March 25—31
Khara Talao	February 4—10	February 18—24
Khumbharwada	March 11—17	March 25—31
Khetwadi	March 18—24	April 8—14
Fort North and South	February 25—March 3	March 25—31
		April 15—21

Moreover, the supposition that the infection spreads in a definite manner from one section to another is rendered unnecessary by the fact, that infection amongst the rats persists during every month of the year in most of the sections.

Lastly, the question of the migration of rats as a factor in the spread of the epizootic may be adverted to. The term, migration, seems to have been used in this connection to mean, that a general movement

sets in amongst the rats in a place when plague breaks out amongst them. We can only state that we have failed to find the slightest evidence from our observations in Bombay City and in the outlying villages, which might lend support to this idea.

(b) *The severity of the epizootics.*

The infection amongst the rats of Bombay must be characterised as being exceedingly severe. Table VI. gives sufficient proof of this, but the following statements will enable the reader readily to realise the extreme severity of the epizootics: 4381 *Mus rattus* and 13,277 *Mus decumanus* were shown by us to be plague infected during the year: a total of nearly 18,000 plague rats out of a total of 117,000 rats examined. The largest number of infected *Mus rattus* for one week was 432, the largest number of *Mus decumanus* for a similar period being 1334.

The largest number of plague rats obtained in one day was 277. On 12th March, 1906, a total of 296 dead *Mus decumanus* were examined and of these 148 were plague infected, *i.e.* 50%. On 20th March, 1906, a total of 219 dead *Mus rattus* were examined and of these 89 or 40% proved to be plague infected.

Out of every five *decumanus* examined for the whole year, one was infected, and similarly one out of every ten *Mus rattus*.

The total number of plague rats sent from Mandvi during the year represents an average of 3·1 plague rats for every building in this section. In at least eight sections the average number per building (calculated on the total buildings in each section) ranges from 0·1 to 3·1 plague rats (Table XI). Mandvi heads the list of the sections with a total for the year of 1065 infected *Mus rattus* and 1808 infected *Mus decumanus*, a total of 2873 plague rats. The comparative severity of the epizootics in the various sections is illustrated in Table XII. Mandvi again has the unenviable distinction of coming first in this Table.

It will be seen that plague rats were obtained every week throughout the year from Mandvi, that infected *Mus decumanus* were obtained also every week and that in only three weeks in the year were no plague *Mus rattus* found in this section. It would seem evident that Mandvi is the worst section in the City as regards the severity of the epizootic.

The widespread character of the epizootic was excellently illustrated in the maps for the sections; maps of one section are reproduced.

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TABLE XI. *Showing comparative severity of epizootic and epidemic in various sections.*

Sections	Average number of plague deaths per building	Average number of total plague rats per building	Plague deaths per mille
Dongri	1·0	1·9	16·4
Mandvi	0·6	3·1	14·4
Khara Talao	0·6	1·9	12·1
Bhuleshwar	0·6	1·6	17
Khumbharwada	0·6	1·6	11
Oomarkhadi	0·5	1·7	10·7
II Nagpada	0·5	1·0	11·2
Kamathipura	0·5	0·6	13·1
Dhobi Talao	0·5	1·2	14·2
Girgaum	0·3	0·1	9·4
Khetwadi	0·2	0·2	8·0
I Nagpada	0·2	0·0	3·6
Esplanade	0·1	0·08	6·7
Mahalakshmi	0·08	0·01	5·8

TABLE XII. *Showing comparative severity of epizootics in various sections.*

Sections	No. of weeks no plague <i>rattus</i> were obtained	No. of weeks no plague <i>decumanus</i> were obtained	No. of weeks neither plague <i>rattus</i> nor plague <i>decumanus</i> were obtained	No. of weeks there were no plague deaths
Mandvi	3	0	0	4
Oomarkhadi	9	3	1	12
Dongri	13	2	1	8
Chakla	19	6	4	19
Khara Talao	14	4	4	21
Bhuleshwar	17	10	6	11
Fort North & South	20	11	6	13
II Nagpada	26	12	10	23
Khumbharwada	27	14	12	25
Kamathipura	23	17	12	15
Dhobi Talao	27	15	14	16
Market	26	22	16	16
Colaba	41	23	22	—
Fanaswadi	32	24	23	17
Byculla	37	26	25	16
Khetwadi	36	32	31	23
Mazgaon	42	37	34	19
Tardeo	41	40	34	29
Esplanade	41	37	34	32
Girgaum	42	37	36	28
Tarwadi	45	44	41	16
Chowpatti	49	42	42	30
Mahalakshmi	48	45	43	31
Walkeshwar	49	46	46	31
I Nagpada	52	52	52	48

(c) Severely infected foci.

Such a focus is well exemplified in an outbreak which occurred amongst *Mus decumanus* in Samuel Street and De Souza Street in Mandvi. In these streets there are a large number of gunny bag godowns¹, a class of godown which is particularly favoured by rats on account of the shelter they afford and on account of the residue of grain in the sacks.

Again, certain gullies in Oomarkhadi section show a severe infection amongst the rats, especially amongst *Mus decumanus*. In January, for example, 49 plague rats, of which 47 were *Mus decumanus*, were obtained from two of the gullies.

(d) The persistence of infection in localities.

A good example of the long persistence of infection in a localised area was noted in Mandvi section in the neighbourhood of De Souza Street. The first plague rat found was a *Mus rattus* on 19th September, 1905, the date of finding the last rats (two *Mus decumanus*) being 29th December, 1905, an interval of at least three months.

(e) The question of the re-infection of houses or buildings by rats.

This is a matter of some importance in relation to prophylaxis. Our data with regard to it are, however, meagre. In an outbreak of plague in Sion Koliwada village we could obtain no evidence that re-infection occurred amongst the rats (*Mus rattus*) in the houses attacked early. In Bombay City it is possible that re-infection of the house rats in the plague season may take place on account of the widespread and severe infection amongst *Mus decumanus* and the association of this rat with *Mus rattus*.

III. THE RELATION OF THE DECUMANUS EPIZOOTIC TO THE RATTUS EPIZOOTIC.

In the consideration of this question a study of the charts and maps for Bombay City and for the sections is essential. On the charts three curves will be noted which in order of time represent the *decumanus* epizootic, the *rattus* epizootic and the human epidemic. Each of these curves is separated from the next by a space representing an interval of time, the interspaces, and therefore the time intervals, being very nearly the same. (See Charts III.—XV.)

¹ Gunny bags are used chiefly for grain; the empty bags are stored in these godowns.

We may state without discussion in this place that the sum of the evidence as amassed by us leads us to the conclusion that the human epidemic is due entirely to the epizootic amongst the rats, and that of the two epizootics the *rattus* epizootic must be held directly responsible for the epidemic. Accepting this as a just conclusion it naturally suggests itself that similarly the *decumanus* epizootic is directly accountable for the *rattus* epizootic.

In this statement we merely wish to express the general relation between the two epizootics. We do not suppose that in every instance *Mus rattus* received its infection directly from a plague-infected *Mus decumanus*, because we know that when infection is introduced into a colony of *Mus rattus* the presence of infected *Mus decumanus* is not essential for its continuance.

It seems to us from the following considerations that it is impossible to escape from the conclusion mentioned above.

There can be no doubt that the *decumanus* epizootic precedes the *rattus* epizootic in time. The maps of the sections bring this out very well. Since, however, each map represents a period of one month, the charts for the sections (fortnightly periods), and especially that for Bombay City (weekly periods), express the time relations more accurately.

It is quite evident from the latter chart that a definite interval exists between the *decumanus* epizootic and the *rattus* epizootic, the mean interval of time being about ten days.

If now the interval between the two epizootics corresponds with the mean interval of time, which from actual observation is found to elapse between the exposure to infection of *Mus rattus* and its death, we shall have good grounds for concluding that the *decumanus* epizootic is responsible for the *rattus* epizootic. The following direct evidence is very important in this connection. Thirty successful flea transmission experiments were carried out in the laboratory with *Mus rattus*. The method employed was to transfer to healthy *Mus rattus* in flea-proof cages infected fleas which had fed on septicaemic rats. The fleas were transferred from these animals after their death from plague to the healthy *Mus rattus*. The number of days from the date of exposure to the bites of the fleas to the death of *Mus rattus* has been computed as accurately as possible and an average has been struck. The average for the thirty experiments is 7·2 days.

This correspondence of the experimental mean with the mean expressed in the chart, when taken in conjunction with the fact that

the *decumanus* epizootic precedes the *rattus* epizootic, appears to us to be strong evidence in support of the conclusion that the *decumanus* epizootic stands in a causal relation to the *rattus* epizootic¹. We have already pointed out that the condition for epidemic spread (*i.e.* prevalence of fleas) is greater in *decumanus* than *rattus*; hence it is not difficult to imagine why the *decumanus* epizootic precedes that in *rattus*.

IV. PLAGUE IN *MUS MUSCULUS*, *NESOKIA BENGALENSIS* AND *NESOKIA BANDICOTA*.

Mus musculus. Since no special care was taken in the collection of mice we can make no definite statement as to the severity of the infection amongst them. Only 63 infected mice were obtained during the year. The regional distribution of the buboes and the post-mortem appearances generally corresponded with these features as met with in plague rats.

Nesokia bengalensis. The remarks made above with regard to mice apply equally in the case of this rodent. Peripheral buboes were commonly present and were similar in distribution to those in rats, and the pathological appearances, including "granular" liver and pleural effusion, were identical with those met with in plague rats.

Nesokia bandicota. Very few specimens of plague-infected bandicoots have come to our notice.

Musk rat. It is interesting to note that we have never met with a specimen of a plague-infected musk rat, although on account of the habits of this animal it must frequently be exposed to infection. The explanation is simple, namely that the musk rat is highly resistant to plague, as we have proved by experiment. It withstands the subcutaneous inoculation of as large a dose as $\frac{1}{5}$ of an agar-tube culture of a virulent strain of the bacillus.

¹ The curves for the epizootics may for practical purposes be said to be calculated on dead rats since the numbers of live rats found infected formed a very small proportion of the total infected rats. The experimental result may therefore with fairness be compared with the time as shown in the Chart. Further, in the experiments the fleas were always fed on a rat which had a large number of bacilli in the blood and a considerable number were used in each experiment. Both these factors would tend to shorten the interval between the death of the rats, in comparison to what occurs in nature.

V. SUMMARY.

It has been shown that *Mus decumanus* and *Mus rattus* are by far the most important species of rodent in Bombay in relation to the spread of plague. A short account has been given of the external appearances which we relied upon in distinguishing between the two species. It has been pointed out that *Mus rattus* is essentially a house rat, that it is very numerous in the native houses, and that it has a universal distribution in Bombay Island. *Mus decumanus*, although typically an out-of-door wandering rat, is yet found not infrequently in the lower floors of inhabited buildings, and is practically confined to Bombay City. The importance of the close association of the two species in certain common haunts lies in the relation of the *decumanus* epizootic to the *rattus* epizootic.

Mus decumanus does not occur in the outlying villages in the Island, a circumstance which is referable to the absence of gullies, drains, etc. in these villages.

Nesokia bengalensis, a rodent closely resembling *Mus decumanus*, accounts for about 1% of the rodent population in the City: it is susceptible to plague.

With regard to the epizootic amongst the rats the following conclusions may be formulated:—

(1) *Mus decumanus* and *Mus rattus* are equally susceptible to plague.

(2) The incidence of plague is twice as great on the *decumanus* population as on the *rattus* population.

(3) *Mus decumanus* is the species which is chiefly responsible for the diffusion of plague amongst the rats throughout Bombay City.

(4) The *decumanus* epizootic precedes the *rattus* epizootic by a mean interval of about ten days.

(5) The *rattus* epizootic is directly attributable to the *decumanus* epizootic.

(6) Plague persists in the rats in Bombay City during the off season. This persistence is due chiefly to *Mus decumanus*.

It seems to us that the last four conclusions can best be correlated, and are adequately explained if it be granted that the conditions for epizootic prevalence are more favourable in the *decumanus* population than in the *rattus* population.

The only factor concerned in the severity of epizootic prevalence, which, so far as our knowledge extends, does not affect the two species

equally, is the degree of flea-infestation of each, *Mus decumanus* harbouring more than twice as many fleas as *Mus rattus*. We think, therefore, that in this fact is to be found the key to the elucidation of the relationship of the two epizootics.

V. THE EPIDEMIC AND ITS RELATION TO THE EPIZOOTICS.

I. GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE EPIDEMIC OF 1905-6.

(1) *Statistical data relating to the severity of the epidemic.*

The epidemic of the year under review, when compared with the yearly outbreaks in the City dating from 1897, may be described as being of moderate severity. 12,245 attacks were reported during the year from the whole of the island. Of these 74 were "imported" cases, *i.e.* a history was obtained that they had recently arrived in the island from an infected locality, where presumably they had received their infection. 11,010 plague deaths were reported during the year. Data concerning 10,880 plague cases, or 89% of the reported attacks, were entered into the case cards in accordance with the system of which we have already given a description. It was found impossible towards the climax of the epidemic to keep pace with the large amount of work involved in filling up the case cards. In spite of this nearly all the sections are well represented in the cards.

Deaths from plague were reported from the City during every week of the year, the smallest number—five deaths only—being in the week 19th—25th November and the largest number—925—in the week 22nd—28th April. The largest number of plague deaths in one day was 167, *viz.* on the 30th April 1906. The largest number of deaths in the year for a single section occurred in Byculla (917). Only in four weeks during the year were no plague deaths reported from Mandvi. The death rate from plague was greatest in Bhuleshwar section, in which it reached the high figure of 17 per mille of the population of this section. In 19 sections out of 25 the death rate rose above 10 per mille of the population of each section.

(2) *Statistical data relating to the incidence of plague on the population, classified according to sex, age and religion.*

Our data on these points, obtained by an analysis of the case cards, are set forth in Tables XIII., XIV. and XV.

(a) With regard to the incidence on sex it might appear at first sight that males are somewhat more liable to infection than females.

TABLE XIII.

Incidence of plague on the two sexes.

No. of males attacked by plague	No. of males in population (census 1906)	Ratio of infected to non-infected males
7,211	612,965	1—85
No. of females attacked by plague	No. of females in population (census 1906)	Ratio of infected to non-infected females
3,669	364,811	1—99

TABLE XIV.

Incidence of plague on persons of different age-periods.

Age-period	No. of attacks for each age-period	No. of population in each age-period (census 1906)	Incidence per mille for each age-period
0—5	239	69,775	3·4
6—10	878	70,009	12·6
11—20	3,519	187,321	18·7
21—40	5,102	478,101	10·6
41—60	1,040	142,715	7·2
Above 60	102	26,574	3·8
Total	10,880	974,495	—

TABLE XV.

Incidence of plague on persons of different religions.

Religion	Numbers attacked by plague	No. of each religion in the population (census 1906)	Incidence of plague per mille
Brahmins	456	706,154	12·4
Jains	15		
Other Hindus	5,626		
Low caste Hindus	2,724		
Parsees	310	48,824	6·3
Mahomedans	1,414	168,677	8·3
Native Christians	263	48,508	6·1
Eurasians	14		
Europeans	19		
Jews	32		
	8,821	5,367	5·6

We do not think that this is actually the case, because it is well known that in Bombay concealment of cases amongst females, especially among Mahomedan women, is more largely practised than amongst males. It seems to us, therefore, very probable that little difference exists in the liability to infection of persons of either sex.

(b) Table XIV. shows that there are marked variations in the incidence of plague on persons of different ages. The incidence increases from birth to the age of 20 and afterwards diminishes. The greatest incidence falls on persons in the age-period 11—20. It would seem difficult to explain these variations on grounds other than a varying susceptibility to the disease at different age-periods.

(c) Table XV. shows that Hindus (including Jains) are most liable to infection. Mahomedans come next in order and are followed by Parsis and a group which includes Native Christians, Eurasians and Europeans. The incidence appears to be least in Jews. The most probable explanation of this variation appears to us to be found in the conditions of life (poverty, habits, etc.) which, as we shall see, greatly influence the liability of the people to exposure to infection from rats.

II. THE RELATION OF THE EPIDEMIC TO THE EPIZOOTICS WITH REGARD TO TIME AND PLACE.

(1) *The time-relations of the epidemic and the rattus epizootic.*

The charts for Bombay City and for the sections show that the epidemic curve has a marked similarity to the curves which represent the epizootics. The seasonal prevalence of the epidemic therefore corresponds to that of the epizootics.

The epidemic curve for Bombay City crosses the mean line in the week 18—24 February. The interspace at this point separating the epidemic from the *rattus* epizootic represents an interval of $3\frac{1}{2}$ weeks. As the epidemic curve rises towards a summit in the last week of March it approximates to the epizootic curve so that when it reaches this summit the interval is reduced to a fortnight. The epidemic curve shows a second well-marked apex which is separated by only a week's interval from the corresponding apex of the *rattus* epizootic. The mean interval between the epidemic and the *rattus* epizootic curves may therefore be said to be approximately 10 to 14 days. This result is further borne out by a study of the curves for the separate sections.

If the epidemic is directly attributable to the *rattus* epizootic, it

becomes necessary to furnish an adequate explanation of the interval of time which elapses between the epidemic and this epizootic. It must be pointed out that this interval, if our conclusions are correct, must be capable of being interpreted, on the view that the rat flea is the transmitting agent of the infection from rat to man. On this view our explanation of the mean interval expressed in the charts is as follows. We consider that this interval is divisible into three periods: (a) a period, which elapses between the death of an infected rat and the communication of the infection from the rat to man by the rat flea, (b) the incubation period of the disease in man, and (c) the period of duration of illness in a fatal case of human plague.

(a) From observations¹ we have made it would appear that when an opportunity is offered to rat fleas of biting man the best results are obtained when the fleas have starved for about three days, *i.e.* under these conditions the largest number of fleas are found to bite man. The apparent disinclination of the rat flea to attack man, even when he is the only available host, is naturally explained by the fact that man is not the true host of *Pulex cheopis*.

(b) The best evidence relating to the average length of the incubation period in human plague has been collected by the Indian Plague Commission and is presented in their report (vol. v. p. 77). From this evidence it would appear that the mean incubation period approximates to three days.

(c) The mean duration of illness in fatal cases of plague may be stated to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ days. This result has been arrived at as follows: the mean duration of illness of 100 fatal cases reported on the case cards is 3.6 days. The duration of illness in 64 hospital cases, who died from the disease and from whose blood we recovered the *B. pestis*, works out at 7.5 days. The mean of these figures is 5.5 days, so that we may regard the mean duration of illness in a fatal case as approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Summarising the above data we obtain the following results:

Time elapsing before the rat flea bites man	...	3 days.
Incubation period of human plague	3 ,,
Duration of illness of fatal human plague	$5\frac{1}{2}$,,
		$11\frac{1}{2}$,,

It is evident that the mean period of $11\frac{1}{2}$ days corresponds fairly satisfactorily to the mean interval of time expressed in the charts.

¹ These observations will be published in a later volume.

The time-relations of the epidemic and the *rattus* epizootic are well illustrated in the maps for the sections.

(2) *The place-relations of the epidemic and the rattus epizootic.*

The direct evidence bearing upon this point which we have been able to collect in Bombay is, from unavoidable causes, meagre. We were able to make a search for dead rats in only a small proportion of the total houses and buildings in which plague cases occurred. Still, in a considerable number of instances plague-infected *M. rattus* have been found in houses in association with plague cases.

From indirect evidence, however, there can be not the slightest doubt that the place-infection of man is intimately related to that of *M. rattus*. We refer to the fact—a commonplace doubtless to workers in India, but not perhaps sufficiently appreciated by those who have not visited this country—that *M. rattus* is essentially a house-rat and that it lives in close association with man. It necessarily follows from this association that the place-infection of *M. rattus* must correspond closely to that of man in the sense that both must be referred to inhabited buildings.

(3) *The quantitative relation of the incidence of human and of rat plague.*

This is well shown for any one section in the charts of the sections, *i.e.* the epidemic and the epizootics increase and diminish in severity *pari passu*.

In order to contrast one section with another, from this point of view, Table XI. should be consulted. It will be observed that the first nine sections in this table show an incidence for human plague deaths of over 10 per mille of the population of each section, corresponding to an average of 1 to 3.1 plague-infected rats per building in eight of the sections. In the last five sections in the table, in which the human plague incidence is considerably less, the average number of total plague rats per building is also considerably smaller. Confirmatory evidence is given in the column in this table, in which is set forth the average number of plague deaths per building. Although the figures for the rats are only approximate the figures in the table taken as a whole certainly indicate a quantitative relation between the severity of the epidemic and the severity of the epizootics in the different sections.

(4) *Further remarks on the spread of infection from rat to man.*

In an account of the epizootic we have arrived at the conclusion that the *rattus* epizootic is directly attributable to the *decumanus* epizootic. At the same time it was pointed out that in this statement we do not wish to imply that in every instance *M. rattus* received its infection directly from *M. decumanus*. Further, from the considerations which have been brought forward in the present discussion, we think it justifiable to conclude that the epidemic is directly attributable to the *rattus* epizootic.

It would seem impossible, however, to escape from the conclusion that *M. decumanus* occasionally transfers infection directly to man, in view of the fact, to which we have already alluded, that *M. decumanus* is to a certain extent a house-rat. Since *M. decumanus* is not, however, so generally distributed over buildings as *M. rattus*, we do not think that direct infection of man by the former species occurs nearly as frequently as it does by the latter species of rat. The charts unquestionably support this conclusion, since they show that the epidemic is more nearly related in time to the *rattus* epizootic than to the *decumanus* epizootic.

III. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

With regard to the incidence of plague on different classes of the population we may note that little difference, if any, exists in the liability to infection of males and females; that there is a varying incidence on persons of different age-periods, the greatest incidence being on persons between 11—20 years of age; and that of the different races in Bombay Hindus and Mahomedans suffer most severely from the disease.

We may summarise our conclusions regarding the inter-relations of the epidemic and the epizootics as follows:

(1) The time-relation of the epidemic and the *rattus* epizootic is explicable on the view that the rat flea is the transmitting agent of the infection from *M. rattus* to man.

(2) From the point of view of place-infection there is an intimate relation between the epidemic and the *rattus* epizootic.

(3) There is a definite quantitative relation between the incidence of human and of rat plague.

(4) The epidemic is directly attributable to the *rattus* epizootic and since this epizootic is in its turn directly attributable to the

decumanus epizootic, the epidemic is indirectly attributable to the latter epizootic.

While the last conclusion expresses the broad relations of the epidemic and the epizootics it must be added that :

(5) Infection is occasionally transferred directly from *M. decumanus* to man, *i.e.* without the intervention of *M. rattus*.

VI. THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN BOMBAY CITY WHICH INFLUENCE THE SPREAD OF EPIDEMIC PLAGUE.

- I. Introduction.
- II. A. The buildings in the native city and their construction.
B. The relation of these conditions to the spread of plague.
- III. The collection, removal and disposal of excretal and other refuse.
 1. The relation of the sanitary arrangements to rat infestation.
 2. General considerations.
- IV. Overcrowding of the population.
The question of the relation of overcrowding to the spread of plague.
- V. The habits and customs of the people.
The habits of the people in relation to rat infestation.
- VI. The social condition of the population.
- VII. Summary.

I. INTRODUCTION.

Having arrived at the conclusion that the epidemic is dependent upon the epizootics, we may proceed to inquire what the conditions are in Bombay which favour the spread of epidemic plague.

The inquiry resolves itself mainly into a consideration of the conditions in Bombay which favour the spread of epizootic plague and which facilitate the transference of infection from rats to man. While this is so, it is impossible to disregard the point of view of those who maintain that certain insanitary conditions (considered without reference to rat plague) play an important part in the spread of the epidemic. A brief description of the principal sanitary defects in the City will, therefore, be given, and discussion made as to their influence on plague. As a matter of fact several of these defects, in our view, have an important influence on human plague, for the sole reason, however, that they promote rat infestation and thus favour the spread of epizootic plague. Since frequent reference will be made in the following pages to the subjects of rat infestation and of rat plague, we would point out

that it will conduce to a clear understanding of the issues involved in the whole problem, if the reader will distinguish between (1) the conditions which favour the spread of rat plague over the city (apart from its spread into buildings); (2) the conditions which favour the spread of rat plague into, and throughout, inhabited buildings; and (3) insanitary conditions (without reference to rats), which, as has been alleged, increase the liability to infection of man and at the same time aid in the spread of human plague.

We propose in the account that follows to describe, in the first place, the prevailing types of buildings in Bombay City, together with the conservancy arrangements in connection with such buildings. We shall, then, give a description of the conditions in which the people who occupy these buildings live, making special reference to the question of overcrowding, of the social conditions of the people and of their habits and customs. Lastly, the bearing of these points upon the spread of the epizootics and the epidemic will be discussed.

Before concluding these introductory remarks a word of explanation is necessary as to the nature of the evidence which we shall bring forward in support of our conclusions. This evidence is of two kinds. First, in the two years during which the Commission has been working in Bombay ample opportunity has been offered to its members for personal observation of the various conditions which prevail in the native city. Full advantage has been taken of these opportunities, so that from personal observation and experience we have been enabled to form definite opinions on the problems which presented themselves. Secondly, we have collected a large mass of statistical data in the manner already described. We are aware that these data are not altogether free from fallacies. Attention has already been drawn to certain sources of error, which in an oriental city like Bombay cannot fail to affect the accuracy of statistics relating to human plague.

II. A. THE BUILDINGS IN THE NATIVE CITY AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

1. *General description.*

The typical inhabited building in the native city is a tenement building of considerable size; it is separated from adjoining buildings by gullies. The average size of the buildings is indicated in the statement that the average number of inhabitants per building for the whole island is about 30. Although the majority of the buildings shelter less

than 20 persons, yet there are a considerable number with over 50, several with 200 and even a few with over 400 inhabitants.

The buildings are divided into houses or tenements, each holding being occupied as a rule by a single family. In some instances, however, we have found several families in one room, the number varying according to the size of the room. The majority of the buildings in Bombay are subdivided into ten or less holdings, but there is a considerable number containing 50 houses and over. In this connection it is worthy of note that 87·5 % of the houses or holdings consist of one room only, and that 85 % of the population live in such houses. This statement gives a good idea of the poverty of the inhabitants generally.

Attention may be drawn here to a type of building, known as a "chawl," which is common in some sections in Bombay, and which may be described as a large tenement building occupied by the poorer class of natives. We may add that most of these chawls embody the worst structural features of buildings in Bombay. Plate XXIII shows good examples of this type of building.

One of the commonest, and at the same time one of the most important, characteristics of the buildings in Bombay is, that the ground-floors are often occupied with shops, godowns, or even stables. These shops, of course, vary greatly as to the nature of the articles exposed for sale, but most frequently, perhaps, they contain grain and other articles of food.

In Mandvi the ground-floors are very commonly occupied by godowns (Plate XXV), at least 70 % of the buildings in this section showing this peculiarity. The nature of these store-houses or godowns varies, but the commonest commodities stored in them are grain, spices and gunny-bags (empty grain sacks). Buildings with stables on the ground-floor are found everywhere.

2. *The construction of the buildings.*

The buildings in Bombay are for the most part of a flimsy construction. Proper foundations do not exist; the walls rest upon a plinth composed of rubble and earth with an outer facing of stone. The floors of the basement consist merely of the soil over which the building is constructed, rendered firm by a layer of rubble and earth and covered with a layer of beaten earth.

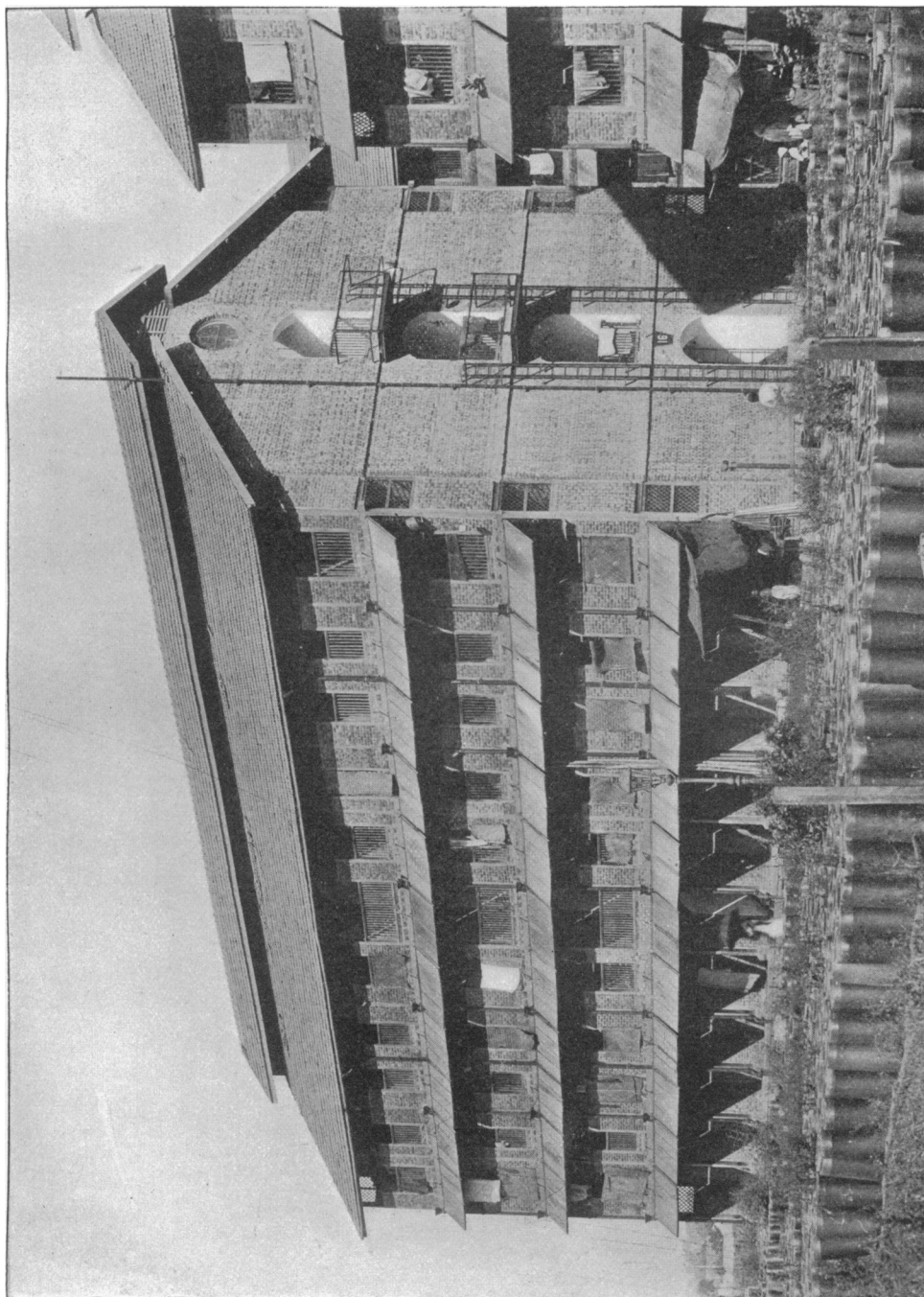
(a) The *walls* consist of a framework of stout wooden beams, which support the upper storeys, the spaces between the beams being filled up



Bombay City showing a typical chawl.



Bombay City: a typical chawl.



Bombay City: showing one of the model chawls in Morland Road which was badly infected with Plague.



Bombay City: showing country tiles on roofs and a gully between the houses.



Bombay City: showing go downs on ground floor.

with burnt bricks and mortar. The outer and inner surfaces of the walls are plastered over with a layer of "chunam"—a mixture of lime and sand—put on moist and allowed to set and then ornamented with some coloured wash.

(b) The *floors* are formed of boarding supported on joists. Such a simple wooden floor is, however, very rarely seen in Bombay. The planking is very frequently covered with a layer of beaten earth, on the surface of which cowdung is periodically applied. The earthen floor in a good many instances is overlaid with a layer of "chunam." On the ground-floor the boarding is, as a rule, dispensed with.

(c) The *roofs* consist of wooden joists, supporting a lattice of laths, on which are laid two to four layers of country tiles (Plate XXV). The great majority of buildings have this form of tiling, but in a certain number a single layer of flat Mangalore tiles is used (Plate XXIV). The tiled roofing generally serves the purpose of a ceiling in the case of rooms on the top storeys of buildings, that is to say, there is no proper ceiling in these rooms.

(d) *Ventilation* and *lighting* are provided for by means of the door, which invariably fits loosely, and by windows which, however, are sometimes absent. The windows consist of an upper and lower portion. The lower portion, in the majority of cases, is fitted with an iron grid and is capable of being closed by a wooden shutter. The upper half in the better class of houses is fitted with glass panes and is also provided with shutters. The windows sometimes look out upon dark and narrow gullies. From this description it might be imagined that the ventilation in the houses must be miserably deficient. It ought to be remembered, however, that the walls are flimsy, that the tiled roofs act as excellent ventilators, that the doors and the window-shutters fit very loosely and that, except in the colder nights of January and February, the windows are kept open.

In spite, therefore, of the overcrowding, which according to our British standard undoubtedly exists, we are of opinion that the ventilation in the great majority of the houses is adequate. We may note in support of this opinion, that the houses in Bombay rarely give the impression of closeness which is so common a feature in the houses of the poor at home.

The houses of the poorer class of natives are not infrequently badly lighted. It is not uncommon to observe the verandahs and windows covered up with screens of matting, pieces of cloth, etc. Some of the houses, from structural defects, are so dark that the occupants resort to

lamplight during the day time. The corridors in chawls are also often very badly lighted.

B. THE RELATION OF THESE CONDITIONS TO THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

1. *The construction of the buildings.*

In an account of the epizootic we have already given details concerning the rat infestation of buildings.

It has been shown that *Mus rattus* is found in all parts of buildings, while *Mus decumanus* can be trapped only on the lower floors.

It is not difficult to connect these facts with the generally flimsy construction of the buildings as described above. We have, indeed, very frequently observed the floors and walls of houses riddled with the holes and burrows of *Mus decumanus* and of *Mus rattus*. In particular, we would point out that the inroads of *Mus decumanus* into buildings are greatly favoured by the defective plinths and by the lack of rat proof foundations. Rat holes may frequently be observed between the stones of the plinths and we have seen the material of which the foundations are made riddled in all directions with rat burrows.

We have not been able to obtain any statistical data bearing upon the relative incidence of plague on this class of buildings and on buildings of a substantial construction. In Bombay relatively few inhabited buildings conform to the latter description. We have, however, on several occasions found plague cases in such buildings. One instance may especially be referred to, in which a serious epidemic took place in a number of chawls, which have recently been built by the Improvement Trust (Plate XXIV). These chawls are of solid structure throughout and indeed in this respect leave nothing to be desired. While, therefore, it is impossible to determine the relative incidence of plague on ill-constructed buildings and on those which are substantially built, we can assert that the latter class of building is by no means exempt from severe plague outbreaks.

2. *The nature of the floors.*

It is obvious that the common type of floor in Bombay, *i.e.* the beaten earth floor, offers no obstacle to a burrowing animal like the rat. We have observed extensive burrows containing the nests of *Mus decumanus* in the floor (overlaid with "chunam") of a living-room in a chawl. In another instance we had the earthen floor (ground-floor) of a room

opened up and found it undermined in every direction with the burrows of *Mus rattus*.

We have no data bearing upon the problem of the relative incidence of plague in rooms with different kinds of floors. We have, however, accumulated figures regarding the nature of the floors in the houses in which 9527 plague cases occurred in the course of the epidemic now under consideration. These figures are set forth in the accompanying table (XVI.), from which it is seen that 57·7 % of the cases were found in houses provided with stone or cement (chunam) floors, 41·5 % in houses with cowdung or earthen floors, and 0·7 % in houses with uncovered wooden floors. While it is impossible to determine the relative frequency of these three types of floors in Bombay, the figures are not without their value, since they show that plague cases very commonly occur in houses with "pucca" floors.

TABLE XVI.

Showing percentage of plague cases in houses with different kinds of floors.

	Houses with "pucca" floors	Houses with earth or cowdung floors	Houses with wooden floors	Total
Number of Cases	5495	3960	72	9527
Percentage of total number	57·7	41·5	0·7	

"Pucca" floor includes floors of stone, cement and chunam (namely, a mixture of lime and sand).

3. *The nature of the ceilings and roofs.*

Country tiles offer a greater attraction for a climbing rat like *Mus rattus* than Mangalore tiles, simply on account of the shelter provided in the channels of the tiles in the former case. It has been our experience on removing such tiles to disturb many rats and to come across nests with young. The difference in this respect between the two kinds of tiles is well brought out in a table, already published, which shows the rat flea counts in the experimental godowns in the Parel Laboratory (vol. VI. p. 453). It is seen from this table that, summing up the results of several experiments, the number of fleas obtained from guinea-pigs placed in godowns with country tiled roofs is nearly four times the number obtained from guinea-pigs in the godowns with flat Mangalore tiles. Similar observations will be found in an additional paper on experiments in these godowns (vol. VII. p. 421). The explanation of the difference is, as we know from actual observation, that rats frequent the roofs of the godowns with country tiles much more than they do the roofs with Mangalore tiles.

No data are available, which might point to a greater incidence of plague on houses with any particular ceiling or on buildings which are roofed in any particular manner. In the two tables (XVII. and XVIII.) given herewith we see, however, that plague cases may occur under almost any kind of ceiling and in buildings which are roofed either with flat Mangalore tiles or with country tiles.

TABLE XVII.

Showing percentage of plague cases in houses with different kinds of ceilings.

	Houses with wooden ceilings	Houses with bamboo, or lath ceilings	Houses with matting ceilings	Houses with corrugated iron ceilings	Total
Number of cases	5150	3412	438	81	9081
Percentage of total cases	56·7	37·6	4·8	0·9	

TABLE XVIII.

Showing percentage of plague cases in buildings with different kinds of tiles.

	Buildings with country tiles	Buildings with Mangalore tiles	Total
Number of cases	7603	1185	8784
Percentage of total cases	86·5	13·5	

TABLE XIX.

Showing percentage of plague cases in houses which differed from one another as regards ventilation.

	Houses with good ventilation	Houses with fair ventilation	Houses with bad ventilation	Total
Number of plague cases	2915	5221	1491	9627
Percentage of total cases	30·3	54·2	15·5	—

4. *The ventilation of the houses.*

We have already expressed our opinion that the ventilation of the houses in Bombay is not as defective as various writers on the subject have represented. We have not been able to collect statistical data for the purpose of determining whether plague incidence is greater on ill-ventilated than on well-ventilated houses, because we do not know the relative proportions of such houses in the whole of Bombay. Nevertheless, our experience has been, that, while we no doubt came across plague cases in badly ventilated houses, we have likewise seen many cases in houses in which the ventilation left nothing to be desired.

In addition, we can bring forward data obtained from an analysis of the plague case cards, on which the opinion of the inspecting medical

officer regarding the ventilation of plague houses was recorded. The results of this analysis are presented in Table XIX. It is seen that out of 9627 cases the ventilation is classified as good in 30·3%, as fair in 54·2% and as bad in 15·5% of the houses.

5. *Defective lighting of houses.*

The influence of light and darkness on rat infestation is well illustrated in the godown experiments to which we have just alluded. The flea counts, recorded in the same table, which were made in a country-tile roofed godown with a small roof light, and in a Mangalore-tiled godown, also with a roof light, have been compared with the flea counts obtained in two godowns, similar to the first two but with no roof light. The result is that three times the number of fleas were obtained in the dark godowns as in the godowns with a roof light.

With regard to the relation of the lighting of houses to plague incidence data similar to those obtained for ventilation were recorded on the plague case cards. The result of the analysis of these data is given in the accompanying table (XX.), from which it is seen that the lighting was classified as good in 31·1%, as fair in 53·4%, and as bad in 15·5% of the houses. Moreover, our personal experience of two extensive epidemics in Bombay has been that we have come across many plague cases in houses which were well lighted.

TABLE XX.

Showing percentage of plague cases in houses which differed from one another as regards lighting.

	Houses in which the light was good	Houses in which the light was fair	Houses in which the light was bad	Total
Number of plague cases	3002	5151	1493	9646
Percentage of total cases	31·1	53·4	15·5	—

6. *Shops, godowns and stables in inhabited buildings.*

In an account of rat infestation in Bombay, as evidenced by extensive trapping operations in different situations, it has been shown (Table I.) that relatively to the proportions of the total rats (*Mus rattus* and *Mus decumanus*) caught in all the places where traps were set, more *Mus decumanus* were caught in foodshops than *Mus rattus*, a circumstance which we referred to the proximity of these shops to gullies. On the other hand, food godowns appear especially to attract *Mus rattus* and non-food godowns *Mus decumanus*. Stables have a special attraction for *Mus decumanus*. It must be borne in mind that both species of rats

are found together in all these places. When it is remembered that, as we have shown, the *rattus* epizootic, on which the epidemic directly depends, is in its turn attributable to the *decumanus* epizootic, the significance of the close association of the two species in these common haunts will be at once apparent.

III. THE COLLECTION, REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF EXCRETAL AND OTHER REFUSE.

One of the first things which would attract the attention of a sanitarian on visiting the native city of Bombay is that separating adjoining buildings there is a narrow passage or gully (Plates XXV, XXVI), and that this gully evidently plays an important part in the sanitary arrangements of the buildings.

A gully consists of an open half-pipe channel on each side and an elevated portion in the middle with a small gutter running along its centre. The side channels receive the waste water from the bathing stands in the building. The water passes through an iron screen and trap, which keep back the grosser solid material, into an inspection chamber and then on into the sewers under the street. The central portion of the gully is intended to carry off the storm water in the rainy season. This water, when in full stream, passes over a jump trap at the mouth of the gully and then into a system of storm water drains, which are quite distinct from the sewers. If the stream is a small one, the water falls into the jump trap and thence through the inspection chamber into the sewers.

The gullies also play an important part in the conservancy arrangements of the buildings. In this connection it must be explained that very few buildings in the native town of Bombay are provided with a water-carriage system. When this is present, as it is in the modern buildings, the house-drain is efficiently trapped before opening into the sewer. In the great majority of instances, however, the night soil is removed by hand. In each building there are privies—as a rule on every floor. The privies open into a shoot, which leads down to a chamber on the ground-floor; access to this chamber is obtained from the gully by means of a small door. In the chamber a basket is placed, which receives both the solid and liquid material which comes down the shoot. The liquid material percolates through the sides of the basket into the half-pipe channel at the side of the gully and then flows down this channel along with the sullage water into the sewers. The solid



Bombay City: showing Courtyard with stables.



Bombay City: showing a gully, note the marks indicating the occurrence here of plague-infected rats.

material intercepted in the basket is removed by men called "halalkores" to the nearest central dépôt, where it is emptied into the sewers.

It has been already mentioned that the storm water system of drains is quite distinct from the sewers. The former open into the sea at several points on the shores of the island. They come into complete function only in the rainy season; during the rest of the year they are practically dry.

The proper use of the gullies has already been described. It remains to be added, that the people use them as depositories for all the refuse of the house. From the windows above the sweepings of the rooms, scraps of food and other débris, are freely thrown out into the gully below and to a lesser extent into the streets and lanes. It is the duty of a special corps of municipal servants, known as "sweepers," to keep the streets and gullies clean, but even with their best endeavour this is an almost impossible task.

1. *The relation of the sanitary arrangements to rat infestation.*

The reader will have gathered from the foregoing description that a gully is nothing else than an open drain. Every building in the native city is bounded on at least one side by a gully in communication with the general sewage system and with the storm water drainage system. It is not difficult to understand from this statement that the gully in Bombay is one of the principal haunts of *Mus decumanus*, as well as of *Mus rattus*. The close proximity of gullies to inhabited buildings and the association of the two rats in this situation favour the spread of infection from *Mus decumanus* to the colonies of rats in buildings. Plague-infected *Mus decumanus* are very frequently found in gullies, and we may note that while investigating the infectivity of plague houses plague-infected rats were frequently found a short time before in the adjoining gully.

The food thrown out of the houses into the gullies by the people acts as a continual attraction for rats of both species. The drain pipes opening into the gullies afford an easy path for entrance into and exit from the upper storeys of buildings in the case of *Mus rattus* and also of *Mus decumanus*. The drainage and sewage systems afford shelter to *Mus decumanus*.

TABLE XXI.

Section	Area in acres	Population	Density of population per acre	No. of buildings		Occupied building per acre	Average population inhabiting building per mille	Plague per mille	Remark
				Occupied	Vacant				
Bhuleshwar	75.79	38,129	503.0	1123	206	14.6	34.0	17.0	Densely populated residential quarter of poorest class of natives; many shops but few godowns.
Dongri	285.47	32,663	114.4	535	279	1.8	61.0	16.4	Godowns, huts, stables, and poor residential buildings predominate. Buildings much overcrowded.
Colaba	428.11	19,085	44.5	468	226	0.9	40.8	16.3	The population includes the military who are counted as living in one building. Colaba village, which closely resembles the native town, is in this section.
Mazagon	638.59	30,872	48.3	1216	435	1.9	25.0	15.6	Workshops and factories and a few mills. A large number of small huts throughout the section. Large amount of open ground.
Fanaswadi	125.23	29,240	233.4	802	135	6.4	36.0	15.2	A residential area: a certain number of shops but few godowns. Buildings are not lofty.
Tarwadi	479.68	26,278	54.7	1057	565	2.2	25.0	14.7	Large amount of open ground: mills and stables fairly common.
Mandvi	164.66	38,158	231.6	915	342	5.5	42.0	14.4	The section of godowns, which are either single buildings or situated on the ground-floors of dwelling houses. Jains predominate in this section.
Dhobi Talao	99.69	36,594	367.0	1126	193	11.3	33.0	14.2	Essentially a residential area: has a considerable number of shops and stables. Buildings not lofty.
Kamathipura	66.14	36,484	551.6	1080	238	15.6	35.0	13.1	Thickly populated district: residential area of poor class. No lofty structures.
Market	89.11	35,305	396.1	902	191	10.1	39.0	12.6	Many native shops and godowns on ground-floors of buildings. Buildings are lofty and closely packed together.
Walkeshwar	545.43	12,685	23.2	1354	495	2.5	9.0	12.3	Residential area of the wealthiest class: much open ground. Stables in connection with bungalows.
Khara Talao	41.64	26,935	646.8	575	105	13.8	47.0	12.1	A thickly populated residential area of poorest class. Considerable number of shops of poor type.
Byculla	511.52	76,280	149.9	1621	501	3.1	47.0	12.0	A large scattered district, mills and factories: shops, huts and stables throughout.
Chowpatti	111.77	13,033	116.6	775	306	6.8	17.0	11.7	Residential area of rather better class: contains a few mills, shops and huts.
Worli	1,815.64	69,488	38.2	3075	1294	1.6	22.0	11.5	Extensive plots of vacant ground; many mills. Many huts scattered throughout.

2nd Nagpada	34.0	22,016	647.5	486	58	14.3	44.0	11.2	Second most thickly peopled area of Bombay. Residential quarter for poor Mahomedans. A few godowns, some on the ground-floor of dwellings. The most thickly populated quarter: residential area of the poorest class.
Khumbharwada	46.06	32,784	711.7	642	96	13.9	51.0	11.0	The southern part of this section is occupied by better class offices and shops with dwelling houses above. The houses are much better built than in the native quarter. The north part is a rather better class residential area, with shops and a few godowns on ground-floors. Buildings are mostly lofty.
Fort North & South	266.0	32,722	123.0	1253	316	4.7	26.1	10.8	A section of the native town. Very thickly populated. Buildings are lofty, shops or godowns on ground-floor; dwelling houses above. Bulk of the population are Mahomedans.
Chakla	51.58	29,362	569.2	812	165	15.7	36.0	10.8	A Mahomedan residential locality of poor class. Thickly populated.
Oomarkhadi	105.33	53,610	508.9	1041	162	9.9	51.0	10.7	Extensive plots of vacant land. Many mills and workshops. Huts scattered throughout but some large buildings.
Parel	552.45	46,960	85.0	1182	552	2.1	39.0	10.6	Residential area of rather better type.
Girgaum	124.6	28,449	228.1	1027	206	8.2	28.0	9.4	Extensive plots of vacant ground; a few mills. A great number of huts scattered throughout.
Sewri	445.73	15,985	35.8	976	261	2.1	15.0	8.6	Contains residential area both for poor and for better class. Shops and workshops are common. Stables very common.
Khetwadi	170.3	33,579	197.1	1255	321	7.3	27.0	8.0	Open ground in one portion—more densely crowded buildings in other portion. A few mills: huts and stables common.
Tardeo	228.68	28,193	123.2	593	275	2.6	47.0	7.7	A section of open spaces and great public buildings. It is in consequence sparsely populated.
Esplanade	663.77	11,015	16.5	598	135	0.9	18.0	6.6	The least densely peopled area of Bombay. Extensive plots of vacant land. A great many huts scattered throughout.
Sion	4,261.08	30,515	7.1	2400	969	0.5	12.0	6.0	In one portion residential quarter of wealthy class: in other portion buildings are of poor class. Many stables.
Mahalakhmi	642.01	24,650	38.3	1684	618	2.6	14.0	5.8	Extensive vacant plots. Many huts.
Mahim	1,286.23	31,178	24.2	2677	847	2.1	11.0	5.5	Recently reconstructed by Improvement Trust.
1st Nagpada	29.6	3,335	112.6	67	39	2.2	49.0	3.6	

2. General considerations.

It cannot be doubted that, when judged according to European standards of sanitation, gullies must be regarded as being highly insanitary structures. Nevertheless, excluding the epizootics from consideration, we have not been able to discover any definite relation connecting this state of affairs with the spread of epidemic plague.

We may, for example, contrast the city of Bombay with the villages in the northern portion of the island, namely, Worli, Wadhala and Sion, in which there are no attempts at a conservancy system, the inhabitants using for the purposes of nature the fields beyond the limits of the village. It is a well recognised fact that, when plague has been epidemic in these villages, the proportion of the population affected has been as great, if not greater, than in the case of Bombay City. Again, in the city we have found plague cases in buildings provided with an efficient drainage system. Mention has already been made of a severe epidemic which took place in 1906 in a number of new chawls in Morland Road. These chawls are provided with a modern water carriage system. The privies are outside the houses and are flushed by means of an ample supply of water, the drains being efficiently trapped.

IV. OVERCROWDING OF THE POPULATION.

It is certain that in some districts of Bombay there is dense overcrowding. Not only are the buildings densely packed together, but in many buildings the cubic space available in the several rooms is small in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

The question of the relation of overcrowding to the spread of plague.

Using the same method as that employed by Mr Hankin and cited by the Indian Plague Commission, we have compared the incidence of plague in the different sections with the density of population of each section. The criteria which we have used as an indication of density of population are :

- (a) The number of inhabitants per acre ;
- (b) The number of inhabited buildings per acre ; and
- (c) The average number of inhabitants per occupied building.

As pointed out by the Indian Plague Commission none of these criteria, taken separately, can be considered as an accurate measure of

overcrowding. We need not repeat the obvious objections which were raised in their report to these methods of estimating the density of the population, but shall content ourselves with drawing attention to the data obtained, since we are able to give the assurance, based upon an intimate knowledge of Bombay, that the statistics presented do, as a matter of fact, provide a rough indication of the density of the population in the different sections.

We have constructed a table (XXI.) showing the plague mortality per mille in the different sections during the year September 1905—October 1906, and showing, at the same time, the figures relating to the three criteria of density mentioned above. This shows at once that there is no relation between the severity of plague in these sections and any of the factors which contribute to overcrowding of the population.

Additional evidence on the question at issue has been obtained by an analysis of over 4000 plague case cards, on which was recorded the number of square feet per head in the house in which the plague case occurred. The data thus obtained are set forth in the accompanying table (XXII.), from which it is seen that while no doubt there was dense overcrowding in very many instances, still there was a very considerable percentage of houses in which overcrowding could not be said to exist.

Viewing the evidence as a whole we are of opinion that there is no relation between overcrowding and plague incidence.

TABLE XXII.

Showing percentage of plague cases in different houses classified according to their condition as regards overcrowding.

	Houses in which the area per head was 10 sq. feet or less	Houses in which the area per head was between 11 and 25 sq. feet	Houses in which the area per head was between 26 to 50 sq. feet	Houses in which the area per head was more than 50 sq. feet	Total
Number of plague cases	430	1648	1433	700	4211
Percentage of total cases	10·2	39·1	34·1	16·6	—

V. THE HABITS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE.

Closely bound up with the social condition of the people are their habits, which we now pass on to consider.

As we have already pointed out the great majority of the inhabitants of Bombay are poor and live in houses consisting of one room only. In this room the food is cooked and eaten. The people take their meals on plantain leaves or brass platters, placed on the floor, no tables nor chairs being used.

The supplies of raw material—grain, seeds used in the preparation of curry powder, etc.—are stored in wooden chests. The room is also used as a sleeping room, the floor, either bare or with a grass mat, often serving as a bed. Furniture, properly so called, is scanty or may be even absent, but one will often observe in the rooms wooden boxes containing grain, heaps of firewood or of cowdung cakes, used as fuel, brass and earthenware pots, in addition to articles which appear to the European to be useless accumulations of rubbish, but on which the native of India sets considerable store (Plate XXVII). In order to provide storage room for these articles a small loft is often improvised with planks or bamboos either inside the room or on the verandah (Plate XXIII). On this loft is stored all kinds of rubbish and odds and ends, such as earthenware and brass jars, pieces of matting, firewood, old clothes, etc. While the floor of the room is often swept and kept clean, being covered at short intervals with a fresh layer of cowdung, this miscellaneous property is seldom disturbed.

While the living rooms of the people are kept fairly clean this cannot be said of the environs of the buildings. We have already referred to the use the people make of the gullies as depositories for the house refuse. Another native custom, which increases the difficulty of keeping the surroundings of buildings clean, is that of tethering cattle, sheep and goats in the courts and lanes and even in the entrances of buildings.

This description of the habits of the people applies only to the poorer classes. One observes that, as they rise in the social scale, the mode of living becomes more like that of Europeans. The compounds of the houses are kept clean and the household rubbish which accumulates is relegated to outhouses.

The habits of the people in relation to rat infestation.

We have already pointed out the relation of the common structural defects in the houses occupied by the poorer classes to the infestation of buildings by rats. Important as these facts are in this connection the habits of the people themselves do much to promote rat infestation of their houses, and may alone constitute a source of grave danger, even when the people occupy well-constructed buildings.

In the first place, the natives manifest a universal indifference to the presence of rats (*Mus rattus*, especially) in their houses, and in some instances, as we have already said, go so far as to protect them



Bombay City: interior of a room in a chawl.

from molestation. In the second place, a plentiful supply of food is provided for them both outside and inside the buildings. The refuse thrown into the gullies and streets, the remains of food supplied to the animals tethered in or near the buildings, the grain and other eatable materials stored inside the living rooms, all these things attract and are able to support a very large rat population.

Again, the conditions inside the houses, the boxes left undisturbed for long periods, the accumulations of rubbish and the improvised lofts, offer excellent shelter for *Mus rattus*. It has been with us a common experience when searching the houses and moving the furnishings about for this purpose to come across rats of this species and to find nests of young rats.

As an illustration of the influence of the habits of the people and the conditions resulting therefrom on the spread of plague, we may cite with advantage the case of the chawls in Morland Road, to which passing reference has twice before been made.

These chawls, 16 in number, were built recently by the City Improvement Trust and, in fact, some of them had only just been occupied before the plague epidemic of 1906 began. The walls are solidly built of brick and are supported on a high masonry plinth (Plate XXIV). The floors are of concrete or of patent stone and the roofs of Mangalore tiles. The verandahs and corridors are also paved with concrete and are wide and airy, the lighting and ventilation of the whole building leaving nothing to be desired. There are no gullies, most excellent water-closets being provided.

The buildings in themselves offer no shelter to rats. In spite of this *Mus rattus* is common in the houses. It is certain that the rat infestation of these buildings is due entirely to the habits of the people in the matter of the disposal of their household belongings as described above. Unfortunately for the inhabitants of these chawls this state of things, for which they themselves were largely responsible, had disastrous consequences, for in the epidemic of 1906 the chawls were so badly infected, that the people had to vacate them and live in huts made of bamboos and matting built on an adjoining piece of vacant ground.

These chawls have a population of about 4000 and no fewer than 57 cases of plague occurred amongst the inhabitants. At the time of the epidemic there was a considerable mortality amongst the rats in the chawls and several were proved on examination by us to be plague infected. In some of the rooms in which dead rats had been found and plague cases had occurred a very large number of rat fleas were obtained,

in one instance 263 in a room, on guinea-pigs used as traps and placed in the rooms only after they had been "disinfected." (*Vide* these Reports Vol. VI. Table II. p. 482.) In two instances guinea-pigs used for this purpose died of plague.

VI. THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

The general experience of plague workers in Bombay has been that the incidence of the disease is not so great amongst the well-to-do classes as amongst the poorer population. Our own experience bears this out, and, moreover, we have collected certain statistical data which are in harmony with it.

It was considered that the social condition of the people might be indicated by classifying them according to the number of rooms in the house which they occupied. As a matter of fact, we are convinced from personal observation that for statistical purposes this criterion of social condition can be accepted as being approximately exact for Bombay. We have accordingly worked out the relative incidence of plague during the epidemic of 1906 on people who lived in houses of one room, two rooms, three rooms etc. In the accompanying table (XXIII.) are set forth the figures for the whole of Bombay. The figures referring to the population are taken from the census of 1901, the last available. A study of this table shows conclusively that the incidence of plague is greatest on the people inhabiting the smaller houses—one-roomed houses especially—and that the incidence becomes less as the number of rooms in the house becomes greater. We obtained confirmatory evidence of this from similar tables relating separately to 21 of the sections of the City.

It would appear then that the incidence of plague is greater on the poorer than on the well-to-do classes. When it is remembered that the poorer classes constitute the mass of the population—85 % of the total population living in one-roomed houses—it becomes necessary to consider why this should be so. Everything that has been written in this account applies to the poorer class of the population, namely, the buildings in which they live, their manner of living and, most important of all, the danger to which they are exposed from rats. It seems to us, then, that the explanation is to be found in the conditions in which they live and in their habits.

TABLE XXIII.

Incidence of plague on persons living in houses of 1 Room, 2 Rooms, 3 Rooms, 4 Rooms, etc.

	1 Room		2 Rooms		3 Rooms		4 Rooms		5 Rooms		Total
	Number	P.c. on total	Number	P.c. on total	Number	P.c. on total	Number	P.c. on total	Number	P.c. on total	
Bombay Population	581,070	85.1	52,585	7.7	23,093	3.4	16,601	2.4	9,458	1.4	682,807
Plague cases	8,889	92.4	543	5.6	108	1.1	58	0.6	15	0.2	9,613

VII. SUMMARY.

From the considerations stated above we feel justified in coming to the conclusion that the insanitary conditions which exist in Bombay have no influence—at least none which acts directly—on the spread of epidemic plague.

While this is so, certain almost universal sanitary defects, notably the gully system and the construction of buildings, undoubtedly facilitate the diffusion of epizootic plague throughout the City, and thus indirectly influence the spread of the epidemic.

Even when the people live in well-constructed buildings free from sanitary defects and offering in themselves no shelter to rats, they still remain exposed to danger from rats in their houses. *Mus rattus* is attracted into such houses by the shelter afforded by the little disturbed property of the people, who themselves are quite indifferent to the presence of rats in their houses.

The southern part of the section Fort North and South is occupied by better class offices and shops with dwelling houses above. The houses are much better built than in the northern quarter, which is a native residential area, with shops and a few godowns on the ground-floors. Buildings are mostly lofty.

MAP 2

BOMBAY CITY
FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

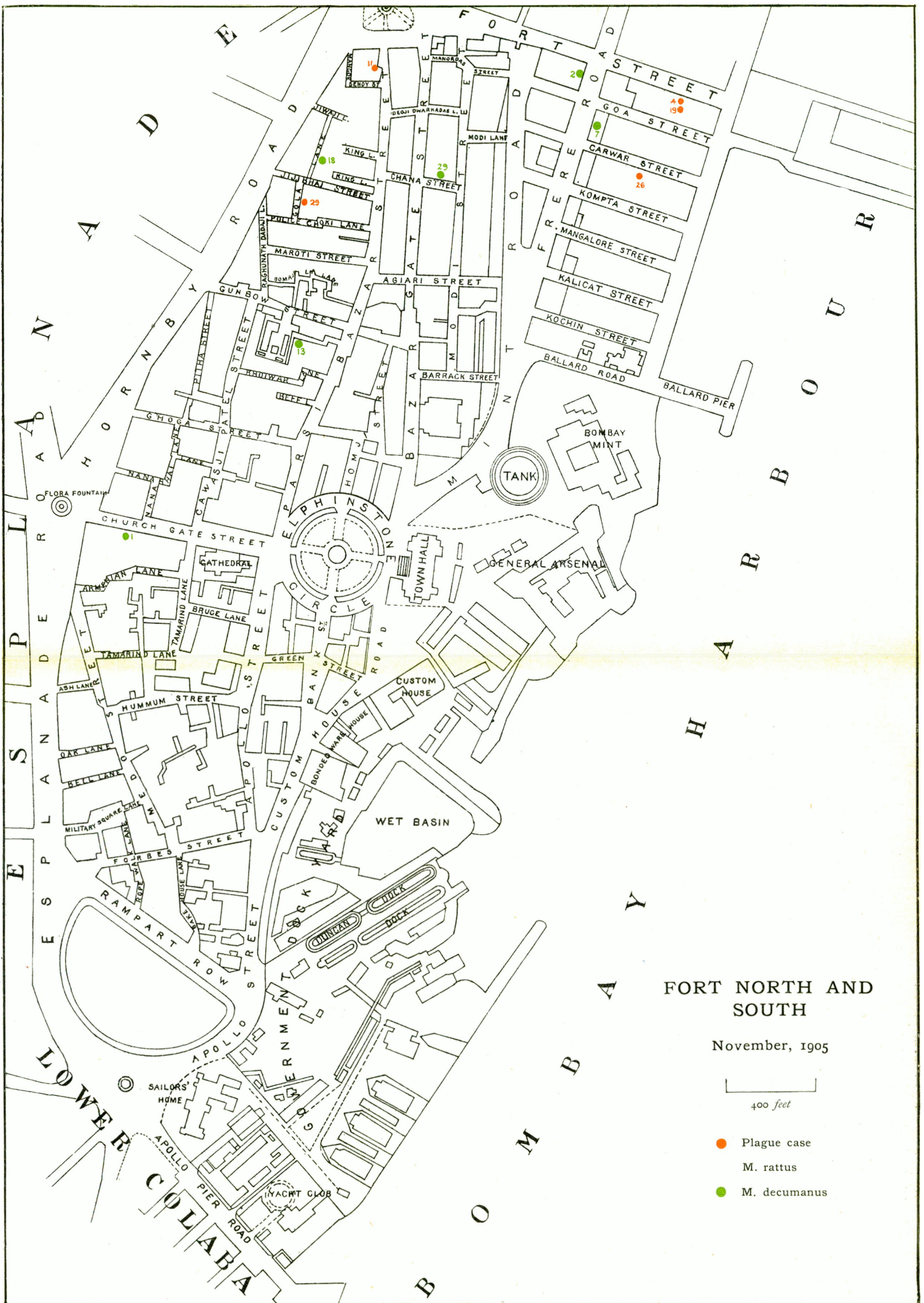
October, 1905



MAP 3

BOMBAY CITY
FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

November, 1905



FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

November, 1905

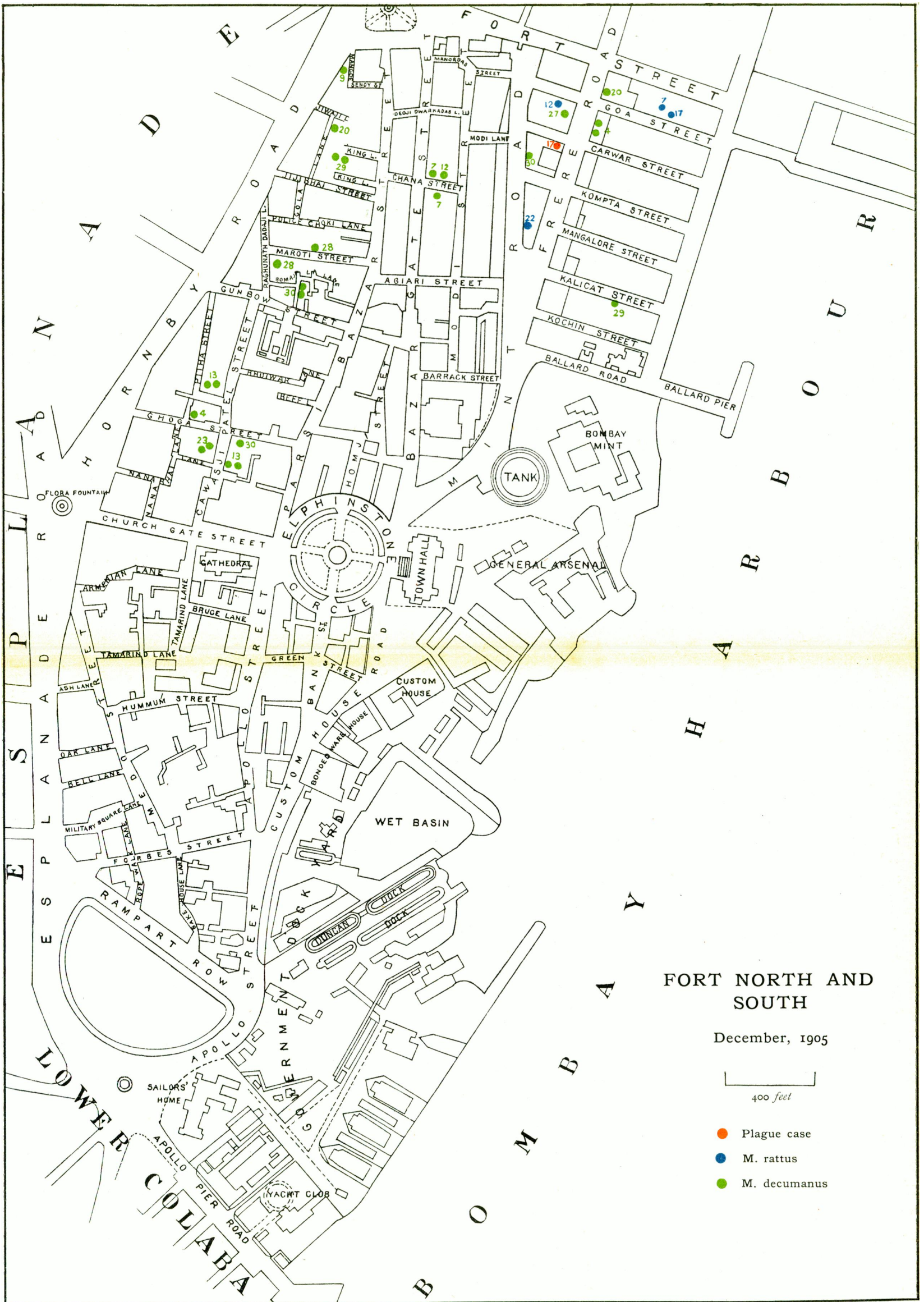


- Plague case
- *M. rattus*
- *M. decumanus*

MAP 4

BOMBAY CITY
FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

December, 1905



FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

December, 1905

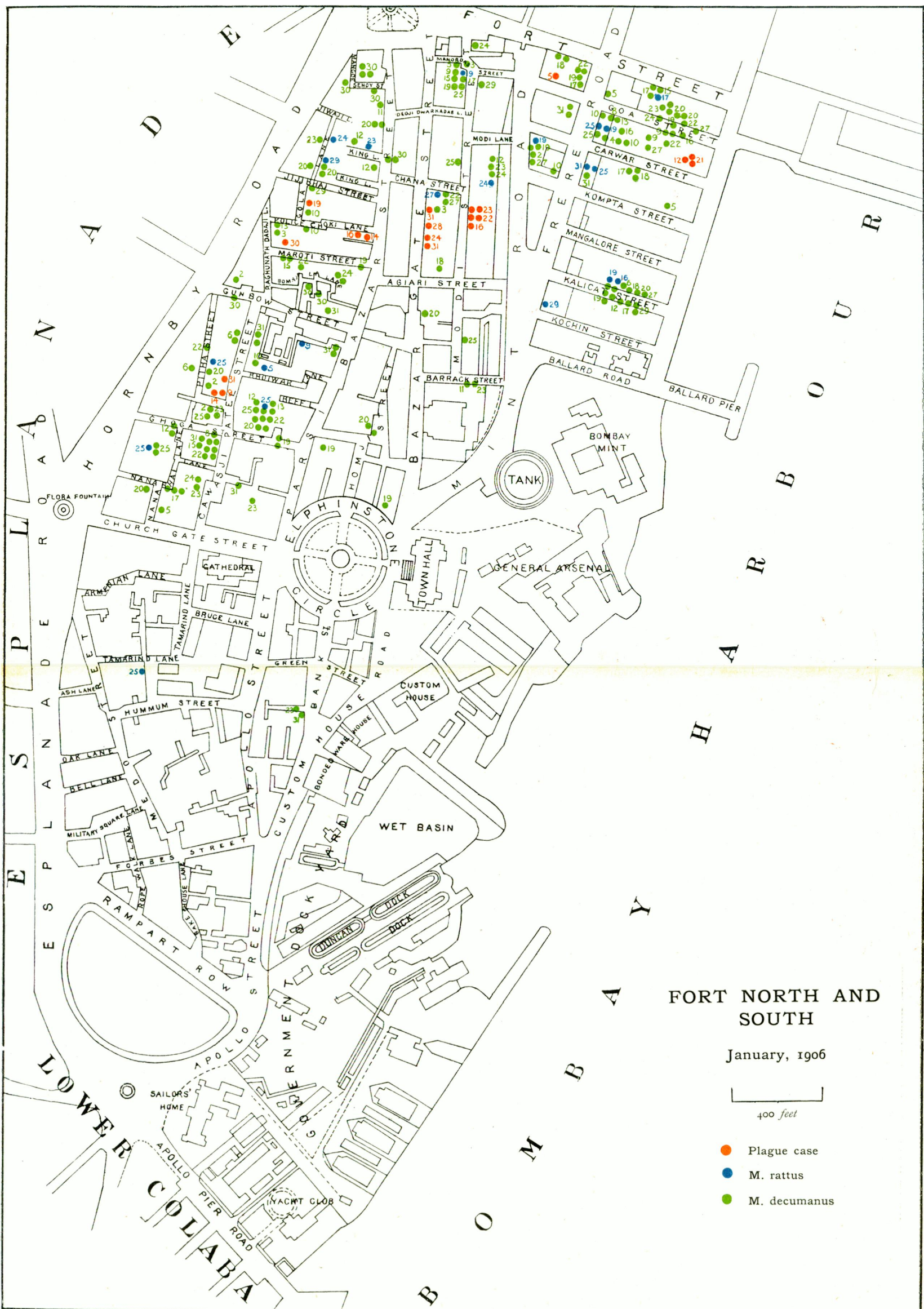


- Plague case
- M. rattus
- M. decumanus

MAP 5

BOMBAY CITY
FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

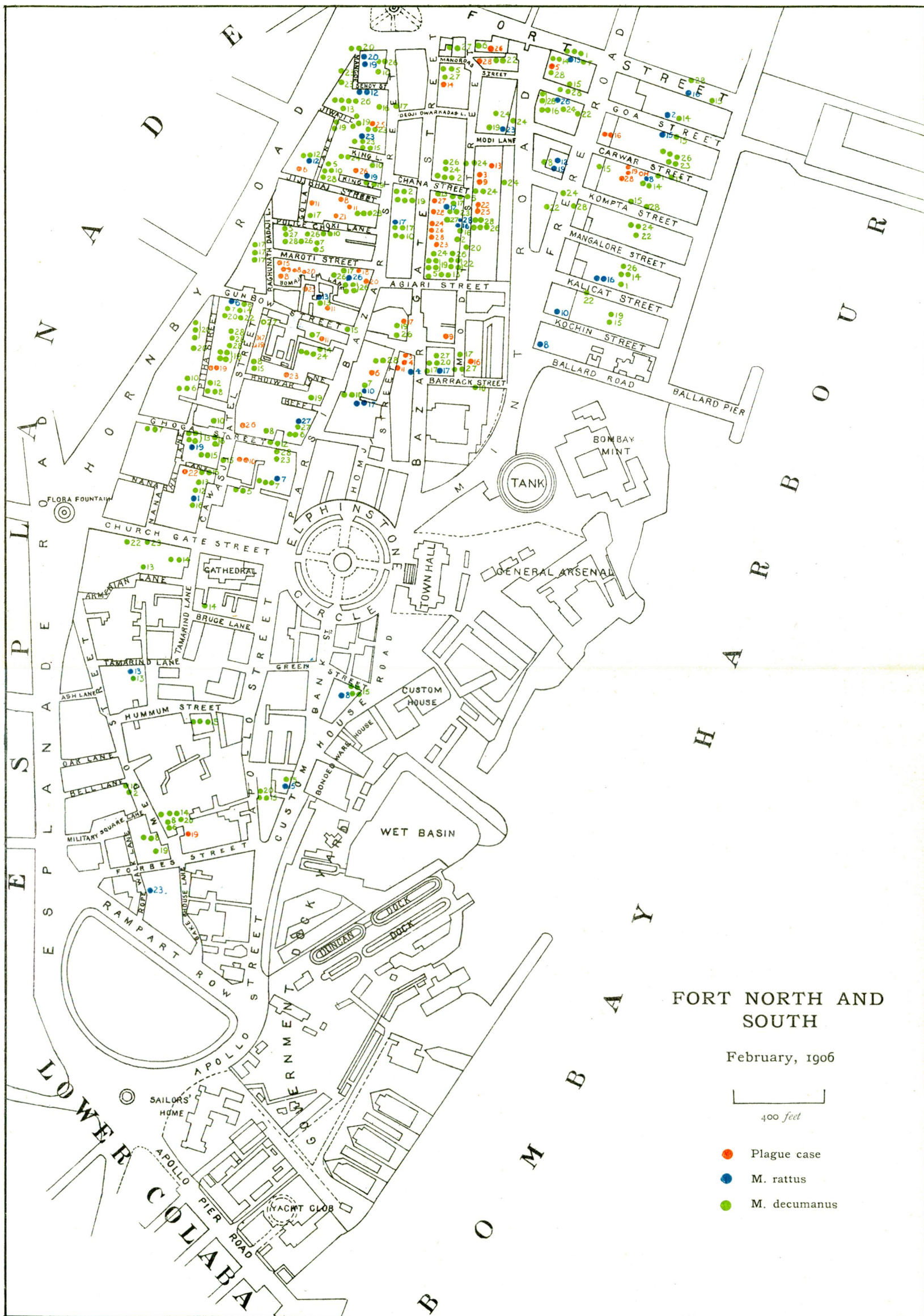
January, 1906



MAP 6

BOMBAY CITY
FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

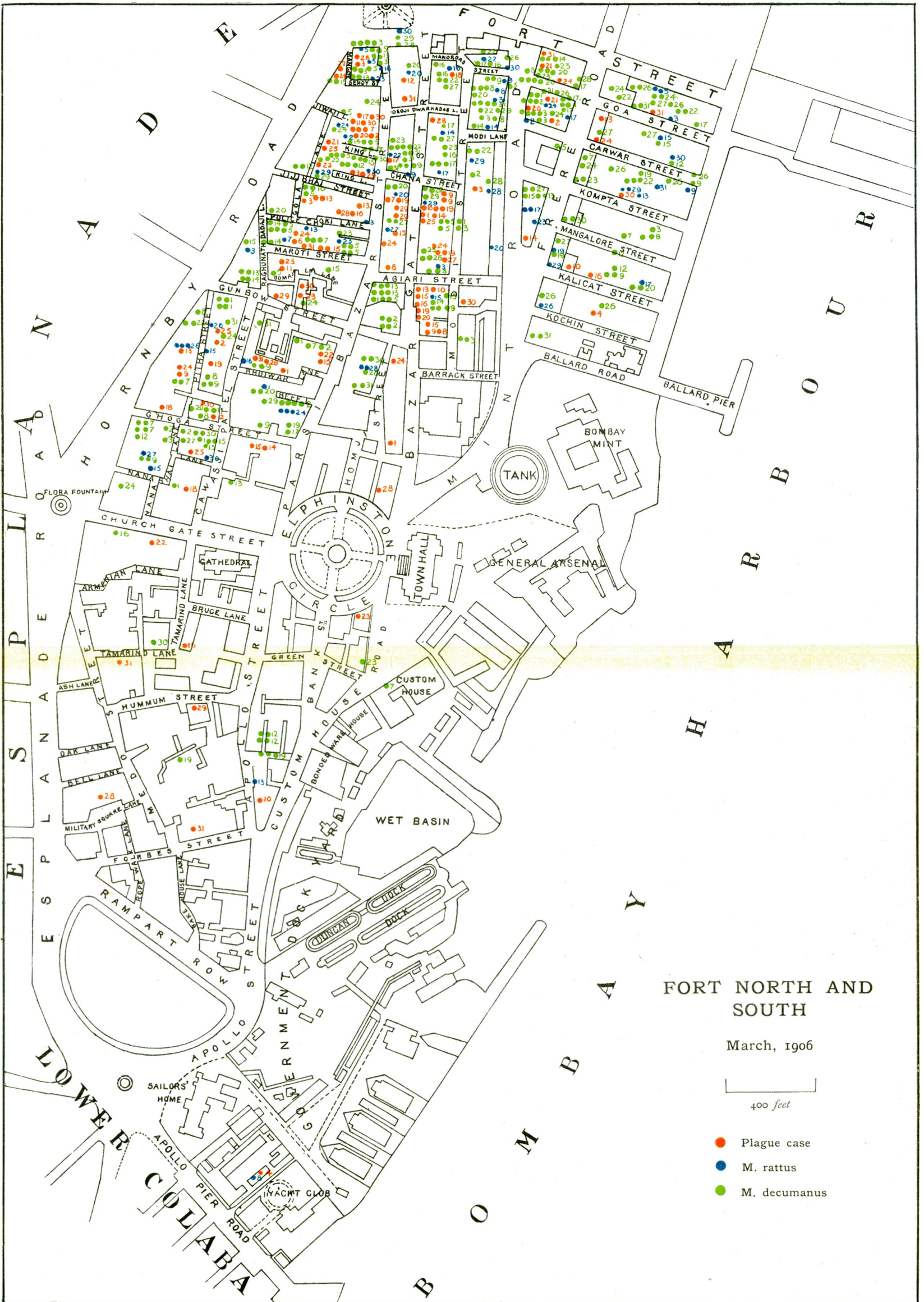
February, 1906



MAP 7

BOMBAY CITY
FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

March, 1906



FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

March, 1906



- Plague case
- M. rattus
- M. decumanus

MAP 8

BOMBAY CITY
FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

April, 1906



FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

April, 1906



- Plague case
- *M. rattus*
- *M. decumanus*

MAP 9

BOMBAY CITY
FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

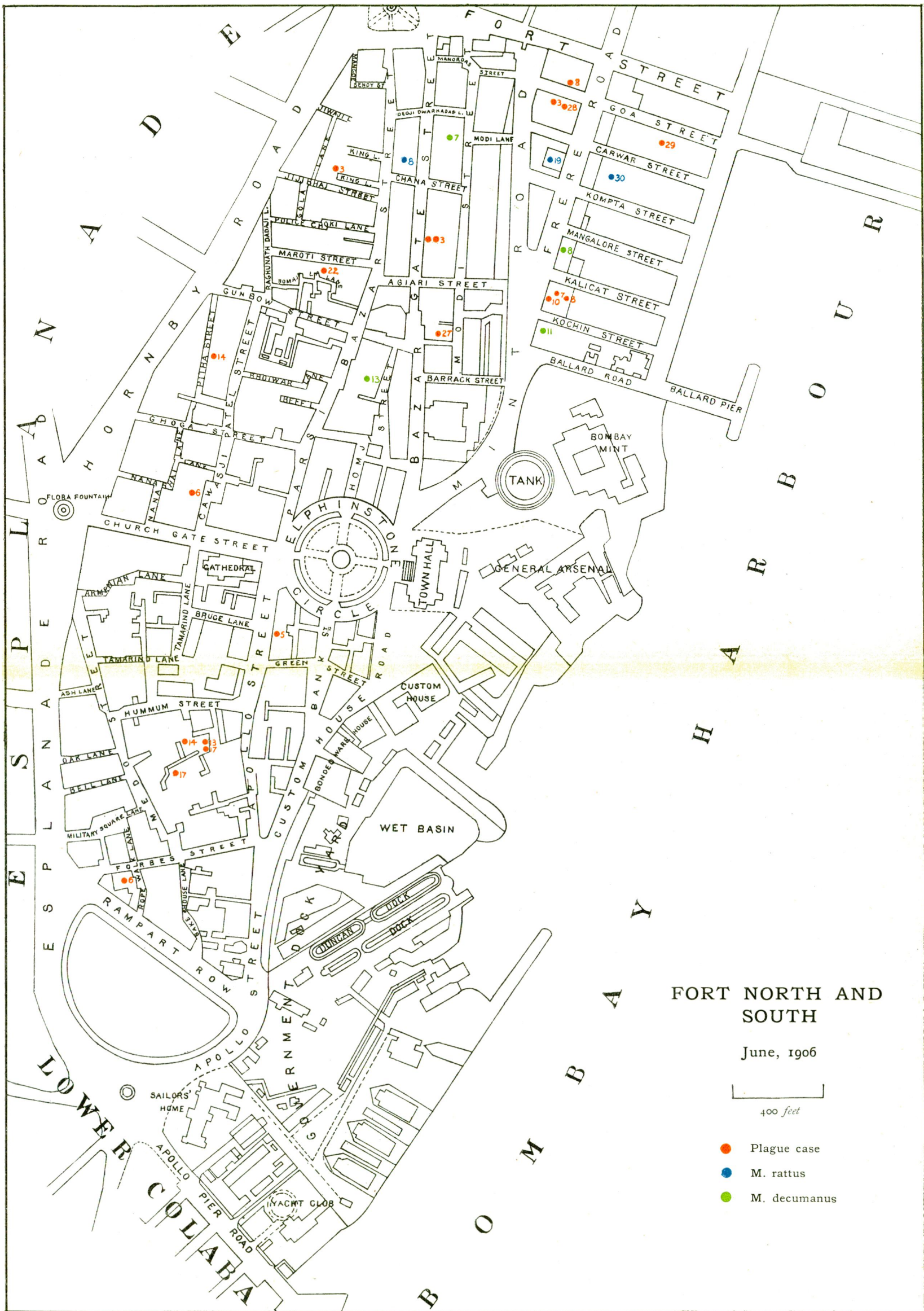
May, 1906



MAP 10

BOMBAY CITY
FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

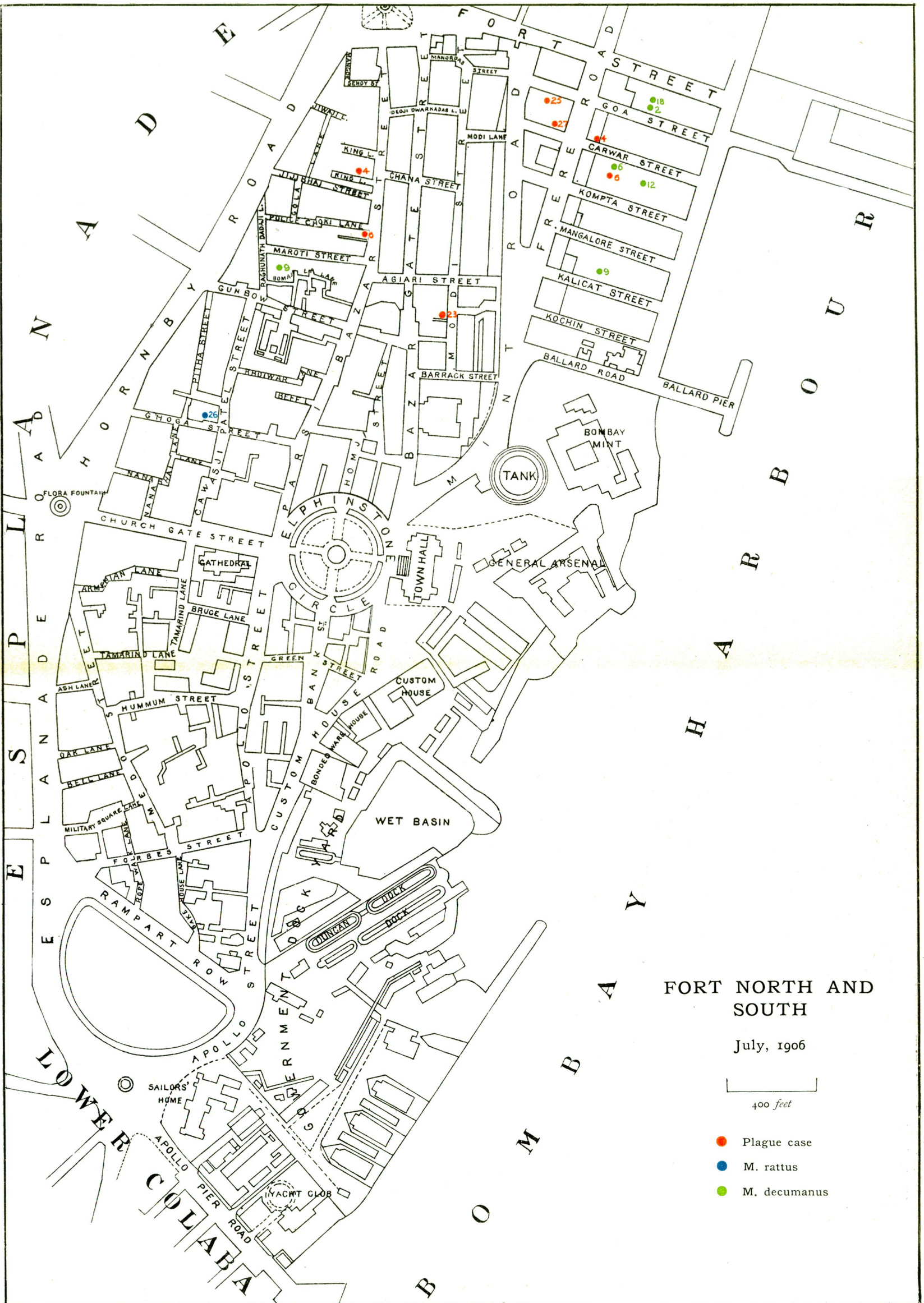
June, 1906



MAP 11

BOMBAY CITY
FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

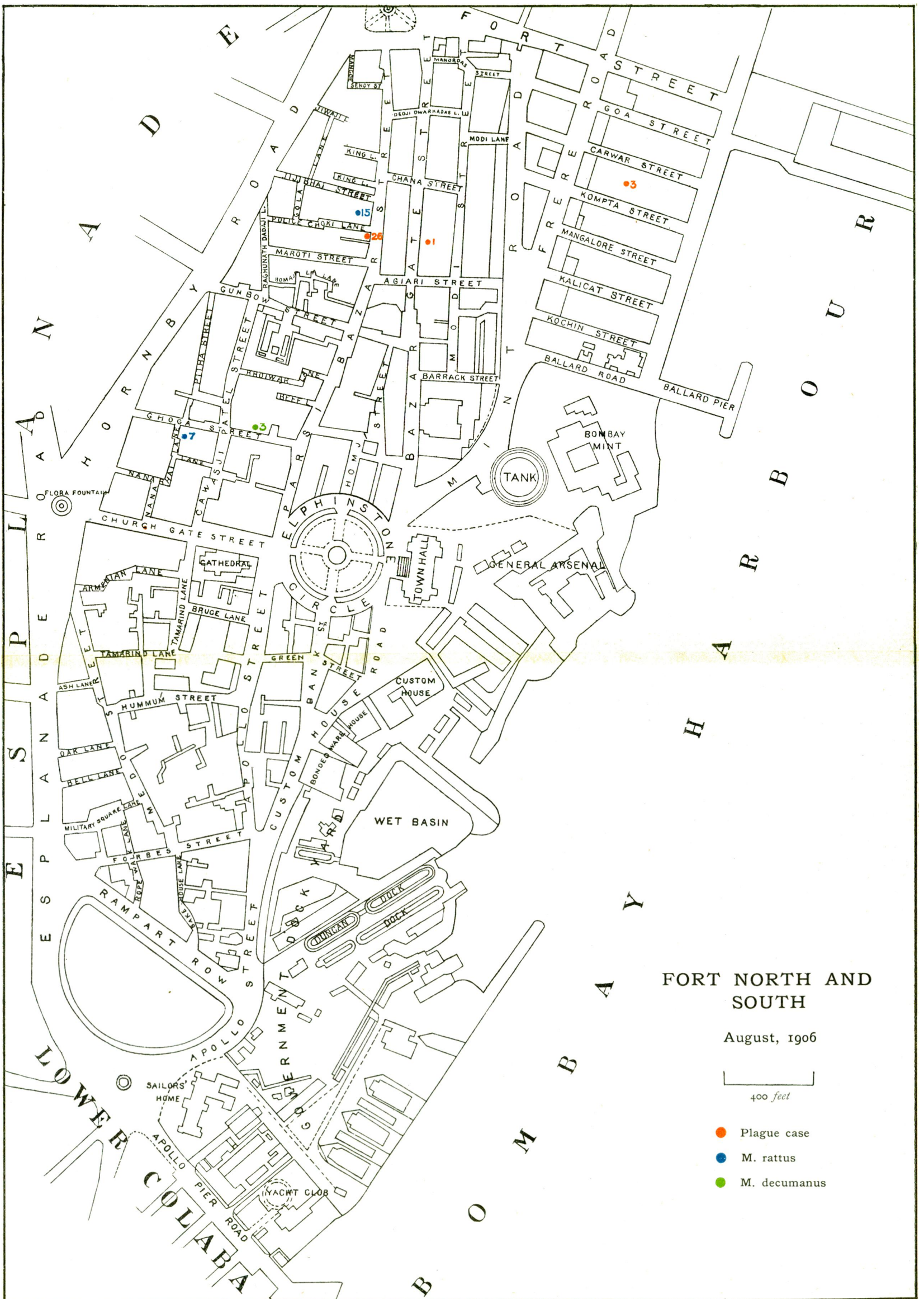
July, 1906



MAP 12

BOMBAY CITY
FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

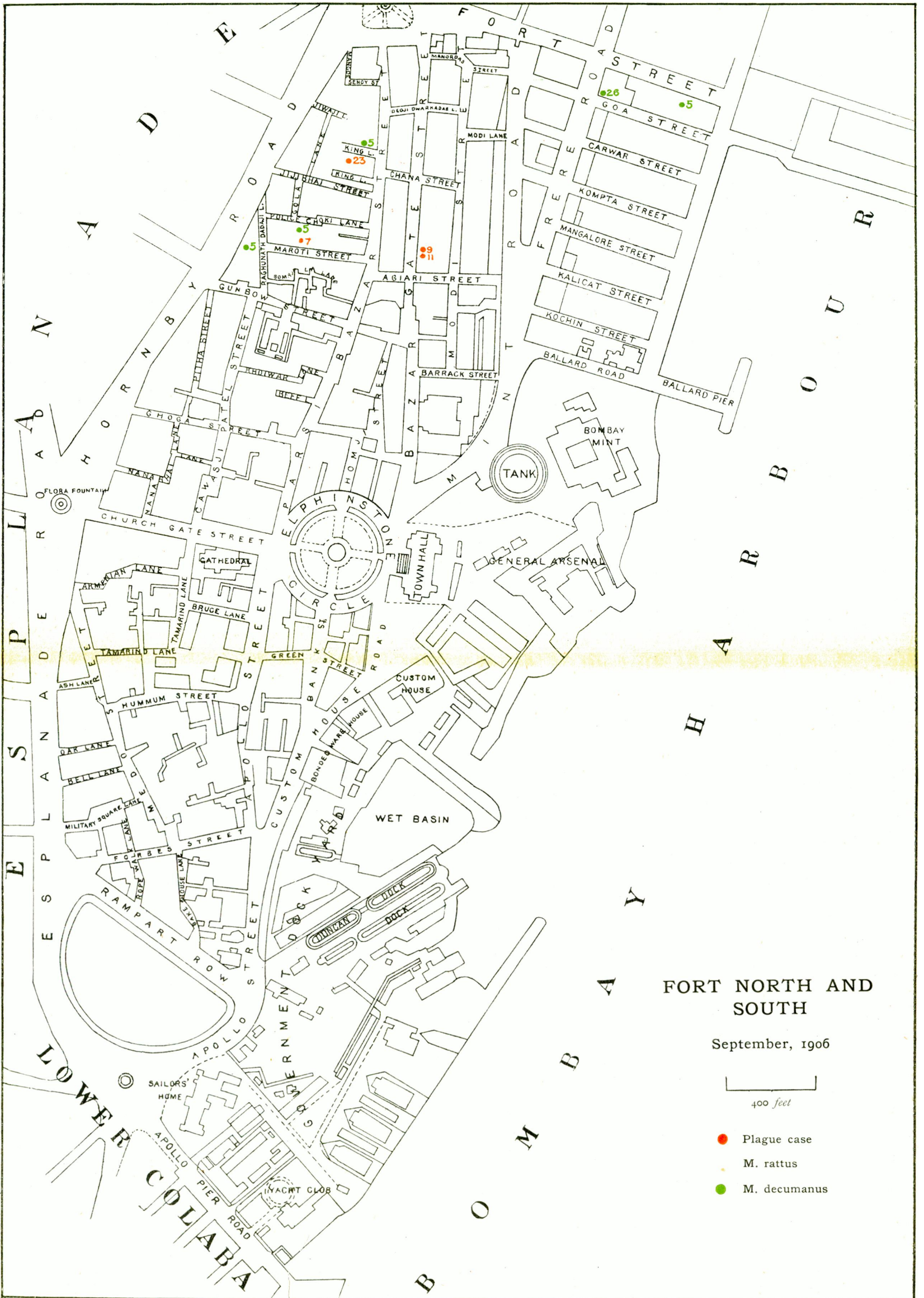
August, 1906



MAP 13

BOMBAY CITY
FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

September, 1906



APPENDIX I.

Fort North and South.

Fortnightly periods	Plague mortality	Plague infected <i>rattus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days	Plague infected <i>decumanus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days
1st to 14th October	3	0	2·3
15th to 28th „	0	2·3	2·3
29th to 11th November	3	0	3·7
12th to 25th „	1	0	2·3
26th to 9th December	7	0	8·2
10th to 23rd „	1	3·5	11·7
24th to 6th January	2	4·2	29·4
7th to 20th „	4	9·4	93·3
21st to 3rd February	6	17·3	113·2
4th to 17th „	19	28·2	164·5
18th to 3rd March	38	25·0	229·8
4th to 17th „	31	32·7	198·3
18th to 31st „	44	51·6	158·9
1st to 14th April	43	46·2	156·8
15th to 28th „	59	57·2	101·5
29th to 12th May	42	39·7	43·2
13th to 26th „	19	17·5	22·2
27th to 9th June	10	6·8	10·7
10th to 23rd „	8	1·2	2·3
24th to 7th July	5	1·4	2·3
8th to 21st „	1	0	4·7
22nd to 4th August	5	1·2	1·4
5th to 18th „	0	4·2	0
19th to 1st September	0	0	0
2nd to 15th „	2	0	5·8
16th to 29th „	0	0	1·4
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 13·0	<hr/> 52·0

Mandvi.

1st to 14th October	3	1·2	4·6
15th to 28th „	3	1·2	7·0
29th to 11th November	2	2·6	16·8
12th to 25th „	2	3·5	23·3
26th to 9th December	8	9·3	40·8
10th to 23rd „	3	1·2	45·5
24th to 6th January	3	12·6	68·6
7th to 20th „	5	52·5	194·9
21st to 3rd February	11	72·8	245·2
4th to 17th „	15	135·1	266·6

Plague in Districts of Bombay

Fortnightly periods	Plague mortality	Plague infected <i>rattus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days	Plague infected <i>decumanus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days
18th to 3rd March	30	132·1	271·8
4th to 17th „	67	205·9	209·4
18th to 31st „	61	116·7	188·5
1st to 14th April	79	100·8	133·0
15th to 28th „	118	166·9	171·5
29th to 12th May	57	105·0	90·6
13th to 26th „	26	54·8	50·2
27th to 9th June	6	30·1	32·4
10th to 23rd „	9	12·8	30·3
24th to 7th July	8	16·8	16·6
8th to 21st „	0	11·7	7·0
22nd to 4th August	6	7·9	13·3
5th to 18th „	6	11·2	36·4
19th to 1st September	7	31·3	29·9
2nd to 15th „	8	31·5	45·5
16th to 29th „	8	30·8	49·0
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 52·0	<hr/> 88·0

Chakla.

1st to 14th October	3	1·2	3·5
15th to 28th „	2	2·3	5·8
29th to 11th November	1	0	2·3
12th to 25th „	1	0	3·5
26th to 9th December	0	2·4	11·7
10th to 23rd „	1	1·2	12·8
24th to 6th January	0	1·4	22·4
7th to 20th „	1	15·1	81·7
21st to 3rd February	10	19·6	168·7
4th to 17th „	4	52·5	161·7
18th to 3rd March	4	46·9	231·2
4th to 17th „	18	70·5	228·7
18th to 31st „	59	80·5	205·8
1st to 14th April	55	70·0	126·0
15th to 28th „	82	58·0	101·1
29th to 12th May	46	17·5	26·8
13th to 26th „	15	8·1	15·1
27th to 9th June	6	2·8	2·8
10th to 23rd „	4	1·2	7·0
24th to 7th July	1	1·2	2·3
8th to 21st „	2	0	4·7
22nd to 4th August	0	1·4	6·1
5th to 18th „	0	0	7·5
19th to 1st September	1	3·5	4·9
2nd to 15th „	1	1·2	1·7
16th to 29th „	1	1·4	2·8
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 17·0	<hr/> 55·0

Reports on Plague Investigations in India 789

Fortnightly periods	Plague mortality	Plague infected <i>rattus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days	Plague infected <i>decumanus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days
1st to 14th October	4	0	1·2
15th to 28th „	0	1·2	2·3
29th to 11th November	0	1·2	0
12th to 25th „	0	1·2	3·5
26th to 9th December	0	1·2	1·2
10th to 23rd „	2	1·2	7·0
24th to 6th January	3	0	14·0
7th to 20th „	2	1·2	25·7
21st to 3rd February	6	1·4	25·2
4th to 17th „	6	8·4	55·4
18th to 3rd March	12	25·7	195·1
4th to 17th „	26	43·2	244·4
18th to 31st „	75	99·6	276·5
1st to 14th April	71	93·8	163·8
15th to 28th „	98	51·3	85·2
29th to 12th May	75	15·2	15·2
13th to 26th „	35	4·7	4·7
27th to 9th June	11	1·2	2·8
10th to 23rd „	4	0	1·2
24th to 7th July	2	1·4	0
8th to 21st „	1	0	0
22nd to 4th August	2	0	0
5th to 18th „	1	1·2	0
19th to 1st September	1	0	0
2nd to 15th „	2	0	0
16th to 29th „	4	0	0
	17	13·0	43·0

Oomarkhadi.

1st to 14th October	3	2·3	3·5
15th to 28th „	1	1·2	3·5
29th to 11th November	1	0	3·5
12th to 25th „	1	0	11·6
26th to 9th December	0	0	9·3
10th to 23rd „	0	2·3	14·0
24th to 6th January	5	4·2	72·8
7th to 20th „	2	14·0	122·5
21st to 3rd February	6	45·0	308·0
4th to 17th „	33	83·1	319·7
18th to 3rd March	65	71·9	297·5
4th to 17th „	75	61·2	279·4
18th to 31st „	108	60·4	129·7
1st to 14th April	71	32·2	54·6
15th to 28th „	87	44·4	57·2
29th to 12th May	65	10·5	26·9
13th to 26th „	18	8·2	11·7

Plague in Districts of Bombay

Fortnightly periods	Plague mortality	Plague infected <i>rattus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days	Plague infected <i>decumanus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days
27th to 9th June	10	7·7	7·7
10th to 23rd „	2	2·4	1·2
24th to 7th July	1	6·3	6·1
8th to 21st „	1	3·5	7·0
22nd to 4th August	1	2·6	5·1
5th to 18th	1	6·1	8·6
19th to 1st September	4	8·6	7·5
2nd to 15th „	6	4·7	7·0
16th to 29th „	5	2·8	5·6
	22	18·0	68·0

Dongri.

1st to 14th October	2	4·7	3·5
15th to 28th „	1	0	8·2
29th to 11th November	3	0	1·2
12th to 25th „	0	2·3	3·5
26th to 9th December	1	1·2	4·6
10th to 23rd „	0	0	3·5
24th to 6th January	2	1·4	16·8
7th to 20th „	2	0	29·2
21st to 3rd February	12	6·8	43·6
4th to 17th „	20	30·1	159·4
18th to 3rd March	29	41·3	173·6
4th to 17th „	48	110·2	160·4
18th to 31st „	99	57·4	109·4
1st to 14th April	75	39·2	49·0
15th to 28th „	78	37·3	28·0
29th to 12th May	67	18·7	19·8
13th to 26th „	38	14·0	16·6
27th to 9th June	16	6·3	6·3
10th to 23rd „	13	5·8	12·8
24th to 7th July	1	2·6	1·2
8th to 21st „	12	3·5	4·6
22nd to 4th August	3	2·8	10·0
5th to 18th „	7	2·6	7·7
19th to 1st September	2	1·4	7·5
2nd to 15th „	3	9·3	11·7
16th to 29th „	2	9·8	9·8
	20	15·0	34·0

Dhobi Talao.

1st to 14th October	2	0	3·5
15th to 28th „	0	0	0
29th to 11th November	1	1·2	0
12th to 25th	1	2·3	2·4
26th to 9th December	0	0	4·6
10th to 23rd „	0	1·2	4·6
24th to 6th January	1	2·8	25·0
7th to 20th „	5	2·3	73·5

Reports on Plague Investigations in India 791

Fortnightly periods	Plague mortality	Plague infected <i>rattus</i> corrected for fort- night of 14 days	Plague infected <i>decumanus</i> corrected for fort- night of 14 days
21st to 3rd February	7	11·4	142·6
4th to 17th ,,	20	7·5	259·0
18th to 3rd March	34	37·2	225·2
4th to 17th ,,	63	45·5	228·0
18th to 31st ,,	96	39·9	227·5
1st to 14th April	70	37·4	131·6
15th to 28th ,,	96	26·8	95·6
29th to 12th May	62	10·5	29·2
13th to 26th ,,	36	10·5	9·4
27th to 9th June	10	2·8	8·6
10th to 23rd ,,	3	0	1·2
24th to 7th July	1	0	4·9
8th to 21st ,,	2	0	0
22nd to 4th August	3	0	0
5th to 18th ,,	0	0	1·2
19th to 1st September	3	0	0
2nd to 15th ,,	1	0	1·7
16th to 29th ,,	3	0	0
	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 9·0	<hr/> 56·0

Bhuleshwar.

1st to 14th October	4	0	4·6
15th to 28th ,,	2	1·2	1·2
29th to 11th November	0	2·3	2·3
12th to 25th ,,	1	0	11·7
26th to 9th December	0	0	19·8
10th to 23rd ,,	1	2·3	28·0
24th to 6th January	2	7·0	51·8
7th to 20th ,,	2	15·2	86·3
21st to 3rd February	9	20·8	127·9
4th to 17th ,,	11	48·1	256·0
18th to 3rd March	34	73·4	350·5
4th to 17th ,,	85	112·5	365·2
18th to 31st ,,	133	92·4	258·8
1st to 14th April	104	49·0	114·8
15th to 28th ,,	104	54·8	66·5
29th to 12th May	73	24·5	25·7
13th to 26th ,,	44	12·9	9·3
27th to 9th June	20	2·8	1·4
10th to 23rd ,,	4	1·2	2·3
24th to 7th July	4	0	1·2
8th to 21st ,,	1	2·4	4·7
22nd to 4th August	1	1·4	4·7
5th to 18th ,,	1	4·0	4·0
19th to 1st September	2	1·2	2·3
2nd to 15th ,,	2	1·2	0
16th to 29th ,,	5	1·4	2·8
	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 20·0	<hr/> 69·0

*Plague in Districts of Bombay**Fanaswadi.*

Fortnightly periods	Plague mortality	Plague infected <i>rattus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days	Plague infected <i>decumanus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days
1st to 14th October	2	0	2·3
15th to 28th „	1	0	0
29th to 11th November	0	0	0
12th to 25th „	1	0	1·2
26th to 9th December	0	0	0
10th to 23rd „	0	0	0
24th to 6th January	0	0	4·2
7th to 20th „	1	1·2	8·1
21st to 3rd February	6	1·2	40·7
4th to 17th „	19	11·9	40·7
18th to 3rd March	18	14·7	35·6
4th to 17th „	37	19·2	45·5
18th to 31st „	61	14·9	61·8
1st to 14th April	64	7·0	57·4
15th to 28th „	93	15·2	30·3
29th to 12th May	79	4·7	14·0
13th to 26th „	29	2·4	8·2
27th to 9th June	13	2·6	1·4
10th to 23rd „	8	0	0
24th to 7th July	1	0	0
8th to 21st „	5	0	1·2
22nd to 4th August	2	0	1·2
5th to 18th „	2	0	0
19th to 1st September	1	0	1·2
2nd to 15th „	0	0	0
16th to 29th „	2	0	0
	17	3·0	13·0

Khara Talao.

1st to 14th October	0	2·4	4·7
15th to 28th „	0	0	0
29th to 11th November	0	0	6·8
12th to 25th „	1	2·3	16·4
26th to 9th December	0	2·3	9·3
10th to 23rd „	0	1·2	22·1
24th to 6th January	0	8·4	46·2
7th to 20th „	1	12·9	74·6
21st to 3rd February	3	16·8	165·7
4th to 17th „	6	36·9	216·5
18th to 3rd March	28	43·4	190·2
4th to 17th „	25	39·7	123·7
18th to 31st „	59	29·9	78·4
1st to 14th April	53	15·4	51·8
15th to 28th „	60	12·9	37·3

Reports on Plague Investigations in India 793

Fortnightly periods	Plague mortality	Plague infected <i>rattus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days	Plague infected <i>decumanus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days
29th to 12th May	35	8·2	17·5
13th to 26th ,,	26	5·9	9·3
27th to 9th June	9	6·1	11·0
10th to 23rd ,,	4	2·4	5·8
24th to 7th July	6	2·3	12·1
8th to 21st ,,	1	2·3	4·7
22nd to 4th August	0	3·7	9·1
5th to 18th ,,	1	4·0	4·0
19th to 1st September	0	1·2	10·3
2nd to 15th ,,	3	0	7·0
16th to 29th ,,	5	0	1·4
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 10·0	<hr/> 43·0

Khumbharwada.

1st to 14th October	3	0	2·4
15th to 28th ,,	0	0	0
29th to 11th November	1	0	2·3
12th to 25th ,,	0	0	2·4
26th to 9th December	1	0	8·2
10th to 23rd ,,	1	1·2	9·4
24th to 6th January	2	1·4	15·4
7th to 20th ,,	1	2·3	28·0
21st to 3rd February	1	7·0	45·5
4th to 17th ,,	2	12·4	111·1
18th to 3rd March	20	29·4	180·1
4th to 17th ,,	30	30·3	197·2
18th to 31st ,,	64	49·2	156·3
1st to 14th April	75	43·4	130·2
15th to 28th ',,	74	43·2	91·0
29th to 12th May	54	17·5	26·9
13th to 26th ,,	26	4·7	8·2
27th to 9th June	5	1·4	2·8
10th to 23rd ,,	1	1·2	0
24th to 7th July	0	0	9·3
8th to 21st	0	0	1·2
22nd to 4th August	1	0	0
5th to 18th ,,	0	1·2	2·3
19th to 1st September	0	1·4	1·4
2nd to 15th ,,	0	1·7	0
16th to 29th ,,	1	0	1·4
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 9·0	<hr/> 39·0

Khetwadi.

Fortnightly periods	Plague mortality	Plague infected <i>rattus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days	Plague infected <i>decumanus</i> corrected for fortnight of 14 days
1st to 14th October	1	0	0
15th to 28th „	0	0	0
29th to 11th November	0	1·4	0
12th to 25th „	0	0	0
26th to 9th December	1	0	0
10th to 23rd „	0	0	0
24th to 6th January	0	0	0
7th to 20th „	0	0	4·7
21st to 3rd February	1	2·6	5·1
4th to 17th „	2	1·2	11·4
18th to 3rd March	10	3·7	23·1
4th to 17th „	14	1·2	25·7
18th to 31st „	53	9·1	56·9
1st to 14th April	55	11·2	51·8
15th to 28th „	58	15·2	22·1
29th to 12th May	39	5·9	14·0
13th to 26th „	19	3·5	1·2
27th to 9th June	3	0	1·4
10th to 23rd „	4	0	0
24th to 7th July	2	0	0
8th to 21st „	3	0	0
22nd to 4th August	0	0	0
5th to 18th „	1	0	0
19th to 1st September	1	0	0
2nd to 15th „	1	0	0
16th to 29th „	2	0	0
	10	2·0	8·0

APPENDIX II.

REPORT ON CERTAIN PLAGUE STATISTICS.

BY M. GREENWOOD, JR., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

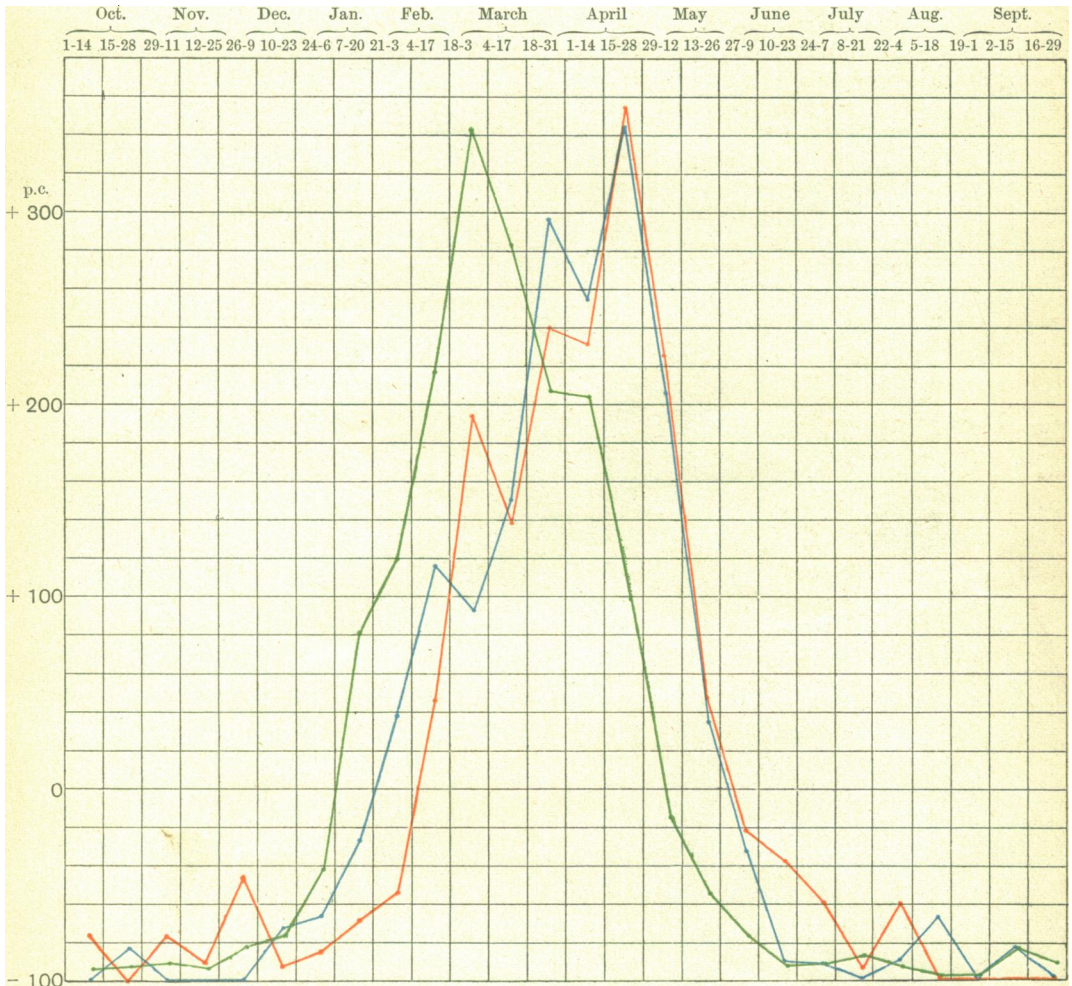
(London Hospital Medical School.)

For the purposes of this investigation I was supplied with the following data : (1) return of all cases of human plague in Bombay for 68 periods of one week : (2) return of total numbers of *M. rattus* brought in and number affected with plague during the same period : (3) the same for *M. decumanus*¹.

I was requested to determine : (1) what statistical relationship exists between plague in rats and plague in man : (2) whether, supposing such relationship to exist,

¹ The crude figures shown in Table XXIV were used, except that short weeks were corrected to six days.

BOMBAY IV



FORT NORTH AND SOUTH

October, 1905 to September, 1906

- Plague infected decumanus
- Plague infected rattus
- Human plague deaths

BOMBAY V

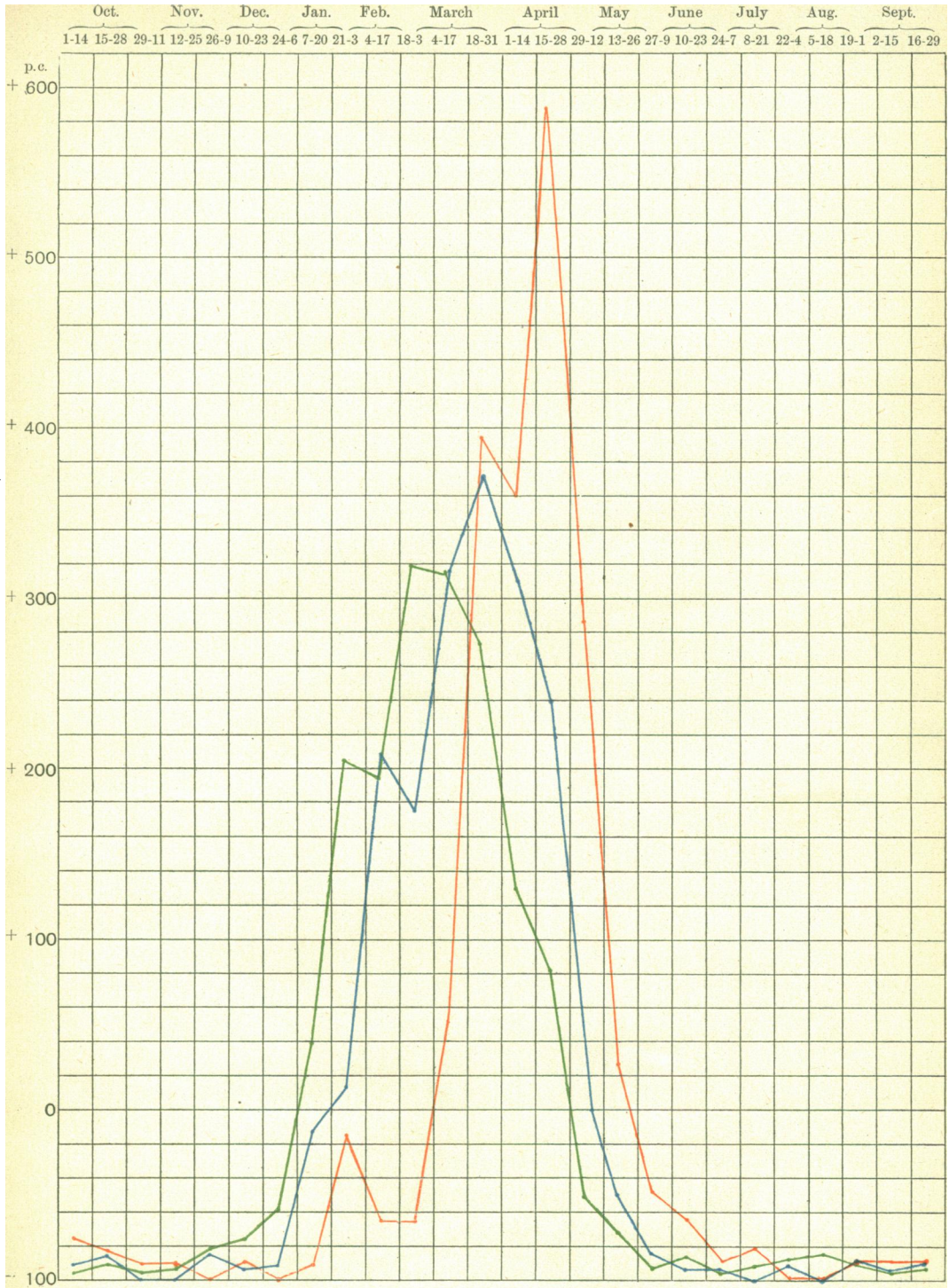


MANDVI

October, 1905 to September, 1906

- Plague infected decumanus
- Plague infected rattus
- Human plague deaths

BOMBAY VI

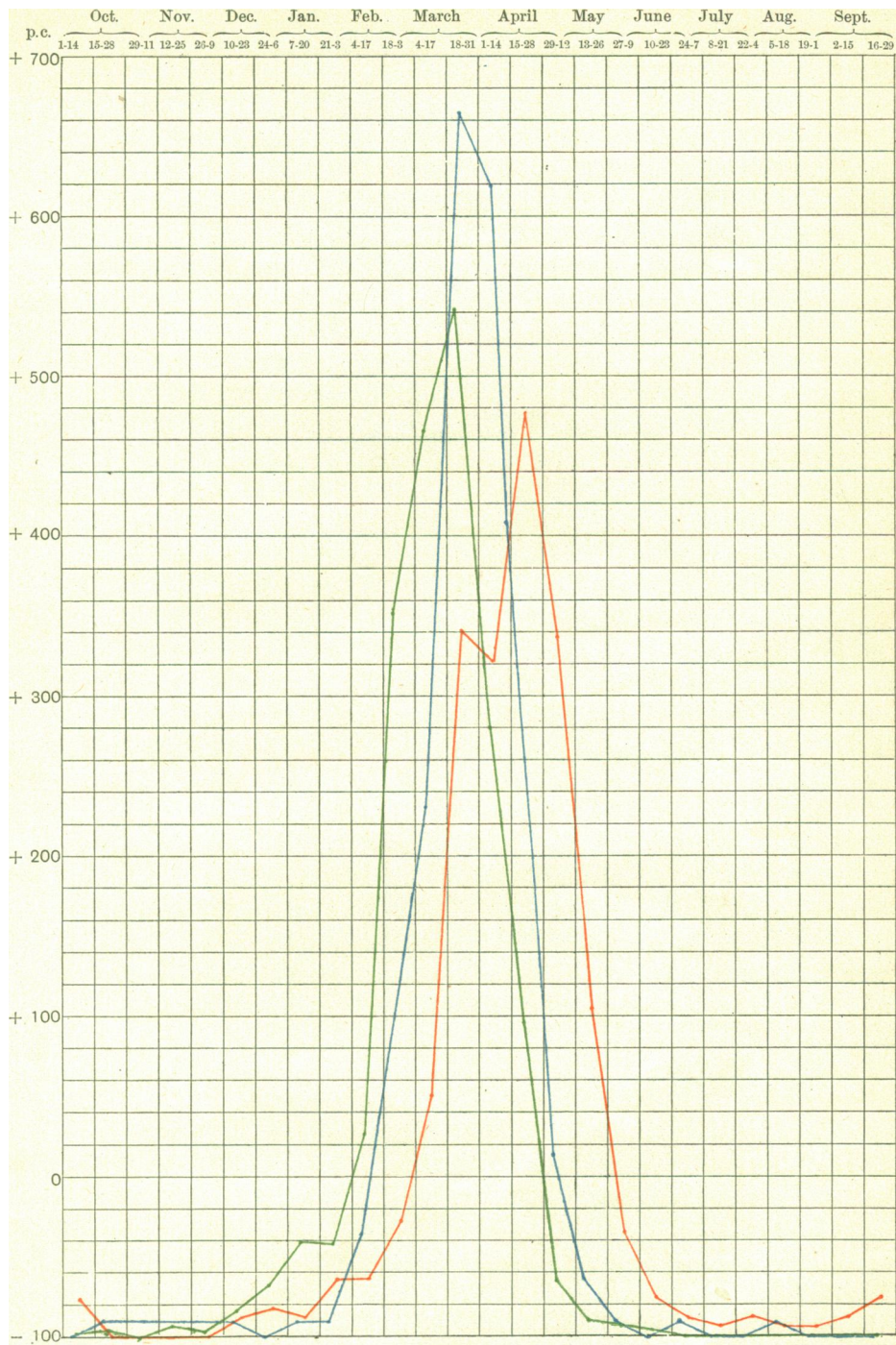


CHAKLA

October, 1905 to September, 1906

- Plague infected decumanus
- Plague infected rattus
- Human plague deaths

BOMBAY VII

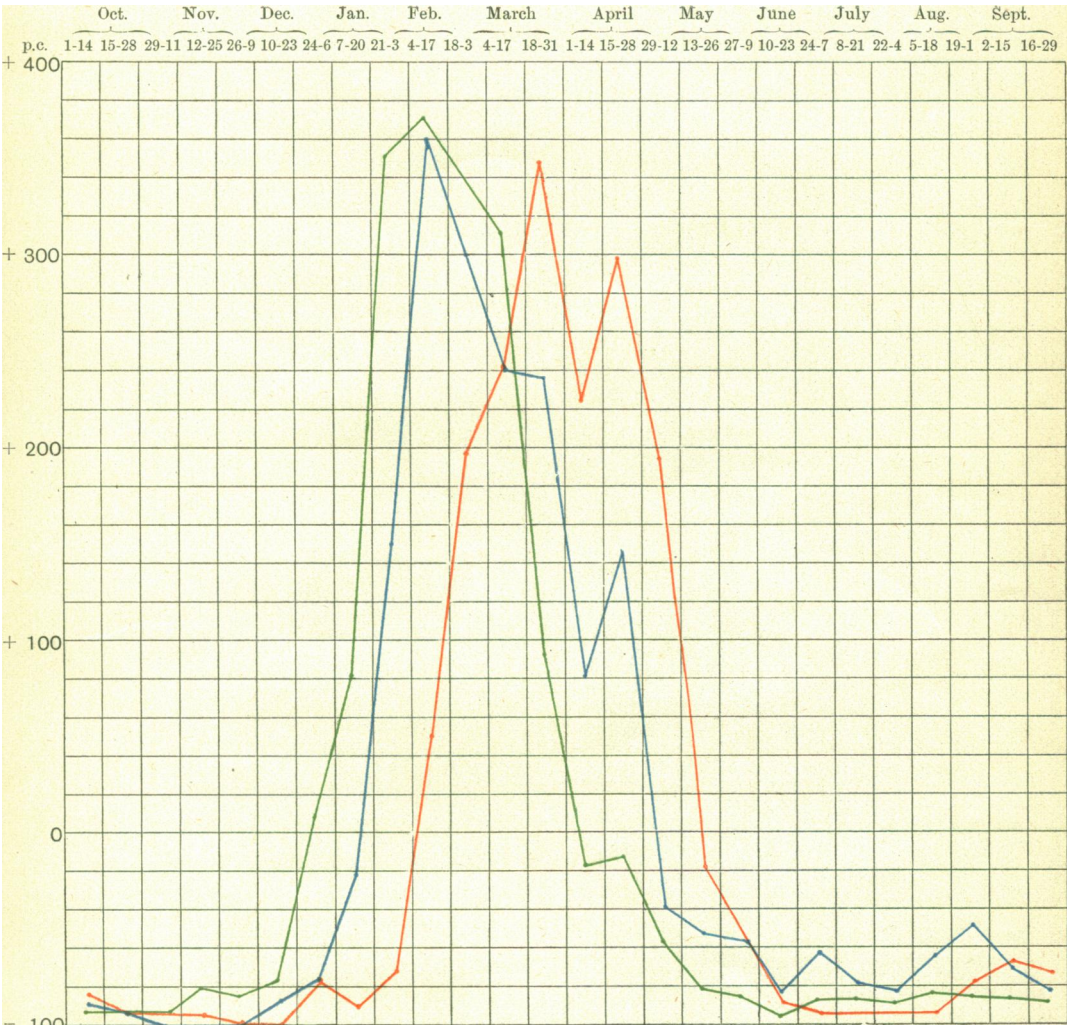


MARKET

October, 1905 to September, 1906

- Plague infected decumanus
- Plague infected rattus
- Human plague deaths

BOMBAY VIII

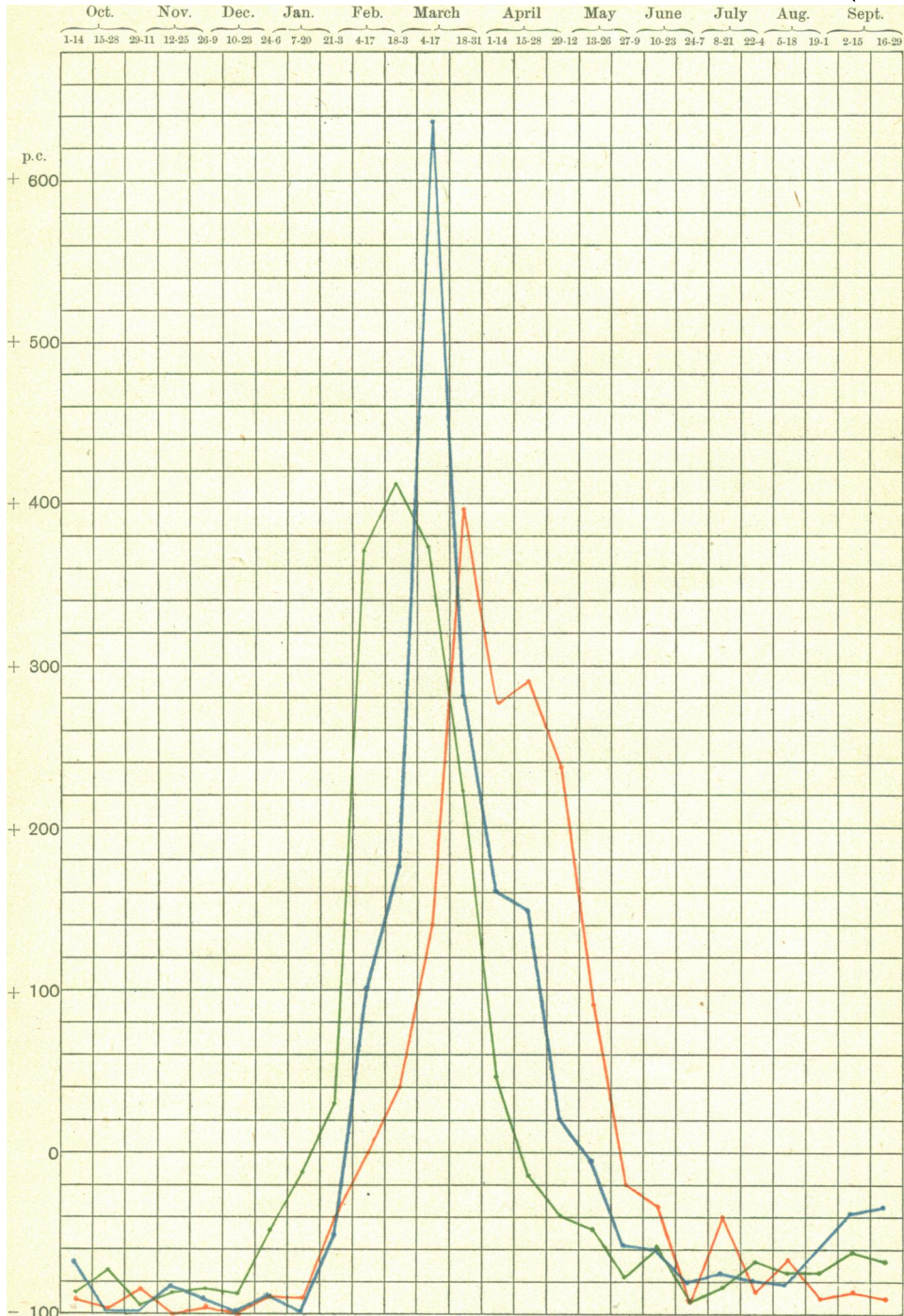


UMARKHADI

October, 1905 to September, 1906

- Plague infected decumanus
- Plague infected rattus
- Human plague deaths

BOMBAY IX

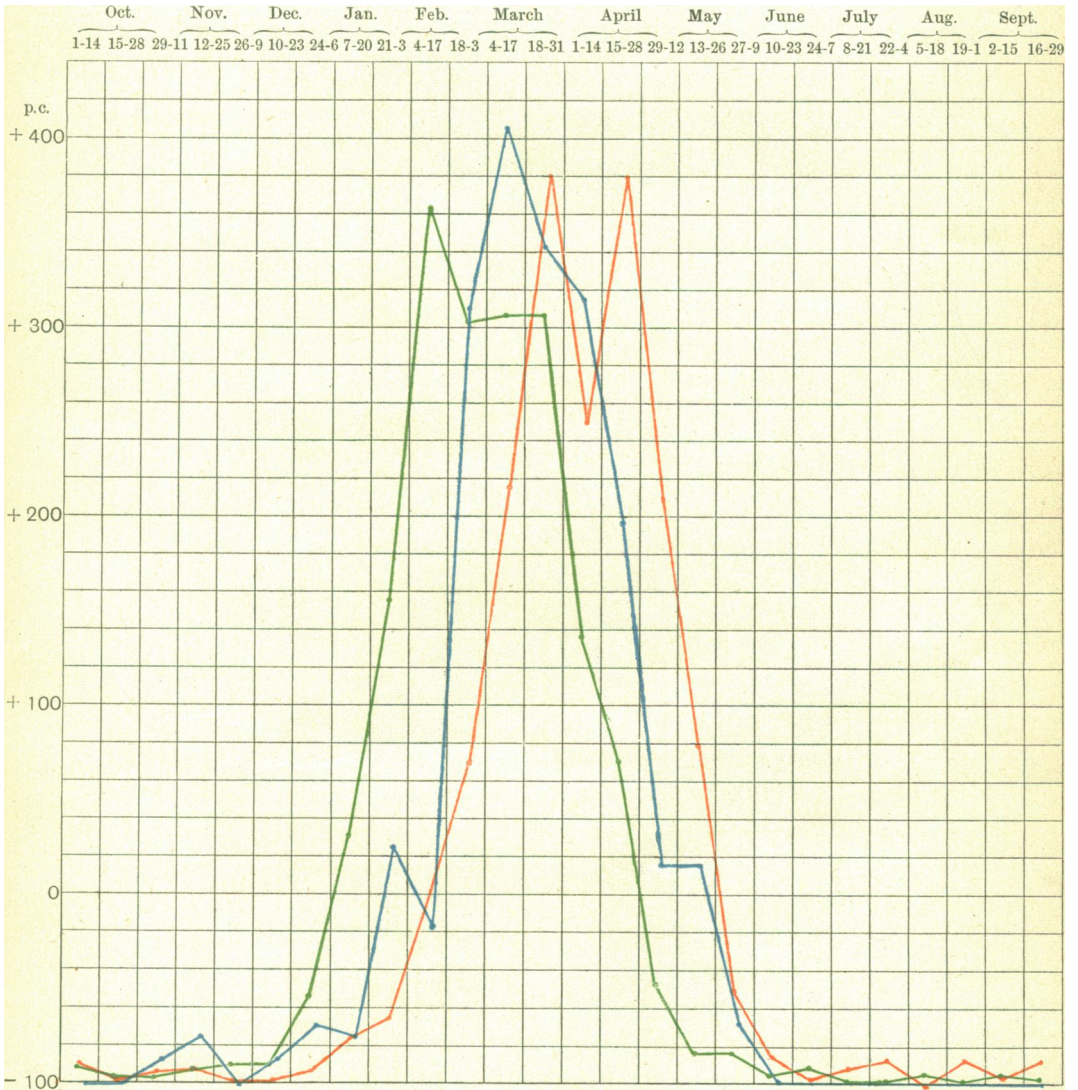


DONGRI

October, 1905 to September, 1906

- Plague infected decumanus
- Plague infected rattus

BOMBAY X

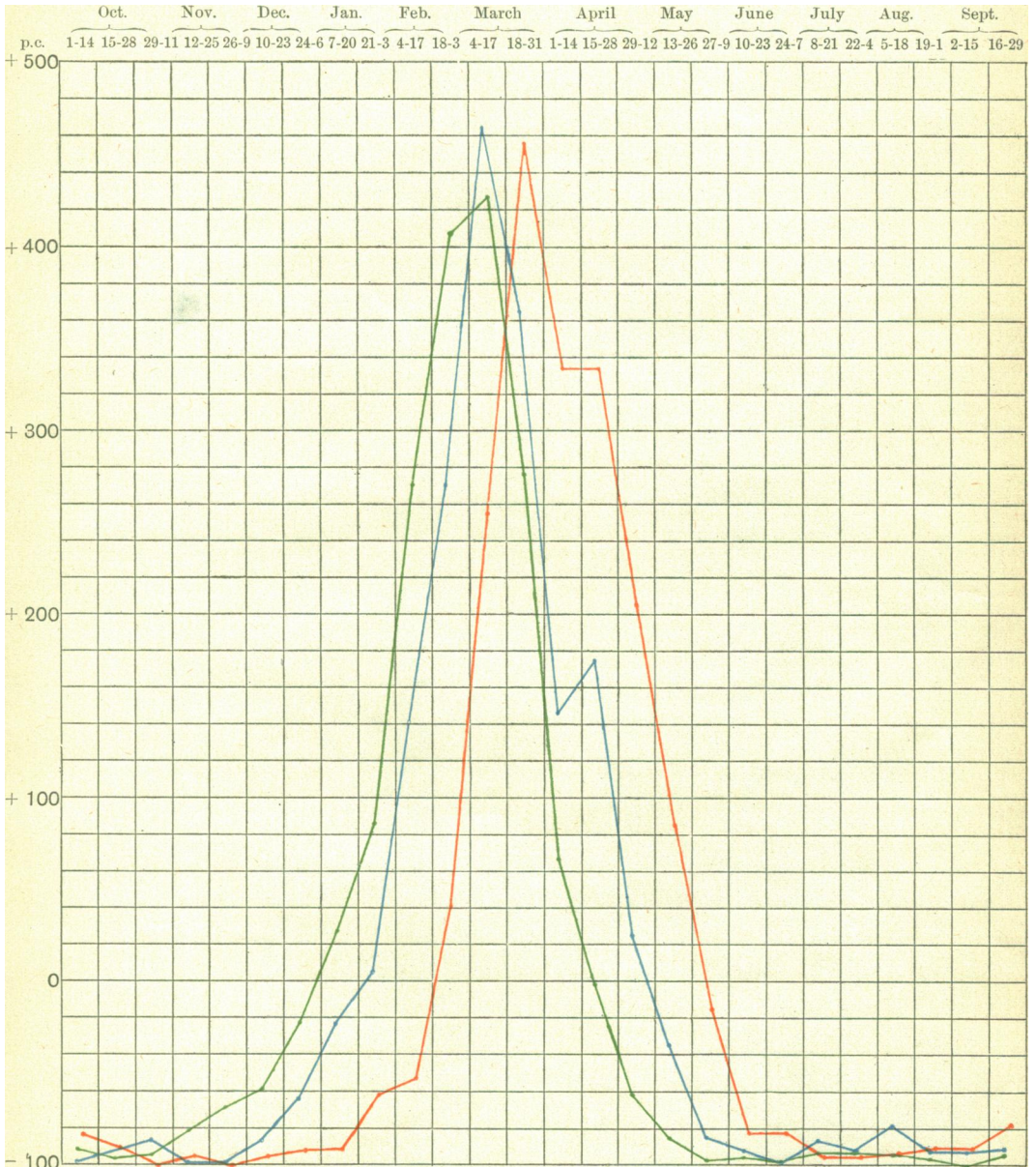


DHOBI TALAO

October, 1905 to September, 1906

- Plague infected decumanus
- Plague infected rattus
- Human plague deaths

BOMBAY XI

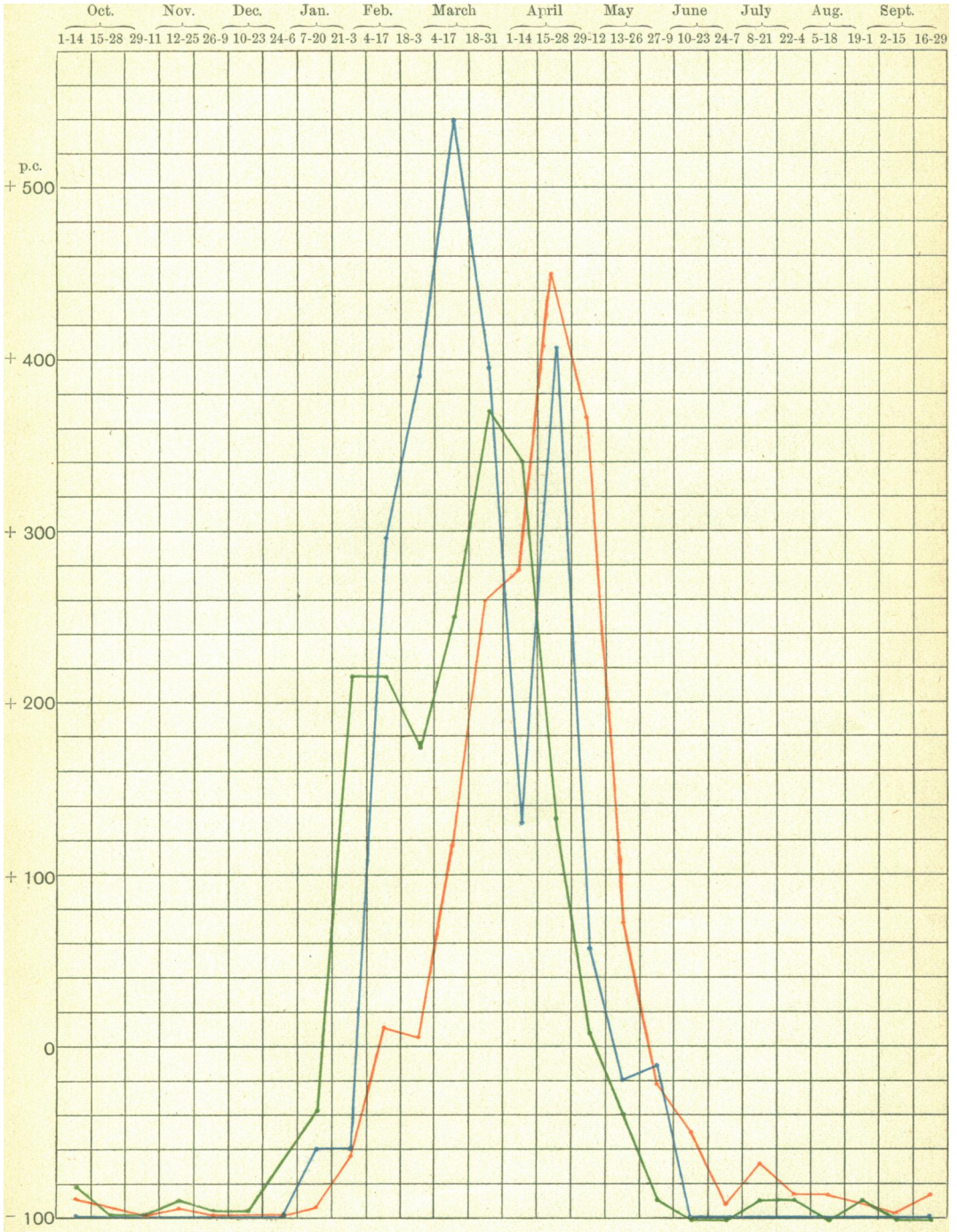


BULESHWAR

October, 1905 to September, 1906

- Plague infected decumanus
- Plague infected rattus
- Human plague deaths

BOMBAY XII

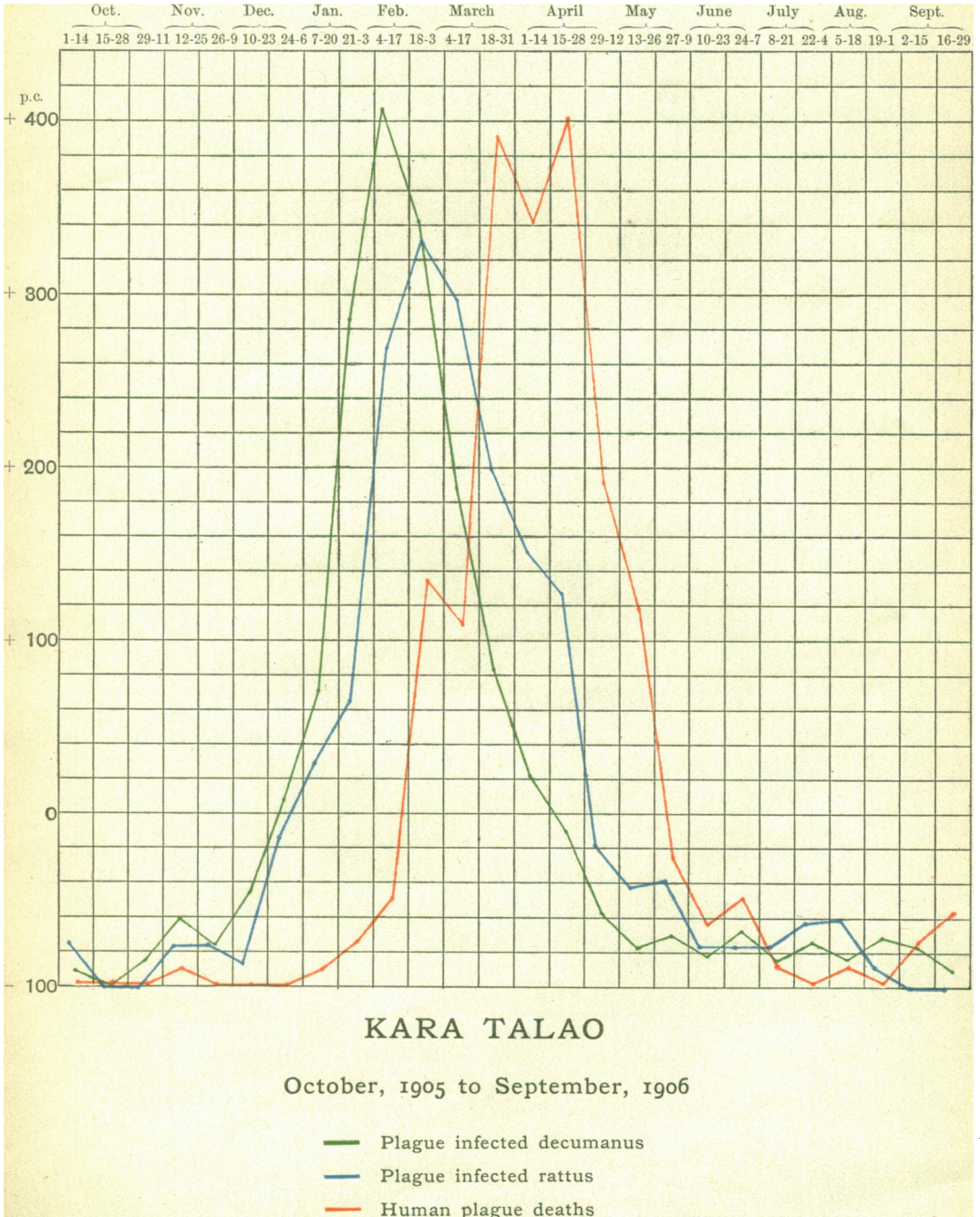


FANASWADI

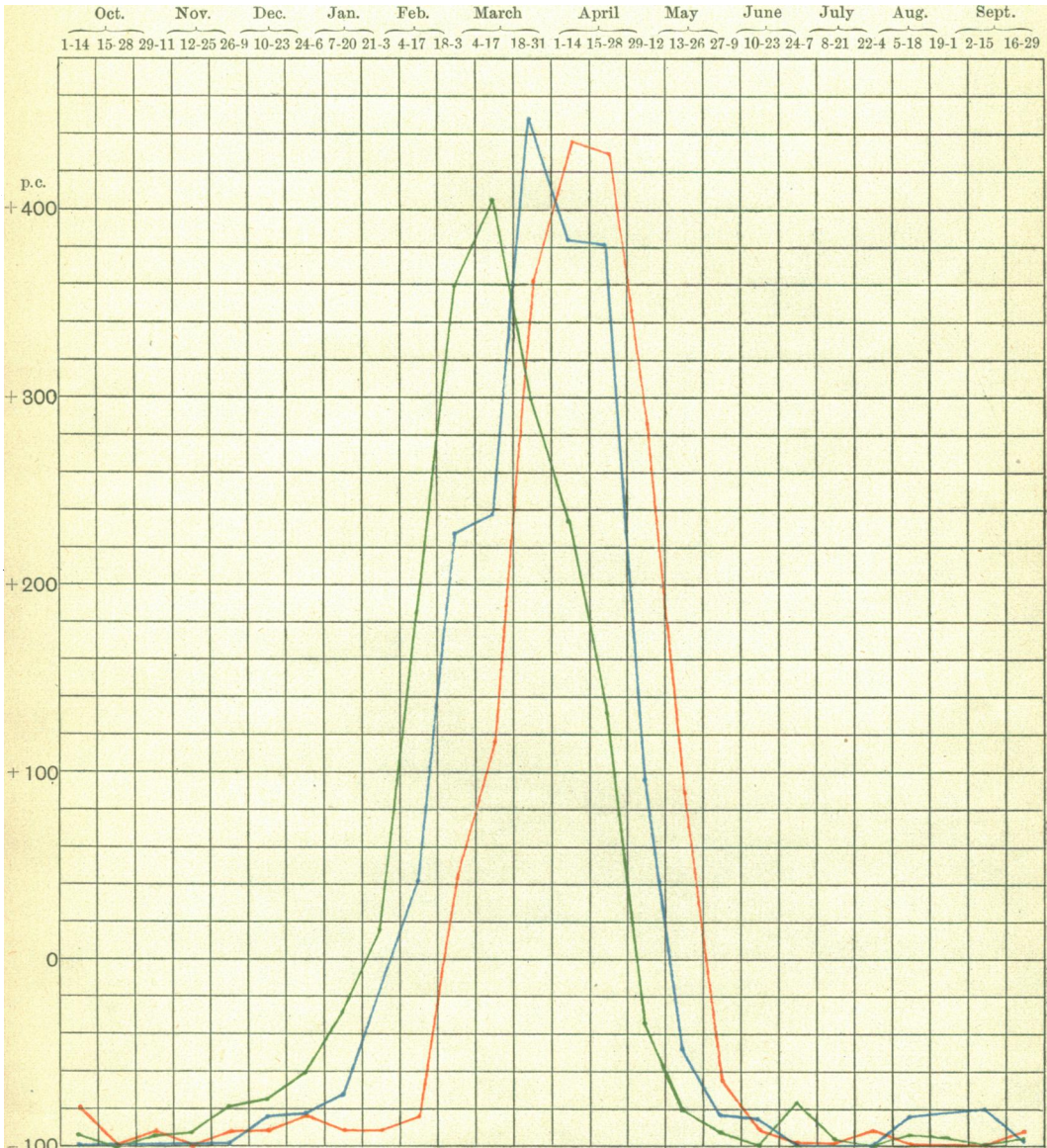
October, 1905 to September, 1906

- Plague infected decumanus
- Plague infected rattus
- Human plague deaths

BOMBAY XIII



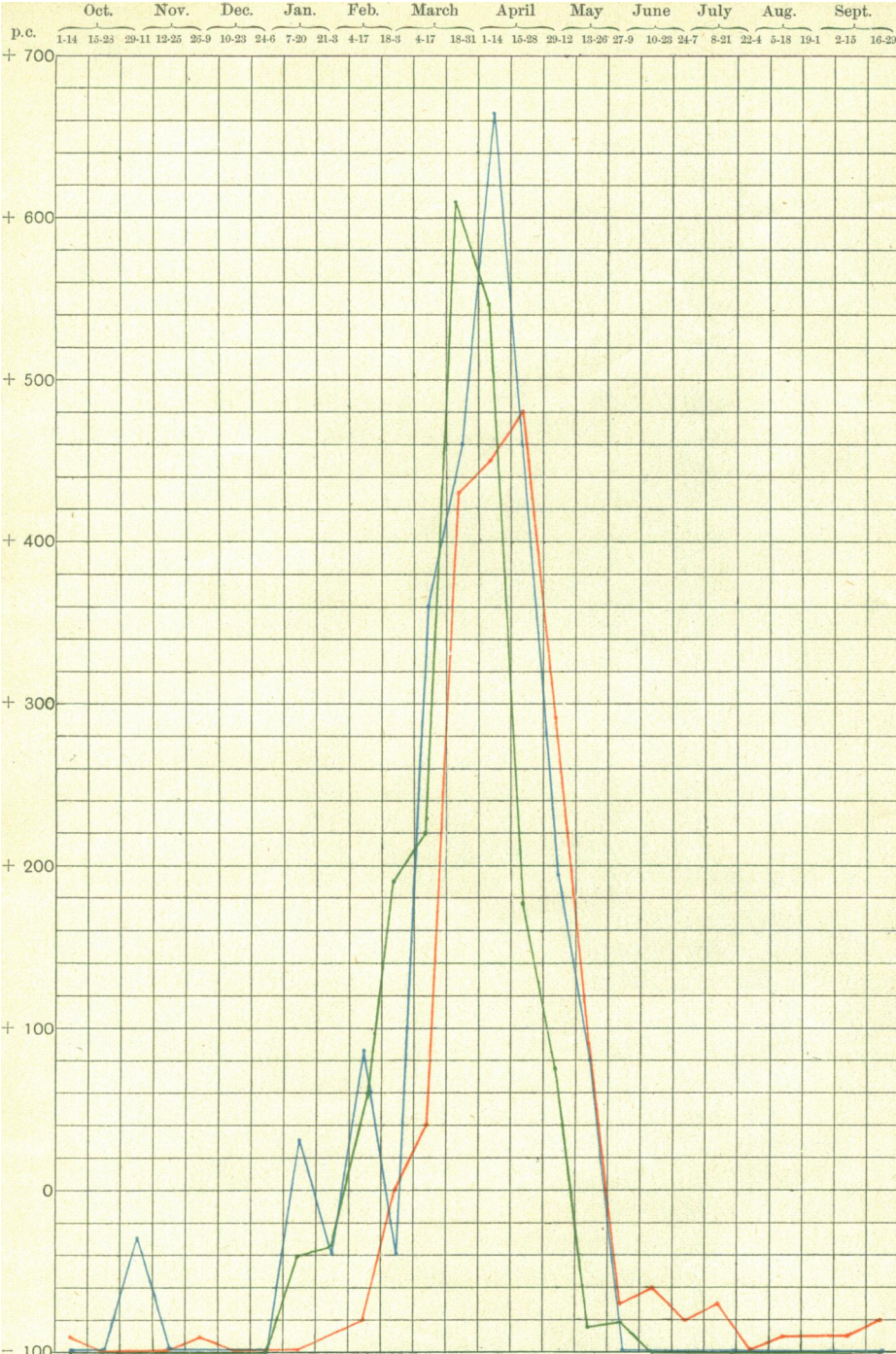
BOMBAY XIV



KUMBARWADA

October, 1905 to September, 1906

- Plague infected decumanus
- Plague infected rattus
- Human plague deaths



KHETWADI

October, 1905 to September, 1906

- Plague infected decumanus
- Plague infected rattus
- Human plague deaths

the connection is closer between human plague returns for one week and the incidence of rat plague in some earlier week than between the figures for the same period in both cases.

In attempting to answer these questions, two assumptions are necessary: (1) that the diagnosis is certain: (2) that rats are collected uniformly, there being no special activity in bringing them in when plague is rife among human beings. Obviously if the second assumption is unsound, the figures are useless.

I have measured the relationship between human and rat plague as follows.

The coefficients of correlation (r) between human plague returns (absolute figures) and rat plague returns (percentages) have been obtained by the usual process. To avoid "grouping errors," each observation was referred separately to the axis. Sheppard's moment corrections were not used, the contact at the ends of the range not being very high.

Taking the figures for the same week, I find the correlation between human plague and plague in *M. rattus* to be $\cdot8801 \pm \cdot0184^1$; between plague in man and plague in *M. decumanus*, $\cdot7481 \pm \cdot036$.

At first sight, this appears to suggest almost as close a relationship between *decumanus* and human plague as between the latter and plague in *rattus*. I believe this to be apparent, not real, correlation, for the following reasons.

The correlation between plague in *rattus* and plague in *decumanus* is very high, $\cdot945 \pm \cdot00875$, that is, the three variables are related. It is known that, if we have three related variables, the correlation between any two of them for a constant value of the third (the so-called "Partial Correlation Coefficient") is equal to:

$$\frac{r_{12} - r_{13} \cdot r_{23}}{\sqrt{1 - r_{13}^2} \times \sqrt{1 - r_{23}^2}},$$

where r_{12} is the correlation between the first and second variables, r_{23} between the second and third, r_{13} between the first and third.

In the above case, the partial correlation between human plague and plague in *decumanus* is actually negative ($-\cdot538$). If, on the other hand, we calculate the partial correlation between human plague and *rattus* plague for a constant value of *decumanus* plague, we obtain $\cdot7976$, which is still very large. In other words, all the correlation between plague in *decumanus* and plague in man is accounted for by the high correlation between plague in *rattus* and plague in *decumanus*; there is no evidence of an independent (positive) connection between human and *decumanus* plague incidence.

If I am right in thinking that *rattus* is more closely associated than *decumanus* with human dwellings, this result is quite intelligible and an argument in favour of the method adopted. For these reasons, I have not further considered the *decumanus* returns.

So far, we have found that the correlation between human and *rattus* returns for the same week is very high; we must next ascertain the values of r on correlating human plague figures of one week with those of *rattus* for an earlier week.

¹ The non-statistician is reminded that r must lie between 0 and ± 1 , ± 1 marking (under "normal" conditions) a complete causal relationship.

A negative value simply means that as one variable increases the other decreases, while they both increase together if r is positive.

Any value of r greater than $\cdot75$ is very large.

TABLE XXIV.

Showing the crude results of the rat examination.

M. DECUMANUS

Week ending	Total rats examined	Total examined	Alive	Dead	Plague infected					Per cent.	Per cent. of adult females pregnant	Per cent. of young rats
					Total	Per cent.	Alive	Per cent.	Dead			
July 8, 1905	1412	868	385	483	8	0·9	1	0·3	7	1·4	16·0	—
15	1176	692	298	394	9	1·3	1	0·3	8	2·0	13·8	—
22	1137	640	239	401	4	0·6	0		4	1·0	12·2	13·4
27	1330	797	284	513	4	0·5	0		4	0·8	13·7	17·6
Aug. 5	1342	740	245	495	5	0·7	0		5	1·0	11·4	17·3
12	1287	752	255	497	9	1·2	0		9	1·8	9·7	16·0
19	1172	674	219	455	6	0·9	0		6	1·3	12·0	16·0
26	1229	648	236	412	9	1·4	0		9	2·2	11·7	18·5
Sept. 2	1454	805	324	481	8	1·0	1	0·3	7	1·5	16·6	18·8
9	1381	730	252	478	9	1·2	1	0·4	8	1·7	14·2	16·1
16	1808	935	341	594	12	1·3	0	0·0	12	2·0	12·9	22·6
23	1950	954	334	620	19	2·0	2	0·6	17	2·7	14·7	21·6
30	1628	851	386	465	15	1·8	0	0·0	15	3·2	14·3	29·9
Oct. 7	1611	856	418	438	13	1·5	1	0·2	12	2·7	18·4	29·3
14	1654	950	444	506	18	1·9	1	0·2	17	3·4	18·4	27·9
21	1797	1003	413	590	20	2·0	0		20	3·4	14·6	27·0
28	1662	920	336	584	16	1·7	0		16	2·7	16·2	28·3
Nov. 4	1378	902	325	577	23	2·6	0		23	4·0	16·3	28·6
11	1148	712	294	418	15	2·1	1	0·3	14	3·3	13·5	24·9
18	1353	827	276	551	36	4·35	0		36	6·5	14·1	25·6
25	1661	789	242	547	37	4·7	0		37	6·7	17·3	27·6
Dec. 2	2012	1088	378	710	54	5·0	1		53	7·6	16·4	22·3
9	2393	1284	414	870	52	4·0	1	0·2	51	5·9	13·3	22·9
16	2587	1359	471	888	66	4·9	0	0·0	66	7·4	16·1	18·1
23	2345	1136	403	733	83	7·3	3	0·7	80	10·9	13·9	21·3
30	2235	1160	406	754	118	10·2	3	0·7	115	15·2	16·8	21·0
Jan. 6, 1906	2474	1416	449	967	169	11·9	4	0·9	165	17·0	11·1	16·8
13	3369	2106	395	1711	282	13·4	8	2·0	274	16·0	11·8	17·7
20	4320	2891	369	2522	476	16·5	1	0·3	475	18·8	8·9	17·2
27	5510	4131	320	3811	576	13·9	2	0·6	574	15·0	8·5	14·8
Feb. 3	5324	4030	251	3779	610	15·1	2	0·8	608	16·0	9·7	15·3
10	4443	3197	128	3069	715	22·4	3	2·2	712	23·2	12·0	13·8
17	5734	4096	264	3832	1014	24·8	6	2·3	1008	26·3	11·5	15·0
24	4182	2981	119	2862	944	31·7	5	4·2	939	32·8	15·5	12·7
March 3	4705	3295	170	3125	1136	34·5	3	1·8	1133	36·3	18·2	16·1
10	2606	1812	126	1686	725	40·0	8	6·3	717	42·5	17·5	14·0
17	3782	2666	105	2561	1129	42·3	5	4·8	1124	43·9	20·3	16·7
24	3216	2106	89	2017	838	39·8	5	5·6	833	41·3	23·7	17·6
31	3416	2205	116	2089	891	40·4	3	2·6	888	42·5	18·8	17·0
April 7	2596	1600	120	1480	512	32·0	3	2·5	509	34·4	17·7	18·6
14	2688	1671	132	1539	560	33·5	3	2·5	557	36·2	16·3	20·5
21	3284	1869	139	1730	616	33·0	5	3·6	611	35·3	17·3	19·7
28	2350	1391	134	1257	380	27·3	1	0·7	379	30·1	20·5	21·9
May 5	1990	1131	101	1030	214	18·9	2	2·0	212	20·6	19·0	20·2
12	1821	1046	110	936	150	14·3	1	0·9	149	15·9	16·8	20·3
19	1616	932	114	818	111	11·9	1	0·9	110	13·4	15·2	20·3
26	1171	693	121	572	84	12·1	3	2·5	81	14·2	17·6	15·4
June 2	993	557	76	481	54	9·7	2	2·6	52	10·8	16·0	17·4
9	961	510	90	420	29	5·7	0		29	6·9	10·2	15·7
16	1050	589	115	474	33	5·6	0		33	7·0	18·8	13·8
23	1141	564	144	420	31	5·5	0		31	7·4	11·7	18·0
30	1087	507	103	404	22	4·3	1	1·0	21	5·2	13·6	16·2
July 7	1252	558	181	377	28	5·0			28	7·4	18·0	17·2
14	1175	540	128	412	13	2·4			13	3·2	18·6	23·0
21	1261	591	146	445	21	3·6			21	4·7	18·7	16·8
28	1327	620	167	453	29	4·7			29	6·4	16·3	17·9
Aug. 4	1133	469	100	369	19	4·1			19	5·1	12·3	21·5
11	1070	494	128	366	26	5·3			26	7·1	14·9	24·7
18	1411	552	138	414	38	6·9			38	9·2	20·8	20·7
25	1272	554	165	389	24	4·3			24	6·2	20·0	17·5
Sept. 1	1630	722	225	497	38	5·3	2	0·9	36	7·2	15·9	24·7
8	1607	723	168	555	45	6·2			45	8·1	16·2	21·2
15	1031	516	119	397	22	4·3			22	5·5	13·9	18·2
22	1841	822	163	659	34	4·1			34	5·2	11·1	19·8
29	1396	650	136	514	25	3·8			25	4·9	16·3	19·2
Oct. 6	2460	1196	240	956	32	2·7	2	0·8	30	3·1	16·6	26·3
13	3226	1574	404	1170	62	3·9	1	0·25	61	5·2	12·9	29·4
20	1886	808	285	523	27	3·3			27	5·2	12·0	37·9

M. RATTUS

HUMAN

Total examined	Plague infected										Per cent. of adult females pregnant	Per cent. of young rats	Cases	Deaths	Remarks
	Alive	Dead	Total	Per cent.		Alive	Per cent.		Dead	Per cent.					
				Alive	Per cent.		Dead	Per cent.							
544	322	222	10	1.8				10	4.5	22.9	—	53	54	7 days	
484	314	170	4	0.8				4	2.3	20.8	—	61	52		
497	315	182	1	0.2				1	0.5	25.7	22.5	45	47		
533	266	267	7	1.3	1	0.4		6	2.2	33.3	22.9	43	39		
602	336	266	5	0.8				5	1.9	22.0	22.8	52	49		
535	299	236	7	1.3				7	2.9	23.3	27.5	73	60		
498	305	193	8	1.6	1	0.3		7	3.6	26.6	23.3	51	53		
581	371	210	9	1.6				9	4.3	23.5	23.8	39	39	5 days only	
649	383	266	3	0.5				3	1.1	31.7	24.0	45	38	7 days	
651	364	287	4	0.6	1	0.3		3	1.0	17.0	27.1	39	38		
873	529	344	4	0.5				4	1.2	22.9	24.6	37	37		
996	597	399	10	1.0				10	2.5	20.1	27.9	52	37		
777	527	250	4	0.5				4	1.6	23.2	27.2	39	37		
755	500	255	5	0.7				5	2.0	27.9	33.5	32	31		
704	457	247	6	0.8	1	0.2		5	2.0	28.0	29.9	22	19		
794	551	243	9	1.1	2	0.4		7	2.9	27.5	32.9	24	17		
742	484	258	3	0.4				3	1.2	26.0	35.0	9	10		
476	251	225	5	1.0				5	2.2	26.7	33.2	20	14		
436	237	199	1	0.2				1	0.5	23.9	30.0	10	10	5 days only	
526	236	290	7	1.3				7	2.4	33.0	41.1	15	12		
872	624	248	4	0.5				4	1.6	20.9	42.3	8	7		
924	617	307	9	1.0	1	0.2		8	2.9	35.2	29.0	12	10		
1109	715	394	11	1.0	1	0.1		10	2.5	18.1	30.4	13	13		
1228	835	393	9	0.7	1	0.1		8	2.0	27.2	41.2	11	8		
1209	804	405	7	0.6	1	0.1		6	1.5	19.2	34.6	12	10		
1075	736	339	13	1.2				13	3.8	23.0	31.3	11	8	5 days only	
1058	659	399	18	1.7				18	4.5	21.6	31.1	19	15	5 days only	
1263	707	556	32	2.5	1	0.1		31	5.6	22.8	27.7	22	17		
1429	632	797	84	5.9	2	0.3		82	10.3	18.5	24.4	33	28		
1379	561	818	74	5.4	1	0.2		73	8.9	15.5	29.2	60	49		
1294	442	852	107	8.3	0			107	12.6	17.6	24.7	86	71	5 days only	
1246	332	914	145	11.6	0			145	15.9	19.6	20.9	136	104	4 days only	
1638	442	1196	262	16.0	7	1.6		255	21.3	23.3	20.3	151	134		
1201	275	926	203	16.9	4	1.5		199	21.5	22.7	16.3	220	191	5 days only	
1410	353	1057	284	20.1	2	0.6		282	26.7	29.0	20.8	339	303		
794	179	615	219	27.6	3	1.7		216	35.1	22.5	22.3	426	379	4 days only	
1116	103	1013	365	32.7	4	3.9		361	35.6	21.3	19.5	541	473	5 days only	
1110	212	898	323	29.1				323	35.2	32.0	22.7	793	706	5 days only	
1211	174	1037	315	26.0	4	2.3		311	30.0	31.5	20.2	946	836		
996	273	723	223	22.4	2	0.7		221	30.6	36.3	25.1	884	800	5 days only	
1017	236	781	243	23.9	4	1.7		239	30.6	28.4	26.1	908	804	5 days only	
1415	364	1051	382	27.0	5	1.4		377	35.9	33.6	28.0	1164	1002		
959	170	789	271	28.3	14	8.2		257	32.6	29.3	24.2	1227	1101		
859	245	614	159	18.5	4	1.6		155	25.2	34.0	25.3	1086	971		
775	214	561	142	18.3	2	0.9		140	25.0	36.0	23.4	808	740		
684	202	482	110	16.0	2	1.0		108	22.4	26.0	28.0	624	566		
478	184	294	46	9.6	2	1.1		44	15.0	36.8	31.2	467	416		
436	149	287	43	9.9				43	15.0	24.5	20.9	246	224	5 days only	
451	187	264	25	5.5				25	9.5	26.9	15.3	149	133		
461	199	262	11	2.4	1	0.5		10	3.8	20.8	24.7	92	86		
577	270	307	16	2.8				16	5.2	25.5	30.2	57	51		
580	322	258	14	2.4				14	5.4	28.0	24.0	50	44	5 days only	
694	405	289	12	1.7				12	4.2	26.3	23.9	44	35		
635	365	270	8	1.3				8	3.0	32.1	22.7	40	38		
670	347	323	13	1.9				13	4.0	31.6	19.1	32	28		
707	403	304	7	1.0				7	2.3	26.0	24.6	42	37		
664	407	257	16	2.4	1	0.25		15	5.8	24.2	30.9	35	35	5 days only	
576	335	241	12	2.1				12	5.0	30.9	26.2	35	26	5 days only	
859	513	346	19	2.2	1	0.2		18	5.2	34.2	29.1	56	46		
718	385	333	14	1.9				14	4.2	35.2	25.2	31	28	5 days only	
908	505	403	27	3.0				27	6.7	30.3	27.8	23	12		
884	506	378	16	1.8				16	4.2	31.1	25.2	29	30		
515	224	291	21	4.1				21	7.2	33.3	24.7	24	29	4 days only	
1019	619	400	22	2.2				22	5.5	33.8	29.1	19	30	5 days only	
746	344	402	15	2.0				15	3.7	23.3	26.3	39	44	5 days only	
1264	614	650	27	2.1	1	0.2		26	4.0	27.5	30.9	28	41		
1652	877	775	38	2.3	5	0.6		33	4.0	27.6	31.1	18	25		
1078	644	434	15	1.4				15	3.5	28.0	35.0	26	32	4 days only	

I obtained the following results :—

- (1) Human plague with *rattus* plague in previous week. $r = \cdot 9305 \pm \cdot 011$.
- (2) Human plague with *rattus* plague in 2nd previous week. $r = \cdot 9407 \pm \cdot 0096$.
- (3) Human plague with *rattus* plague, 3rd previous week. $r = \cdot 9206 \pm \cdot 0128$.
- (4) Human plague with *rattus* plague, 4th previous week. $r = \cdot 887 \pm \cdot 018$.

The difference between (1) and (2) is $\cdot 0102 \pm \cdot 0146$; between (2) and (3) $\cdot 0201 \pm \cdot 016$; between (3) and (4) $\cdot 0336 \pm \cdot 0221$.

The differences between the correlation coefficient for the same week and (1), (2), (3) and (4) are $\cdot 0504 \pm \cdot 021$; $\cdot 0606 \pm \cdot 021$; $\cdot 0405 \pm \cdot 0224$; $\cdot 0069 \pm \cdot 0257$, respectively.

A comparison of these differences with their "probable errors" makes it clear that with one doubtful exception, there is no real increase in the correlation when we go back in this way. In the case of (2) r differs from the value previously obtained by nearly three times the "probable error" of the difference ; that is to say, there is some evidence that human plague incidence in any given week is most closely associated with *rattus* plague incidence in the next week but one before. But if we adopt as a criterion of significance an increase of three times the "probable error," and most biometricians consider this best, the difference is within the limit. The evidence on this point is therefore merely suggestive, not convincing.

The inferences which may, I think, be drawn from this analysis are :—

- (1) There is an extremely close relationship between the incidence of plague in man and plague in *M. rattus*.
- (2) There is no undoubtedly significant difference between the results obtained by correlating human plague returns with those of *rattus* for the same and four preceding weeks. One value alone approaches the limit.
- (3) The correlation between plague in man and plague in *M. decumanus* is probably spurious, depending on the correlation between plague in *decumanus* and in *rattus*.