

A MAIN SEWER IN DETRIOT, according to the *Sanitary News*, was recently found to contain a deposit in places, seven feet in depth, of decomposing organic matter. This accumulation extended back more than a mile from the mouth of the sewer. *The Medical Age* says, in reference to this matter: While diphtheria has been endemic in this city for upwards of two years last past, it has been peculiarly prevalent in that part drained by the sewer in question. These are the facts. The other sewers have not, as yet, been systematically investigated, but when this is done it will not surprise us to learn that the 'visitations of God' in the form of diphtheria, will be found to be singularly closely associated with the delinquencies of man throughout."

DEATHS FROM EATING TINNED MEAT.

—Two boys in Glasgow died suddenly after partaking of a portion of tinned mutton. A surgeon who was called after the death of one certified that he had died from the effects of poison. From enquiry subsequently instituted, it was ascertained that twelve or fifteen persons had been supplied from the same tin, and that in each case sickness, accompanied by vomiting and purging, had followed on partaking of the meat.

THE DOMINION HEALTH BUREAU.—

The recent movement to have a health bureau for the Dominion, established in Ottawa, bids fair to bring about the desired result. A large number of letters have been received from leading physicians in the different Provinces fully concurring in the plan adopted at the meeting in Ottawa on the 4th inst., and expressing strong hopes that it would soon be carried into operation, and the five or six medical men in the Senate, who were not at the meeting, have sent in a written form of concurrence in regard to the plan. It had been felt

that as the session was so far advanced and the Hon. Mr. Pope continuing ill, a complete bureau could not be organized at the present time, and hence the resolutions at the meeting on the 20th inst., desiring that the advisory committee be formed at an early day to consider the details of the scheme, consult with medical and sanitary societies, and report at an early day of the next session; at the same time desiring that provision be made for commencing the collection of disease reports from as many localities as possible throughout the Dominion. This we believe to be much the better way, having desired from the first the fullest discussion and consultation, with others interested, as to the details or even general outline of any plan which might be first acceptable to the medical men in the Senate and Commons.

RESEARCHES ON PNEUMONIA—ITS RESEMBLANCE TO FEVERS.—For a long time there has been a growing tendency (says an exchange) to emphasize the many points of resemblance which acute idiopathic pneumonia presents to the infectious fevers. The acute onset generally marked by a rigor, the well-defined constitutional symptoms, the general tendency of the disease to come to a crisis on or about the seventh day, remind us so strongly of the acute fevers, that we are led again and again to consider whether pneumonia ought not to be removed from the group of simple inflammations and transferred to that of the acute infectious diseases. There probably exist few old practitioners who have not been often puzzled at the outset of a case of pneumonia, as to what was the nature of the disease they had before them, it being a matter of doubt whether the case were one of small-pox, typhoid fever, or even of erysipelas, in that rarer form in which constitutional symptoms appear for a day or two before the rash. After a period of from one to