

June 1836 to any other person or persons who may be willing to effect such purchase: and in affecting the sales of any such Quit Rents, the foregoing Regulation respecting the sale of Lands are to be observed and followed in all respects by the commissioner of crown Lands, with such variations only as may be unavoidable.

SCHEDULE A.

To Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c. of the Parish of county of Humbly sheweth, That he is a British Subject, and is desirous of purchasing acres of Land situate as follows.—

at the price of per acre, payable immediately (or payable by four equal yearly Instalments the first Instalment payable in advance at the time of Sale): That the said Land is in its natural wilderness state, no improvements whatever having been made thereon. And as in duty bound will ever pray. If any Improvements have been made, state to what extent, and by whom made.

Department of Crown Lands, of 183

Sir, Take notice that your Petition of the of for the purchase of acres of Land in the parish of in the county of in this Province, is approved at the sum of £ payable immediately, (or £ payable by four equal yearly Instalments,) and that on payment of the said purchase money by you, or on your behalf, a grant of the said Lands will be delivered to you, or to your duly authorized Agent at this Office.

Signed, Commissioner and Surveyor General of Crown Lands and Forests.

To Form of Grant in New Brunswick.

William the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Know Ye that We of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion have given and granted, and do by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, in consideration of the sum of Pounds to Us paid, give and grant unto all that Lot or Piece or Parcel of Land situate in and bounded as follows, that is to say,

which said Lot or Piece or Parcel of Land is particularly marked and described in the annexed Plan, as also in a Plan or Survey of the Settlement, Tract, or Township of

Surveyor A. D. together with all Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatever thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining: To have and to hold the said of Land and all and singular the Premises hereby granted with their appurtenances unto the said his Heirs and Assigns forever; yielding and paying for the same to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors one pepper corn of yearly rent on the 25th day of March in each year, or so soon thereafter as the same shall be lawfully demanded: and we do hereby save and reserve to Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, all Mines of Gold, Silver, and other precious metals, and all Coals in or under the said Land, with full liberty at all times to search and dig for, and carry away the same, and for that purpose to enter upon the said Land or any part thereof. In Witness &c.

The foregoing Regulations to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May next, whereof all Persons concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Secretary's Office, 29th March, 1832.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. PIERCE,

It has been said that personal convenience biased my opinion given on the 17th inst. to the Committee for erecting a Lazaretto.

I have always considered a health officer as one of the most responsible situations a medical man can be placed in: as such I have always been guarded in giving an opinion; and when time would allow, availed myself of the information contained in authors on the subject. To shew that I have done so in the present instance, and that a regard to the safety of the inhabitants, and humanity to the lazar, are my only motives, is the object of the present communication.

It affords me no small pleasure, that in the numerous opinions connected with quarantine, which I have given during the last sixteen years, the public have never suffered in the slightest degree; and as to the charge of personal convenience, its an exotic to me, and in mercy I return it to its native soil—the bosom from whence it emanated,—there it may again raise its drooping head, and when it dies, mix with its kindred dust.

The questions proposed by the Committee were—“Is Middle Island sufficiently remote from the settled part of the main to prevent infection from contagious diseases?” “Whether there is any and what other situation more eligible than that Island for placing the

said establishment?” The answer was “that Middle Island is the most eligible situation in this harbour for a lazaretto—and that contagion cannot be carried by the air, from it; to the main-land.”

I shall now quote a few of the authorities, and facts by which these opinions are supported. I may premise that no opinions will be given from a doubtful source—many of them from gentlemen whom the Select Committee of the House of Commons thought of sufficient weight to decide the facts of the quarantine laws of the British Empire—and all of them from men whose skill and judgement has received the homage of universal assent.

“The Plague, is not, as supposed highly infectious, the infection is not readily conveyed by the atmosphere, and contact or confinement with the patient in a close room, is necessary for its activity.”

“Apalini and all the French and English Surgeons who attended the armies in Egypt, concur in the opinion that it is not highly infectious; many that it is slightly if at all, so.”

“We have said that it is not highly infectious, of which a stronger proof is, that those connected with the sick are seldom infected unless confined in the same room—casual intercourse is certainly by no means dangerous; as is shown by the medical attendants having very seldom suffered. A medical man would not run the slightest risk in examining individuals, and those in fresh clothes might be immediately liberated. The goods would require a much longer time, unless ventilated; but if in a raw unmanufactured state, a very slight ventilation would be sufficient; nor might any one fear to engage in the task if he took advantage of a fresh breeze, and stood to the windward. In this country, (Britain) it is propagated by infection only, and with moderate caution may be avoided, notwithstanding an occasional communication with those who are diseased.” See London Medical Dictionary, Vol. II. p. 370. By B. Parr, M. D. &c. &c., and Howard on Lazarettos.

“That all persons who can avoid any near communication with infected persons, or goods, may escape the infection.”

“Of those obliged to remain in infected places, but not obliged to have any near communication with the sick, they may be preserved from the contagion, by avoiding all near communication with other persons, or their goods; and it is probable that a small distance will answer the purpose.” See Dr. Cullen on the prevention of Plague.

“It is a fact well known that the pestilential poison is confined to the vicinity of the affected body, and becomes so diluted at the distance of a very few paces as to be incapable of further action. Mons. Samoilowitz, a celebrated Russian Physician, and author of a very good memoir on the Plague, insists that this disease exists neither in the air, nor is communicated by the air, but by contact alone: and Mons. Somini tells us, that it is sufficient for Europeans settled in Turkey to shut themselves up in their houses in order to be preserved from the contagion, even when it makes the greatest ravages in towns which they inhabit, and although they draw from without their provisions and daily food.” Dr. Thomas on Plague.

“To the atmosphere of the plague, all the medical men of the army were exposed, as they saw and examined the cases in the first instance; but except from actual contact, there never appeared to be any danger of contagion.” See Sir James M'Grigor's Report.

“The contagion of the plague rarely quits the person except by immediate contact.” Dr. Good on Plague.

“The plague was introduced in Moscow by a communication with the Turkish army. The mortality was tremendous. 70,000 inhabitants were cut off in a few months, 22,000 in a single month, and sometimes 12,000 in 24 hours. Notwithstanding which by cautiously blocking up every avenue, except one to the large hospital over which I was appointed physician, and keeping a strict and constant guard at the entrance thus left open, although the building was in the midst of the city, it was maintained perfectly free from infection, while the disease raged round it in every quarter.” See Dr. Marten, Observationes Medicæ de Febrilibus putridis, de Peste &c.

“The Chevalier De Butel who resided 15 years at Alexandria and 9 at Constantinople, where he had ample means of making most minute observations on the plague of the east; states that the plague was introduced into Egypt, by a vessel from Constantinople. In March 1791 the plague burst forth with unexampled fury and fatality—first among the Beys, but soon after from towns to villages, till it had over-run almost the whole of lower and upper Egypt! More than two villages were entirely depopulated, and in Cairo alone, the mortality was seldom less than three, and often as high as 6000 per day, from March till June 1791! At the close of this tragic scene, the keys of 7000 desolated houses were consigned to the care of Samael, Pacha of

Cairo. The French merchants, with their consulate, secluded themselves in a pile of buildings having but one common entrance from without, yet with a free communication within by means of a common corridor and galleries.—During the period above mentioned (upwards of 120 days) this little garrison continued in the very focus of contagion—in the midst of thousands dead and dying of plague, yet perfectly free from that and all other diseases. As great mortality prevailed among the Frank seamen in the port of Alexandria, our author caused as many as possible of them to be brought under the walls of the building, where he and the Surgeon-Major of the Navy examined them minutely, though rigidly avoiding actual contact. The pulse could not be felt for obvious reasons. He who hazarded such an experiment would not have lived many days to tell the tale! Not a single sailor, from March till June, recovered from this dreadful malady! In Constantinople, while at its height, there were daily immolated at its shrine from four to five hundred individuals; in the year after the great Egyptian plague 1500 corpses have been counted issuing in one day through the single gate of Adrianople! After ardently endeavouring to investigate the nature and cause of plague, he draws the following conclusions—that the plague is communicable only by contact—that its miasms (contagions) attach themselves to every material capable of harbouring them, and have no chemical affinity for atmospheric air, which is incapable of sustaining or transporting any particle of these contagions—that, consequently, a person may enter the room in which a patient with plague is confined, with perfect safety, as long as personal contact is avoided.” See Le Chevalier de Butel, Journ. Univers. 1826, and Medice Chirurgical Review, vol. V. p. 233.

“Plague under ordinary circumstances, is with difficulty communicated, I say so advisedly: but like all other diseases, it may be rendered highly contagious, by crowding a number of patients into a small chamber, ill ventilated, filthy, and offensive. I believe there are very few disorders which may not become contagious under such circumstances. In Rome I have seen consumption rendered infectious by the closeness of the sick chamber, and the damp heat of the climate. The Romans all know their disease to be highly infectious; yet the assertion will appear monstrous in England. In a word plague under all circumstances is contagious, but under some, far more so than under others. In a well ventilated chamber, where the bed clothes are shifted daily, where the floor is washed daily, and a fire kept constantly in the apartment (this I consider the most important of all in carrying off the foul air) there is hardly any peril in approaching the bedside of the sick, avoiding his breath, and suffering no part of one's dress to touch the bed clothes; but four feet from the bed of the plague patient, in an airy room, there is no danger whatever. The miasa, (contagion) I have ascertained, by much observation, (so far as an invisible agent is amenable to observation or experience) does not extend beyond a very few feet from its source; I would say not four feet from the bedside, and then it becomes so diluted by the surrounding atmosphere as to prove innocuous.” Travels in Turkey, Egypt, &c. p. 272. By R. R. Madden, published in June, 1829.

Mr Jackson's account of the Plague at Morocco, is in perfect consonance with the preceding—he says “my daily observations convinced me, that the Plague was not caught by approach, unless that approach was accompanied by an inhaling of the breath, or by touching the infected person.” This remark of Mr Jackson, is in strict agreement with the observations of the best writers of modern times, who have witnessed the disease in different countries and climates; among which the following are a few only, viz:—Assalina; Dr. Frank, Jun.; De Peste; &c.; Baron Larrey, Mem. de Chir. Militaire, Dr. P. Russel, Treatise on the Plague; Sir John Webb; his narrative is one of the most valuable documents we possess on the Plague. Dr Wolmar's this work, according to Dr. Winterbottom, is extremely interesting, and contains the author's remarks on the Plague, made during four epidemics, which occurred during a residence of fourteen years at Cairo and Constantinople. Dr. Pugno; Mr Tully (Inspector of Quarantine.) Mr Baynard, on the Plague of London in 1665; Sir B. Faulkner; (see minutes of Evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons; and a Treatise on the Plague, by Sir Arthur Brook Faulkner, M. D. 8vo. 1820.

I shall now proceed to shew that the laws which govern contagion (or miasm issuing from the human body) of other diseases, are similar to these of plague.

“I. Miasms (or contagious vapours) issuing from patients ill of Typhus, (fever) or from the poison contained in their dirty clothes, utensils, &c. are diffused or dissolved in air, and these infect persons who are exposed to them.

“II. These miasms render the air infectious but to a little distance from the patient, or the poison. They

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