

buildings, dirty and damp from leaking roofs. The approach to the sheds is described as "knee deep in mud and filth." The sheds could not provide accommodation, and many had only such shelter as tents, upturned boats and "improvised buildings" could afford.

The first patients were conveyed to the General Hospital and cared for by the nursing sisters. Later, part of the emigrant sheds were utilized as an hospital, with Dr. Hill in charge. This was quickly found to be inadequate, and the citizens generally, both Catholic and Protestant, united to erect large hospital buildings upon the property in which the General Hospital has since been erected. The onset of the epidemic was sudden, as the first public report on the 19th shows that there were nine cases in the hospital, with 50 cases in the sheds and in the city, and that six deaths had taken place. From that time until September the fever raged unceasingly, and the demand upon the medical attendants and nurses was unremitting. Fortunately no deaths took place among either. Among the doctors many were attacked by the fever, and there is in the Bytown Gazette of August 28th a reference to the serious and almost hopeless condition of Dr. Hill.

It is at this point that we find the first record of a Board of Health. As Bytown was not incorporated, its formation had to come from the Government. On the 10th July there is a proclamation by the Governor-in-Council appointing a Board of Health for Bytown, as follows:—

Rev. S. S. Strong, Rev. Wm. Davie, Rev. Thos. Wardeche, Rev. Wm. Telmon, Simon Fraser, Christopher Armstrong, Daniel O'Connor, Joseph Aumond, Edward Smith, John Burrows, Dr. Hill, Dr. Morson, Dr. Van Courtlandt, Dr. Barry, Andrew Drummond, Mr. Bowles, Geo. Paterson, John Sumner. Sheriff Fraser, chairman; Rev. S. S. Strong, secretary.

It will have been noticed that Bytown was favoured by the presence of hospitals from its foundation. Upon the arrival of Colonel By with his little army of soldiers and workmen, a military hospital was at once erected upon Barrack Hill, near the present site of the statue of Queen Victoria. It was a substantial stone building, and continued in use, as a military hospital, as long as the British troops were stationed here. It contained 20 beds, as I find in the preparation of the building a requisition by Colonel By upon the ordnance department for that number, with furnishings. This hospital was not limited to the care of the soldiers, as I noticed in the diary of the late Dr. Hill reference to an amputation of a leg performed by himself upon a private patient.