

summer months when fog prevails varies but a degree or two from 56°, corresponding with the temperature of water according to Fisher; yet in Spring the fog will appear when the thermometer ranges below that point. The effect upon the vegetation is very decided, and plants and trees along the coast are stunted in their growth. The spruce have a marked contrast by their close fibre to those of the interior and several species of sub-Arctic plants, which are to be found along the shores, disappear in the interior where the greater heat is incompatible with their existence. The same causes must produce some effect upon the animal economy, varying according to temperaments, in many cases, no doubt, beneficial, in others the reverse, to ascertain what it may be can only be done by vital statistics.

In the meantime we can get a good deal of information from the Army Reports of Great Britain and the United States. Dr. Forry states that the mean temperature on the Coast and inland seas varies from that of places distant from them. From New York to Maine the mean in winter being 6 degrees higher than at points remote from the ocean or inland seas. During spring the mean is lower by 4 degrees, in summer by 8.7 degrees and in autumn by 0.4 of a degree. The mean temperature of the winter and summer differs on the Coast being 38.6, at points in the interior 53.3, on the lakes being 43°, at places remote from them 55.8. From Forry's data, it appears that the development of phthisis on the Coast and the Lakes is 8.4 to 5.1 degrees at posts remote from them. The British Army reports give the relative development of phthisis: Great Britain 6.5, Canada 6.5, Bermuda 9, West Indies 13. The description of the seasons by Forry in the northern section from New York north-easterly to Bombay will answer for this in New Brunswick—he says they change more rapidly in the interior. On the shore the temperature was more equal, the changes gradual, the air more moist. We ought to have consequently a large amount of phthisical cases on our southern border.

The mortality per 1000 for nine years ending 1867 from disease was:

Home service.....	8.53
Canada	7.60
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	6.10

Remarking upon this Parkes says: these numbers show what indeed is apparent in all the records, that Canada is a very healthy Station."

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Winter.	Sp'g.	Summer.	Aut'umn.	Mean.	Rain-fall.
Mean Monthly, St. John,	20.2	22.3	23.6	38.3	49.2	55.5	60.6	60.9	55.2	47.8	38.1	23.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.8	50.5
do Fredericton.	13.5	15.7	24.8	38.9	50.4	60	66.6	63.3	57.1	45.6	32.3	15.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.2	.....
do Toronto.	23.7	22.8	30	41	51.3	61.2	67	66	57.6	45	36.6	25.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.3	31
Difference between St. John and Fredericton.....	6.6	6.6	8.7	1.4	1.2	4.5	6	2.4	1.9	2.2	5.8	9.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do St. John and Toronto.	3.5	.5	1.5	2.7	2.1	5.7	6.4	5	2.7	2.2	1.5	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. days W. to N.E. winds.	23.2	18	19.2	14.7	8.7	6	2.7	9.2	9.3	13.7	18.3	24.2	67	44	13	41	.....	.....
No. days E. to S.W. do.	7.7	10.2	11.7	15.2	22.2	24	23.2	21.7	20.7	17.2	11.7	6.2	24	49	74	49	.....	.....
Propr. GUYOT. Amount of Vapor contained in a Cubic foot.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temperature.	40	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Vapour in grains.	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Progress of Medical Science.

A LOST ART OF MEDICINE.

An Address delivered before the American Medical Association by S. D. Gross, M.D.

We here reproduce in full, with the exception of some preliminary opening matter, the address of Prof. Gross before the American Medical Association. After contrasting the present disuse of venesection with the universal employment of it in his boyhood, and asserting that bleeding is emphatically one of the lost arts, the venerable Professor continued as follows:

How this extraordinary change in sentiment and practice was brought about, by what influence,