

ing between 10 and 22 daily. Unfortunately, the report does not continue beyond this date, although we know that the disease is still affecting Bombay. But this large amount of material, (close upon 1000 cases,) has given Dr. Choksy ample material for describing the disease.

The mortality was appalling; out of 939 patients, 688 died, or 73.26 per cent. Hospital treatment would thus seem to have been of little avail; nevertheless the further study of the subject gives one a different impression. According to Lowson's statistics at Hong Kong, more than 2,600 persons were admitted to the hospitals there, of whom 2,468 died, a mortality of more than 93 per cent., so that in this the Bombay figures are better than those at Hong Kong. On the other hand the difference may mean that the Hindoos are not so susceptible as are the Chinese. Then, too, the hospital had to contend against the ignorance and prejudices of the people. Time and again the patients entered in a moribund condition, past all help, sent at the last moment in order to relieve the friends. Nearly one-third of the admissions during the six months died in less than 24 hours after admission, by far the greater number of these dying within a few hours and some even within a few minutes. If these cases be subtracted, the mortality is lowered to a little over 60 per cent. Again, the treatment was misconstrued; subcutaneous injections and other means of resuscitation and support were regarded in Bombay as a means employed by the doctors to kill the patients in order to stop the further spread of the epidemic; while, further, it was freely stated that patients were killed and their hearts taken out to send them to the Queen so that her wrath, kindled by the disfigurement of her statue at Bombay in the beginning of the epidemic, might be appeased. Private letters from the Delta of the Ganges tell me the same story. The natives there regard inoculation with preventive serum as a means employed by the officials to bring about the patients' deaths. It is little wonder that such news spreading through the native population, should eventually have led to a raid upon the hospital—from 800 to 1000 natives broke open the gates and scaled the walls, stoning the staff and attempting to kill the members of the same; fortunately the police was soon notified and no one was seriously hurt.

Following Hindoo custom, the friends and sometimes the whole of the families of the patients had to be admitted to sit around the beds, and there they sat, not under any consideration for the patients but with the sole object of eliciting information from the sick as regards their belongings, property, etc. In other cases they simply came to relieve the patients of all the valuables on their persons and never appeared again; in fact, no less than 338 dead