

April	489	} Warm months.....	2,721
May	438		
June	428		
July	415		
August	488		
September	463	} Cold months	3,158
October	516		
November	473		
December	500		
January	627		
February	539		
March	503		

Such a calculation might be the result of grouping together a number of cases which, if taken fairly, each in its relation to its own district, might show a different result. We will next, therefore, take M. Perrey's table of the European earthquakes, in his list recorded between A. D. 306 and 1843. Without particularizing the months—which, however, follow nearly, though not quite, in the same order—and taking separately into account the earthquakes of the present century as being the most trustworthy, we have the following result for Europe:—

	To end of 18th Century.	During 19th Century.	Total.
Warm months.....	394	463	857
Cold months.....	525	638	1,163
	919	1,101	2,020

Showing that in the European list, the excess of shocks in the cold months is even larger in proportion, amounting to more than one-seventh of the whole number. In other words, for every three earthquakes that are felt in Europe in warm weather, four are felt in cold. This very remarkable result is fully borne out, though not always precisely in the same proportion, by all the separate lists tabulated for the various districts in which earthquakes have occurred. Thus, out of 217 in the British islands, 94 were in warm and 123 in cold months. In the Iberian peninsula, out of 201, the numbers are 87 and 114 respectively; in the Italian, out of 993, they are 455 and 538; and in the French district, out of 667, we have 272 warm and 395 cold. In the Levant, indeed, the total number recorded being 436, there appear 222 in the warm months, against only 214 in the cool; but, if we take the earthquakes of the present century, which amount to 196 (nearly half the whole number recorded), we find the same excess as in the other districts—the cold months going 103 and the warm only 93. In the doubt that exists as to the real value of the tables before the year 1800, the latter must be regarded as the nearest approach to an average.

In the southern hemisphere, where the climates are, of course, reversed, we find a general indication to the same effect, although the number of observations as yet is too small to have much value. —(Prof. D. T. ANSTED).