

A REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

In the current number of the *Veterinary Journal*, a correspondent, an army veterinary surgeon, states that some men of the Native Infantry Regiment stationed at Cawnpore went out shooting, and in the course of the day came upon an antelope doe, which they immediately shot dead, and carried home. On opening the animal for the purpose of preparing it for the pot, they released a strong healthy youngster from the uterus, washed it, and induced it to suck milk from a bottle. "This little fellow is still living and thriving well under the care of the band-master of the regiment, by whom the above was related to me. Now, the peculiarity of the case is this,—that the time from when the mother was shot until the young one was released could not possibly have been less than twenty-five minutes. I have taken every care to verify the story, and can find not the least exaggeration in it."—*Med. Press and Circular*.

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MONTREAL, MARCH, 1877.

This month we send out bills to some of our subscribers who have not paid their annual subscriptions. Prompt attention to these reminders will be a favor to us, and obviate any repetition of the act of presenting a bill a second time, which we assure our readers is as disagreeable to us as to them.

TESTING THE URINE FOR ALBUMEN.

Dr. W. H. Kesteven recommends the following method, in the *Lancet*:—

Take a thin glass microscopical cover (about one inch square is the best size); on this place a drop or two of the urine to be tested; then, with a pair of ordinary dressing forceps, hold the cover over the flame of a candle. At the same time the under surface of the glass will be blacked by the smoke, and the urine will be boiled. If there is any albumen, the black under surface renders the white precipitate evident.

Urine may also be tested cold with nitric acid with the same apparatus. A drop or two of the urine should be placed slightly on one side of the centre of the surface of the glass,

and a drop of nitric acid on the other. By inclining the glass, the two will mix, and after the fumes which result from the mixture have passed away, it will be readily seen if there is any albumen precipitated.

In the first experiment care must be taken not to boil the urine too rapidly, or it will be evaporated. In the second, the resulting precipitate is rendered more apparent if the under surface of the glass has been previously coated with Brunswick black or some other dark substance. A few of these covers can be carried in an ordinary pocket dressing-case, and afford a ready means of testing urine at the patient's house.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Joseph Carson, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, died December 30th, aged sixty-eight years. He was for many years the Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he resigned last spring in consequence of impaired health. For many years he was Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and was identified with many scientific associations.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

March 9th 1877.

DR. PERRIGO read a paper on "Three Cases of Placenta Prævia."

First case.—Woman's health previously good, sudden onset of hæmorrhage while at a meal. Dr. Perrigo was immediately called. He found that the hæmorrhage had ceased; os dilated to size of a 50 cent piece and soft; placenta adherent by right half; pains firm and rapid. At end of a half hour, during which time no hæmorrhage had occurred, he examined again and found the os twice its size at the previous examination; ruptured the membranes, after which labor was rapidly completed without any further interference or any further hæmorrhage. Dr. Perrigo drew attention in this case to the sudden onset of the hæmorrhage with the commencement of labor, and to the rapid and successful issue, without any operative interference.

Second Case.—Hæmorrhage three weeks before full term. After slight hæmorrhage through the day, the doctor was called. He felt a soft mass through the walls of the uterus, and