Ferro-Cyanic Test.—Fill an ordinary test-tube half-full of the urine, and to this add ferrocyanide of potassium solution (1 to 20) to the depth of about an inch; after mingling the urine and the reagent thoroughly by inverting the tube a few times, add a few drops of acetic acid and again invert the test tube a few times until the urine and reagents are well mingled. Finally, stand the tube in a good light and note any changes appearing. If albumen be present, in a half-minute or so a diffuse, milk-like turbidity will gradually appear throughout the test, more or less pronounced, according to the quantity of albumen present. If the reaction seems doubtful it will be found useful to stand another tube filled with the filtered urine beside the one containing the test for purposes of comparison.

Nitric Acid Test.—Upon a column of pure Nitric Acid in a test tube the suspected urine is gently floated, so that the column of urine and that of acid are about an inch in depth. To do this, hold test tube in an inclined position; slowly deliver the urine along the inside of the tube so that the urine may flow gently down and overlie the acid. If albumen be present an opalescent zone will be observed *at the point of contact* between acid and urine, which becomes more or less pronounced, according to the quantity of albumen present.

Purdy's.—Fill a test tube about half or two-thirds full of the filtered urine, and to this add about one-sixth its volume of saturated solution of chemically pure sodium chloride. Next, mingle the urine and sodium chloride solution by inverting the tube a number of times, and then add a few drops of acetic acid. Lastly, heat the upper third of the test over a spirit flame until it gently boils, and then stand the test in a good light for observation. If albumen be present, a white cloud, more or less dense, will appear in the upper, boiled portion of the test, while the lower unboiled portion will remain clear and unclouded.

Sugar.—Copper tests. Depending on the fact that in