

Sunday, and was the largest ever seen in St. John. The body was brought from the Island to Reed's Point, followed up the harbor by a long line of boats. The funeral procession reached from Reed's Point to the head of Dock street, and was composed of nearly 4,000 people, all classes of citizens uniting to pay tribute to the memory of the devoted young physician. Bishop Dollard and his clergy were among those who followed the body, and the pall bearers were all medical men. The burial was at Indiantown cemetery, now the Redemptorist grounds, but the body was afterwards removed to Fort Howe cemetery, where a simple monument marks the spot.

In the meantime, the infection was extending to the city, and by the last of July 660 had been admitted to the Emigrant Hospital at the old poor house, at the corner of Great George's (now King) and Wentworth streets. Of these 62 had died and the death rate was increasing. When the hospital became too crowded the sick immigrants were housed in sheds at the back shore, near the marine hospital. The latter institution had also its quota of sailors ill with the fever. Then the disease became epidemic and many deaths took place among the citizens, but of these there is no specific record. No one who had any communication with the sick was safe. Drs. Harding and Collins had already contracted the fever at the Island, and in August Dr. George Harding was prostrated, but recovered. Dr. Wetmore was sent to the Island with Dr. W. S. Harding at this time. In the city, Drs. W. Bayard, Wetmore and Paddock were ill, one after the other, in their attendance at the poor-house, but all recovered. Andrew Barnes, steward of the marine hospital, contracted the disease and died.

Father James Quin went daily to the Island and was unceasing in his ministrations to the sick and