1868.7

dryness of the atmosphere for July was .709, and for August, .714—taking saluration as 1.000—with which number at 9 P.M. on the 11th of August, the thermometer even stood at 76°. There was a haze in the atmosphere, which led to the supposition of fires in the woods being the cause; the weather was calm, and the wind north-westerly, but very light. There was a great thunderstorm at Isle Jesus on the 6th of September, from 6 to 8 P.M., and a slight frost occurred on the morning of the 11th, and snow fell at Quebec on the 21st. The ozonometer, soon after these meteorological events, indicated its usual amount. On the other hand, influenza and pulmonary diseases, when prevalent, are accompanied by a high amount of Ozone, while all gastric diseases, diarrhœa and its allies are accompanied by a decrease in the average amount. The air coming from the sea shows a high amount of Ozone, and it is presumed that it is this property that makes the sea-breeze so beneficial to health. It is a direct stimulant to animal and vegetable life, and it must be borne in mind, that a 2000th part of Ozone in the atmosphere would make it fatal to small animals, and a little more than this would be fatal to man in an atmosphere which gives the maximum number 10 in the ozonoscope or ozonometer; Ozone only exists in the proportion of 1 to 10,000 parts of atmospheric air. When considering the source of Ozone it would seem reasonable to suppose that there should be but little of this agent manifested in the atmospheres of large and crowded cities; repeated experiments have proved this to be the case. In such citics there is always a large consumption of Ozone going on; on the contrary, in the pure air of the country, and at the sea-side, Ozone is generally abundant, and the consumption is manifestly less. There is, indeed, a marked difference between the amount observed at my own residence, which is not in a crowded part of the city, and at the observatory in McGill College grounds. Ozonometers placed in the wards and halls of hospitals give no trace of Ozone, while at the exterior of these buildings a reasonable amount is indicated, shewing that the atmosphere of a city, where large numbers are dwelling together, tells largely on the consumption of this peculiar body, and it must be selfevident that any thing tending to its conservation, such as good and efficient drainage, free currents of air and plenty of ventilation, will directly contribute to the health of cities; and the removing of the causes of its consumption, if not destruction, is the paramount duty of every citizen ; and it is thus to the interest of