as in July. The total deaths from diarrhœa 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 1894-1898 (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	93.1	66.23	—1.41	90.00	65.09	—1.17	84.0	60.63	+2.03	93.1
1896.....	54.75	+2.36	86.3	68.72	+1.10	91.3	67.49	+1.28	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	93.2
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 explanation, which lies ready to hand in the accompanying Table No. VI., showing among other particulars, the average temperature for June, July, August and September for the five years to which the mortality tables apply. The exceedingly interesting fact is thus elicited that the July for which the mortality was so low, was preceded by a June in which the average temperature was only 61.3° F., nearly 4° F. lower than the lowest June in the series, and nearly 7° F. lower than the highest June of the series. This July of low diarrhœal mortality, however, was itself much the hottest July of the series, 4.49° F. hotter than the average July in 58 years. We find consequently that the August following had a mortality of 64, much the highest August in the series, and was followed by a September of exceptionally high mortality, 46. In other words, the epidemic of 1897 was delayed a whole month by the low temperature of June. The months of greatest mortality were August and September instead of July and August, and the net result was the same as in an average year.

Seibert's view as to the correspondence of the heat-curve with the mortality-curve is thus amply borne out by the data for Toronto, as is also his statement that an average of at least 50° F. is necessary for the development of the epidemic. And Holt's theory that the heat of June is the cause of the July mortality is strongly confirmed.

Jennings, of Detroit, in the Address in Medicine before the Michigan State Medical Society this year, tells us that "In Detroit, for the year ending July 1, 1898, thirty-five per cent. of the total deaths were under