

I will just say a few words about their application. Have the test tube about one-third or one-fourth full, and boil the top of the fluid, first by applying the heat at the surface, by this means you can see the change produced by heat as compared to it primitively, which at the bottom of the tube will not yet be in the least acted on. This is the better way undoubtedly, because when the colors may not be very marked you will not be able to detect slight changes, so readily when the whole contents are boiled at once. You may then boil the whole if you choose. Treat the urine in the same way by the liq. potass. or liq. potass. and sulphate of copper, but only add a few drops of each in either case. It does not require any previous preparation, except taking care that no blood gets mixed with it, when removing the bladder. I forgot to state that a few drops of acetic acid should be added to the boiling water, before the liver is added to neutralize any alkali which it may contain, but take care not to add too much, or it will dissolve out coloring matter.

A. R.

London, England, 29th May, 1857.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Monthly Return of Sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, from the 30th April to the 3rd June, 1857.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remained	11	15	2	28
Since admitted	95	8	3	106
	<hr/> 106	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 134
Discharged	34	15	2	51
Remaining	72	8	3	83

DISEASES.

Fever	2	Ulcers	1
Inflammation of lungs	4	Wounds	1
Inflammation of liver	2	Contusions	9
Dyspepsia	1	Ophthalmia	2
Rheumatism	10	Pregnancy	3
Dysentery	3	Feb. Intermittent	3
Small Pox	1	Subluxatio	1
Cynanche	2	Hypochondriasis	1
Diseases of skin	3	Hypertrophy heart	1
Inflammation of testicle	1	Scarlatina	6
Syphilis	23	Catarrhus	6
Fractures	2	Periostitis	1
Abscess	10	Phthisis	1

C. E. LEMIEUX,
House Surgeon.