

strongly alkaline solutions, grape sugar reduces cupric oxide to lower grades of oxidation, the following tests are advised :

Trommers.—About a drachm of urine in an ordinary test-tube is mated with cupric sulphate solution to render the urine light green color ; then an equal volume of liquor potassæ is added. A blue precipitation of hydrated cupric oxide results, which dissolves on shaking the tube, forming a beautiful clear blue solution. Apply heat ; if sugar be present reduction takes place and the yellow, or yellowish red, suboxide results.

Haines' Formula.—Pure copper sulphate, 30 grains ; distilled water half an ounce, make a perfect solution, and add pure glycerine half an ounce. Mix thoroughly and add five ounces liquor potassæ. Take a drachm and gently boil in an ordinary test-tube. Next add six to eight drops—not more—of the suspected urine, and again gently boil. If sugar be present, a copious yellow, or yellowish red, precipitate is thrown down.

Microscopical Analysis.—A microscopical examination of the urine is required in cases of application for heavy amounts of insurance, or if the chemical analysis is not satisfactory ; if possible use a centrifuge ; if not available add 10 grains of salicylic acid or chloral hydrate to the urine and set in a conical glass for 24 hours until the sediment subsides. If no pathological products be found after examination of two slides the evidence may be considered conclusive in the negative.

Examination of the Nervous System.

The state of the brain and nervous system may be ascertained in a general way by noting the general appearance and expression of face. Is there any alteration of speech ? Are sentences uncertain or broken off ? Are the lips agitated ? Is the tongue tremulous ? Note any tremours or peculiarity of gait, or want of control in any particular set of muscles. The