

refers to cases of lead paralysis in which as little as $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain per gallon was in the water.¹ Adams also speaks of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain per gallon causing poisoning.² Calvert found that water which had been decidedly injurious in Manchester contained from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{10}$ of a grain per gallon. In the somewhat celebrated case of the poisoning of Louis Philips' family at Claremont, in 1848, the amount of lead was $\frac{7}{10}$ of a grain per gallon of the water used. A brief history of this case may be interesting to some of the readers of the SANITARY JOURNAL. In it the cause of the mischief was for a long time unsuspected. Of thirty-eight persons in the family, thirteen were affected, though only three were seriously ill; thus illustrating that there are peculiarities of constitution which increase the susceptibility to the poison. The water which supplied the palace was the same as that which had been used there for thirty years. It was brought in leaden pipes from a natural pool two miles distant. The pool, in which had accumulated a quantity of animal and vegetable detritus, had recently been cleansed, and it is believed that the exposure of the interior of the pipe to the air during the process of cleansing must have caused the removal of some of the crust which had lined it, and prevented the action of the water upon it, so that the water, when allowed to again flow through the pipes, became contaminated. The following case was reported by Dr. Anderson, (*American Jour. of Med. Science*,) in 1853. Ten of the workmen of a saw mill on the Cape Fear River were affected with unequivocal symptoms of lead-poisoning, caused by the use of water, originally of unusual purity, which was conveyed a distance of two thousand feet in a leaden pipe to a reservoir at the mill. A case has recently been mentioned by Prof. Chandler, of New York,³ of a gentleman who, being troubled with dyspepsia, had been ordered to breakfast daily on wheaten grits. "Soon after commencing this treatment, symptoms of lead-poisoning were developed, and it was discovered that the cook had been in the habit of preparing the patients breakfast with the first water drawn in the morning from the Croton pipes, in which the water had been 'standing' throughout the night."

The following remarks of Dr. B. W. Richardson⁴ applying to Great Britain, are more or less applicable to Canada, and may serve to arouse sanitarians to constantly guard against

1. Parks' Practical Hygiene. 2. Trans. of Amer. Med. Soc. 1852.
3. Proceedings of the N. Y. Public Health Association, Mar. 1875. 4. Wilson's Hand Book of Hygiene.