

The information furnished to the Board of Health must be, therefore, erroneous, for Dr. Yates' letter, published in our original department, clearly shows that the disease existed in Kingston, as early as April 30th; and we are, moreover, confident that cases of it, proving fatal, occurred in this city, about the 15th June. We alluded to these cases in our last issue.

The disease is very prevalent in the chief cities of the adjoining republic. It exists in New-York, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c. At Baton Rouge, La., at a place of Mrs. Minor's, it has carried off 100 out of a population of 220. At Natching, Memphis, and Nashville, it has also appeared. It exists at Lexington, Ky., and Albany, and a few cases have also appeared at Boston. One city has been visited in an especial manner, we allude to Sandusky, on Lake Erie—out of a population not exceeding 3000, not more than 700 now remain. The deaths for the two days preceding July 30, amounted, in that city, to 100. This city is badly drained, as we are informed, and is, moreover, located on alluvial soil, clearly shewing the predilection of the disease, if we may so speak, to wet and marshy localities.

The disease has, undoubtedly, travelled eastward; and Kingston has, at this, its third visitation, proved the starting point, from which it has radiated in all directions. Not a single case has yet occurred at Grosse Isle. The Quarantine Station has not, therefore, excluded it.

THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society, held on Saturday evening, 8th inst., the following resolution was adopted, in preference to directions of their own, to the public for their guidance during the existence of the prevailing epidemic:—

Moved by Dr. BADGLEY, seconded by Dr. SUTHERLAND:

1st.—That the members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, are happy in being able to congratulate their fellow citizens on the comparatively small number of cases which have occurred in this city, since the commencement of the epidemic; that they beg to express their opinion in approval of the directions issued by the Central Board of Health, with regard to the observance of cleanliness, temperance, avoidance of crude, and indigestible food, &c., &c.; that they concur in the opinion of the said Board, as to the essentially non-contagious nature of the disease; and that they beg to reprobate, in the strongest terms, the indiscriminate use by individuals of the various nostrums advertised in the public newspapers; as preventives against or curatives for this malady; the adoption of such means being, in most instances, the cause of the loss of much valuable time and opportunity for successfully combating it, when professional assistance is really sought.

Moved by Dr. BADGLEY, seconded by Dr. ARNOLDI, and resolved:

2nd.—That the foregoing resolution be published in the newspapers of the city.

JAS. CRAWFORD, M.D., Chairman.

HECTOR PELTIER, M.D., Secretary.

In carefully examining the above resolution, our

readers cannot fail in observing, that it attributes to the Central Board of Health, the *entertainment of an* opinion on the contagiousness or non-contagiousness of the disease in question. We feel particularly obliged to the Society for the information it has afforded to us, which, we must confess, we were unable, of ourselves to glean from any of the published manifestoes of the Board; an opinion, too, in which its members, who were present, concurred. Now, a disease, (if we understand rightly the English language) which is "essentially non-contagious," is not contagious under *any circumstances*: and we therefore ask (in our simplicity, it is true, and with due deference to the collective wisdom assembled on the occasion), why the Board of Health, especially the medical *minority* of it, have insisted upon the purification of the bedding, clothing, &c., of cholera patients? why they insist upon their being aired and "even heated in an oven?" why they enjoin the *use of disinfectants*, and why they order chloride of lime, and lime to the amount of *twenty pounds*, to be placed in the coffins? &c. &c. We like consistency in every thing, and we certainly think that the Medico-Chirurgical Society has forgotten its position, and most egregiously stultified itself. We differ *toto cælo* from the Society, in the opinion of the disease advanced by them, and we feel perfectly satisfied that they stand alone, among the medical associations of the day, in the entertainment of such an opinion. The Society has been beautifully castigated by some of the local papers, who have not failed to detect the discrepancy, and richly have they deserved it. We hope that on another occasion they will act with more judgment.

POLICE.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, 21st DAY OF JULY, 1849.

Present:—Col. Ermattinger,
Capt. Wetherall,
T. D. Lacroix, Esq.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada,
Prosecutors,

vs
Thomas Hooker, Defendant.

(Reported for the British American Journal.)

This was a prosecution against the Defendant for having practised physic without a license. Mr. McDonnell and Mr. Fleming, on behalf of the Defendant, pleaded that the College had no power to claim the penalties; but this plea was dismissed, as an Act of the last Session gives the College this power in express terms. A plea of "not guilty," was then recorded.

The first witness, deposed in substance, as follows:—"I called at the Defendant's shop, in St. Paul Street, accompanied by the other witness now present. The Defendant was in the shop; I asked him, if he was Mr. Hooker, the Doctor; he said he was. I then told him I was unwell and could not work—that I felt very giddy whenever I stooped down. The Defendant examined my tongue, and made up some mixture in a black bottle, which he gave me to take in doses, saying it would do me a great deal of good. I paid him his charge, which was 1s 6d. I left, telling the Defendant I would call back and see him, if his medicine did