But if there are no special stenches to be drawn-out into virulence by the summer sun, the cold of winter renders it the most unhealthy of the seasons; as shown by the following table for a year in which the minimum temperature was 11°.

17. *Mortality of London Seasons in* 1830.

Winter Quarter	Average Temperature 36°	Total Deaths 8.5	per 1000 living.
Spring "	" " 53°	" 7.0	"
Summer "	" " 61°	" 6.0	"
Autumn "	" " 45°	" 6.6	"
Total of the year.....	Mean " 48.9°	" 28.1	"

The same is shown in the average of all England for 1857; when, the average quarter being assumed as 1000 deaths, winter furnished 1050, autumn 1045, spring 955 and summer 950. A long series of observations has led to such uniform results in England that the Registrar General is able to predict a definite excess of mortality for every considerable fall in the thermometer. The severe frost of Jan. 1867, caused an excess of 732 deaths in a fortnight in London alone; of which only 50 were of young persons under 20, and 411 were of old people about 60. The same frost raised the death-rate in the 13 large towns to 31 per 100.

It would therefore be naturally expected that in the extreme cold of a Lower Canadian winter, the death-rate would rise proportionally. But it is not so. For adults there is a marvelous uniformity between the different months of the year. Old people, and indeed all above 12, do not appear to be rendered moribund either by the intense frosts of winter or the unhealthy heats of summer. On the average of 12 years, it does not appear that their mortality varies more than 9 out of every 10,000 living at all ages; or as 10 to 12 between January, the most healthy, and April, the least healthy of the months. The *lowest* recorded mortality was in January, 1855, (many of the moribund adults having been cut off by cholera in the previous summer); and the contrast of the year is consequently the greatest, being 16.8 between that month and February. The *highest* recorded mortality of adults was in April, 1866, when the thawed stenches of an unusually severe winter were precipitated on the putrifying corruptions of previous years; the contrast of the year between April and July being 9·0. The year of death, 1864, affords a somewhat greater contrast, viz., 12·1 between April and September; but those above twelve years old do not appear to have been more unhealthy than usual.

If winter cold does not specially kill the aged, we are not surprised to find that it appears by no means unhealthy to children.