

seen in ruined walls and gaping cellars near Reed's Point.

In 1854, when the Asiatic Cholera became epidemic in St. John, the city was in a very proper condition to afford the dread disease a foothold. There was no proper water supply, and as a consequence no sewerage. Of the physicians then practising in the city, only two, Dr. Bayard and Dr. Travers are among us, and these gentlemen have seen a marvellous improvement in the sanitary conditions of the community.

The Cholera was brought to St. John by one of the ships of the Black Ball Line. In spite of some remonstrance, she was allowed to land her company of immigrants. A man named Daley and his wife, of Lower Cove, are said to have been the first victims, their deaths being attributed to eating oat meal belonging to some of the immigrants. About the same time the disease established itself near the "Bethel meeting house" at the foot of what was then called Morris street, where a woman and three of her children died within the space of forty-eight hours. After carrying off many others in that locality, the plague leaped at a bound to St. Patrick street, half a mile or more away. Here in a locality that then abounded in slaughter houses and other abominations, the mortality among the people was something awful. Those who did not die, fled, and the entire street was all but deserted. It next took possession of York Point and places bordering around the Mill Pond, at that time unsavory localities, and here again hundreds fell victims to the destroyer. Portland was visited next and according to the late Geo. E. Fenety—then a resident of St. John, and editor of the "Morning News"—in Main Street and the cross streets there were not a dozen houses out of four hundred, that were not attacked. Indiantown was then