

invasions. Yet, as I conceive, very unfairly and illogically, the cholera that soon appeared in the camp of the 65th was attributed by some to the encamping of the corps, instead of lodging them in the infected Barracks. This was a gross instance of confounding the *post hoc* with the *propter hoc*. According to all fair reasoning, founded on large experience, the probability is, in that case the 65th would have suffered twice as much.

There can be no more healthy, cheerful, nor beautiful site for a camp than on the Island of St. Helens. The ground is dry, with abundant grass, sufficiently elevated, shaded by large, umbrageous trees, and well ventilated by the prevalent south-west wind. The St. Lawrence runs on both sides in a strong current, and from almost every point there is a fine view of Montreal, its guardian Mountain, the banks of the river, and the shipping and smaller craft.

Immediately after the arrival of the 66th, cholera, choleraic diarrhœa, common diarrhœa, and colic, broke out. Eleven cases of collapsed cholera occurred amongst the men, and one case amongst the women; of which nine ended fatally. More than a hundred cases of diarrhœa were admitted, comprising a large proportion of what I have called choleraic diarrhœa, which had every appearance of soon merging into cholera, if not arrested by proper treatment. A good deal of this mischief, during the two first days, was caused by eating largely of the wild cherries that abounded in the island; but they were all gathered and destroyed in a day or two, by order of the officer in command.

Two companies Royal Artillery at Montreal had several cases of cholera, of which three died; there were also a considerable number of instances of colic and diarrhœa. They were encamped, and immediately after their health was perfectly restored.

The 54th Regiment at Kingston had seven bad cases of cholera, and lost four men. They had also, in common with every Regiment in the Province, double the usual number of colics and diarrhœa. The Royal Artillery at Kingston lost one woman from cholera.

A large detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles at Port Henry, near Kingston, suffered severely from the epidemic, under the following circumstances. Well behaved men of this corps are permitted to work for farmers and others, and earn a good deal in this way. A party was employed in making rats at Garden Island in the middle of July, when the weather was very hot. This was unhealthy employment; for the feet and legs were usually in the water, and the upper part of the body was often in hot sunshine. Seventeen of the men were attacked with cholera of the worst form, and twelve died. The party was immediately withdrawn.