Repeated laboratory experiments for the purpose of comparing with other copper tests and the daily use during the past two and one-half years of the Elliott test by the writer, have served to demonstrate to him its superiority over other methods in use.

The test solutions are prepared as follows :

REAGENT NO. 1.

Sulphate of copper (C. P.) 27 grains.	
Glycerine (C. P.) 3 drams.	
Distilled water 21/2 drams	5.
Liquor potassae q. s. ad. 4 ounces.	

(Dissolve the sulphate of copper in the glycerine and water; gentle heat will facilitate solution. When cool add the liquor potassae, mix thoroughly and filter. Filtration should invariably be performed, as it secures greater stability.

REAGENT NO. 2.

A saturated solution of chemically pure tartaric acid in distilled water.

METHOD OF APPLICATION.

About one dram of the cupric oxide solution (Reagent No. 1) is poured into an ordinary test tube and brought to the boiling point over a spirit lamp. Then add three (3) drops of the tartaric acid solution (Reagent No. 2) and boil again after the addition of the tartaric acid solution, no change in the copper solution is observed excepting a slight deepening of the blue color. No more than three (3) drops of tartaric acid solution should be added, as that amount has been found to be sufficient. (The addition of the tartaric acid solution endows the method with its peculiar delicacy, and by slightly reducing the alkalinity of the copper solution prevents the precipitation of the earthy phosphases; consequently, the phosphatic cloud, which is apt to form with the other copper tests, does not appear.)

Add the suspected urine drop by drop, boiling and shaking the test tube between each addition until reaction occurs, or until eight (8) drops have been added. Should sugar be present, a yellowish or reddish precipitate of cuprous oxide is