

Following comes "ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF THE MIDDLE-EAR FOLLOWING INFLUENZA," by Dr. Butler, London. The symptoms he refers to are pain, elevation of temperature, tinnitus, and disturbed hearing. The tympanic membrane is red at first, but gray and sodden afterwards, and bulges outward if there is much fluid in the cavity. Perforation may have taken place. Treatment: Put patient in bed, open bowels, use aconite, if there is much fever locally; leeches, or cupping, or scarification in front of the tragus. For pain, hot bran or salt may be used. Gentle inflation of the middle ear is recommended. Phenacetine may be given; alkaline sprays are always useful; if rupture of the drumhead is imminent it is better to open with a knife.

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[*The Montreal Medical Journal*.—January.]

The first article in this number of the *Journal* is entitled "THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS OF MCGILL," being the annual University Lecture of McGill University, Montreal, for the session of 1893-94; by Sir Wm. Dawson. In this address Sir William tells of how he first became connected with McGill, and traces the history of the University since that time, showing the immense strides it has made in every way. He speaks of its financial history, of its benefactors, of its affiliations, of its establishment of the woman's department, of its share in the meetings of the American Association for the advancement of science of '57 and '82, and of the British Association in '84; and of the munificent donations which have been given for its support, of its widespread influence, and also of many things which it still stands in need of.

"AN IMPROVED STRETCHER FOR HOSPITAL, AMBULANCE AND MILITARY USE," is a descriptive article of interest by Dr. Worthington, of Sherbrooke. It is an apparatus consisting of eight pieces of

pine, six of them thirty inches in length, four in breadth, and one-quarter of an inch thick. The other two are three inches in breadth, three-quarters thick, and the length of the patient's bed inside measurement. The short pieces are passed under the patient at regular intervals, the long pieces being then inserted under the ends of the short ones. These are the important points of this simple and efficient stretcher. It may be used in fractures, for lifting the patient to the bed-pan, to change the bed, or for transferring the patient from one room to another.

"Report of the Special Committee, appointed by the Medico-Chirurgical Society, of Montreal, to consider the present system of conducting inquests," comes next in order, and makes the following recommendations:

1. That salaried medical examiners be appointed to investigate all deaths occurring under circumstances calling for medico-legal investigation under any act, and that these officers be given authority to make such medical examination of the body as may be necessary to determine whether death was due to violence or not;

2. That in every case the medical examiners report the result of their examination to the coroner or other judicial officer charged with investigating the legal side of such cases, who, in case of violent death, shall make such investigations and take such measures as are necessary for the proper administration of the law.

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In the February *Journal*, "THE THERAPEUTIC USES OF EXERCISE" is discussed by R. T. McKenzie, Montreal. He quotes Sir Andrew Clarke's statement: "As a physician advances in age, he generally places less confidence in the ordinary medicinal treatment." Exercise is one of