

TABLE V.—TORONTO.

Number of deaths from diarrhea per 1,000 infant deaths occurring under five years and under one year.

	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Under 5 years.	171.5	137.8	135.0	152.9	134.8
Under 1 year	197.7	164.7	160.4	171.6	145.7

Seibert's interesting investigations show that the temperature curve corresponds identically with the mortality curve of diarrhea. He says that an average minimum temperature of about 60° F. is needed to start the epidemic, and that it must continue about a week before any marked increase in the number of cases is noted. Holt suggests that the very sudden rise in July is due to the debilitating influence upon susceptible infants of the heat of June—not to any special malignity of the "Dog Days" of July, for the average temperature of July is only 4° F. or 5° F. higher than that of June and August. The figures for Toronto show much greater persistence during August than in New York, where the mortality *over* three years is just about half as great as in July, the total deaths from diarrhea in Toronto for the five years, 1894-98 inclusive, being 278 for July, 273 for August, 156 for September, and only 44 for June and 61 for October.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING TEMPERATURE DETAILS FOR YEARS 1894-98 (INCLUSIVE).

	JUNE.			JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.		
	Average Temp. for month.	Difference from average for 58 years.	Highest daily Temp. during month.	Average Temp. for month.	Difference from average for 58 years.	Highest daily Temp. during month.	Average Temp. for month.	Difference from average for 58 years.	Highest daily Temp. during month.	Average Temp. for month.	Difference from average for 58 years.	Highest daily Temp. during month.
1894.....	66.45	+4.24	90.7	69.10	+1.48	89.19	65.29	-0.09	85.1	62.25	+3.72	84.1
1895.....	67.90	+5.61	83.1	66.29	-1.41	90.0	65.09	-1.17	84.0	60.03	+2.03	83.1
1896.....	64.75	+2.36	86.3	68.72	+1.10	91.3	67.49	+1.23	89.9	57.41	+1.22	86.3
1897.....	61.3	-1.12	84.4	72.11	+4.49	93.3	64.75	-1.54	82.8	60.84	+2.23	83.2
1898.....	65.42	+3.01	90.5	70.5	+2.79	95.5	69.72	+3.48	96.0	62.8	+4.15	97.1

You will have noticed that in 1897 the mortality for July was only 22, while in the other four years of the series it was 53, 65, 77 and 61. So remarkable a difference called for some