

but a few hours before. The late Rev. Canon Wm. Scovil spent day after day at the burial ground in the height of the epidemic, reading the burial service over the dead as bodies would arrive one after another, rather than see them buried without any religious rites. The late Rev. Geo. M. Armstrong, the Rev. Canon Wm. Harrison, Rev. Wm. Donald, Rev. Wm. Ferrie, and other clergymen were equally devoted in their attendance on the sick and dying. Bishop Connolly was noted not only for his devotion to the sick members of his flock, but for his care for the orphans, who were so numerous that it was impossible to find shelter for them. Heads of families were sometimes cut down leaving eight and ten helpless children in danger of absolute starvation. The Alms house was filled with children, and those not of the poor only. The epidemic invaded the Alms house itself, and in twelve days there were 48 cases of cholera and 26 deaths.

The condition of the city at this time passes description. Every house was provided with cholera medicine, the vapors of chloride of lime went up like incense, tar barrels and various combustibles were set on fire in the streets, so that the town at night had a wierd and uncanny look. The air was full of smoke and tar fumes which it was supposed would help to destroy the germs of disease. The medical men of the day were courageous and indefatigable workers, and were in the midst of the disease night and day, and although nearly worn out by their exertions, not one suffered or died from the disease. House to house visiting was adopted in order to find out the sick in the incipient stages of the disease and provide remedies. This plan was the means of diminishing the awful mortality and saving numerous lives.

The effect of the epidemic on the leading industries