

the 15th, 299 cases and 161 deaths. During the three weeks of June there were buried at Quebec 1,421 persons who had died of the disease. This continued into July and gradually declined. In Bytown it was most severe during the month of July, but I cannot find any details nor any definite facts in regard to the disease itself. It, however, continued here for three months, as on the 22nd September there is an official report of Dr. Stratford—who replaced Dr. Tuthill in charge of the military hospital—stating that the disease had disappeared, and asking for a new building for an hospital. The late Mr. W. P. Lett, in his "Recollections of Bytown," refers to this epidemic as follows:—

" July, 1832.

That was the fatal month and year
When cholera was rampant here:
Malignant Asiatic type,
Which from the book of life did wipe
The name of many a sturdy one
Twixt rise and setting of the sun.
Dread terror brooded o'er the land
While the destroying angel's hand
Smote here and there each deadly blow
Which laid in dust, the proudest low!"

Cholera again invaded Canada in 1834, 1849 and 1854, but failed to reach Bytown a second time.

In 1847 Bytown suffered from its second severe epidemic, that of typhoid fever, generally known as the emigrant or ship fever. The severity of this disease is attested to by the monument at Grosse Isle, erected over the graves of 4,532 dead, and another at Montreal, which marked, at Point St. Charles, the burying-place of about 6,000. Bytown again escaped the intensity of the epidemic, but during the six weeks that it prevailed here, from the middle of June to the end of August, there were 314 deaths. During that summer 3,100 emigrants reached Bytown. When we remember that each death represented a large number of cases of fever, sometimes of weeks in duration, we can form some idea of the demands made for medical attendance, and the enormous task of providing accommodation and caring for the sick. The travel was by means of open boats and barges into which these unfortunates were crowded for several days. The landing place and emigrant sheds were at the canal basin, where Bates and Picket's warehouses stand. The papers of that date refer to the helplessness and misery of the new arrivals, and call attention to the