children of hypermetropia, myopia, and astigmatism as developmental results of the congenital condition of hyperopia, and shows how they bring about nervous symptoms as soon as the eyes begin to be used at school. Muscular imbalance is responsible for strabismus. Internal strabismus results from hypermetropia, and lack of accuracy of vision of one eye. It is curable by correcting glasses in many cases, while operation is necessary as an adjuvent in others. Divergent strabismus accompanies myopia, and is curable by operation only. The hypermetrope accommodates and is made nervous. The myope gives it up and becomes dull and sluggish. Remote reflex disturbances are often seen as well as headaches, and general nervous symptoms. Complete and rapid relief of all symptoms follows correcting glasses. These imperfections should be remedied early in life, and examination should be made under atropine.

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Urine Examination. J. E. Dale, Fort Collins, Colo. (*Journal A. M. A.*, January 15th), has used the following routine in urinary examinations for the past 6 years and recommends it as useful as a systematic method for detecting the rarer urinary proteids. He claims no originality in any single step of the method, but only that it is a convenient grouping of well-known reactions. Any examination for these bodies presumes a chemically pure acetic acid and clear urine. If the urine is turbid it will be well to add a little magnesium carbonate in fine powder, allow it to stand a few minutes, and be filtered "1. A portion of the clear urine in a test-tube is acidified with acetic acid: a clouding indicates nucleoalbumen. If a precipitate forms, it should be filtered. 2. (A) A portion of the filtrate of No. 1 (or if No. 1 be negative, the clear acidified urine) is added slowly to a portion of a solution of common salt, a precipitate may be any of the following any albumose (except deuteroalbumose), histon or blobin. (B) If a precipitate is not formed, the addition of urine is continued until it is in excess of the salt solution; the upper third is shaken and boiled; a clouding indicates serum albumin. (C) If a precipitate is formed, it should be filtered, care being taken that the urine has not been added beyond the point at which it is saturated by the salt solution. The filtrate should be boiled. A clouding indicates serum albumin. (D) If a positive reaction is had in A, it is my practice first to saturate a portion of the original urine with saturated salt solution without adding acetic acid to determine whether a precipitate is formed in neutral solution, and second, to determine whether the body present is one of which loosely combined sulphur is a characteristic, using Boston's method (equal parts of urine and saturated solution of salt, rendered strongly alkaline with potassium hydrate, are boiled in the upper third, and 10 per cent. lead acetate added, drop by drop, while boiling continues, a heavy black precipitate showing loosely combined sulphur.) No. 3. A few drops of the original urine are added, a drop at a time, to a considerable quantity of clear water. Milky streaks in the track of the drops indicate globulin (Robert's method). No. 4. (A) A portion of the original urine is acidified with acetic acid and filtered: the filtrate is then rendered faintly alkaline with ammonium hydrate and boiled for a few minutes, then filtered. The filtrate may contain peptone or deuteroalbumose. (B) The second filtrate from A is saturated with am-