

In connection with this, it is of interest to record here my observations of the mean monthly temperature of the water about Montreal, made two years ago. As I have found that the water temperature of 21° C. for August was the same in 1893 as in 1890, it may be assumed that these temperatures are fairly constant. The great size of the bodies of water (St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers) from which they are taken, renders it unlikely that the daily and weekly variations are considerable in amount. Canal and reservoir water was found to be 2° to 4° C. higher than river water during the summer.

TEMPERATURE IN 1890.*

MONTHS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Water, C°.....	0	0	0	4	10.9	14	18	21	18.3	13	10	4
Air, F°.....	15	17	26	42	52	65	66	66	62	45	33	7

In the examination of the bodies immersed near Montreal, and recorded in tabular form below, the chief deviation from the results given in text books was the longer duration of rigor mortis, which was still well marked after one to two weeks' immersion during the summer, in spite of the presence of advanced putrefaction in parts of the body. The muscles of the legs appear to resist putrefactive changes for a considerable time. In one case where a body showed marked maceration and decomposition, but where rigor mortis persisted, a bacteriological examination showed the absence of bacteria, microscopically, from the rectus femoris muscle and cultures made from that region remained sterile.

The early appearance of a greenish tinge over the sternum and pectoral region mentioned by Duvergie was often present. It evidently depends upon the early and rapid decomposition of the head and neck, with penetration of the gases along the planes of the fascia. It appears long before a green tinge of the abdomen is seen:

* The temperature of the air is that recorded by Prof. C. H. McLeod at the McGill Observatory.