

ness, in Upper Canada, raged like a plague..... At the Rideau Canal few could work with fever and ague; doctors and all were down together."

He suffered from an attack himself; and the following description leaves no doubt as to its character. He says:—"It generally comes on with an attack of bilious fever, dreadful vomiting, pain in the back and loins, general debility, loss of appetite (so that one cannot even take tea, a thing that can be endured by the stomach in England when nothing else can be suffered). After being in this state for eight or ten days, the yellow jaundice is like to ensue, and then fits of trembling. They come on in the afternoon, mostly, with all. For two or three hours before they arrive we feel so cold that nothing will warm us; the greatest heat that can be applied is perfectly unfelt; the skin gets dry, and then the shaking begins. Our very bones ache, teeth chatter, and the ribs are sore, continuing thus for about an hour and a half; we then commonly have a vomit, the trembling ends, and a profuse sweat ensues, which lasts for two hours longer. This over, we find the malady has run one of its rounds, and start out of bed in a feeble state sometimes unable to stand."

Although ague is not now known in this district, it was endemic until the sixties, especially throughout lower town and the Chaudiere, each year lessening in extent and severity.

In 1832 Bytown suffered from an epidemic of Asiatic cholera. This was the year of the first invasion of Canada by this fearful disease. It ravaged Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and nearly all places along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, which were then the highways of travel. Its onset was sudden and severe. On June 3rd an emigrant vessel arrived at Grosse Isle quarantine station and reported forty-four deaths "from some unknown disease." The emigrants continued their course to their destination, throughout Canada, carrying with them the disease and death. Cholera appeared in Quebec on the 7th; in Montreal on the 10th; Lachine the 11th; Cornwall on the 13th; Prescott the 16th; at Kingston on the 20th, and at Toronto on the 21st. It must have reached Bytown about this latter date, as there is an order, dated June 19, directing Dr. Tuthill, the surgeon in charge of the troops here, to proceed from Bytown to Grenville for duty, as cholera had appeared among the men working on the Grenville Canal. The rapidity with which it increased and its fatality were appalling. At the Quebec Hospital on the 8th there were three cases and two deaths; on the 9th, 16 cases and 8 deaths; on the 10th, 26 cases and 19 deaths; on the 11th, 39 cases and 30 deaths; on the 12th, 66 cases and 43 deaths; on