of reduced protoxide may result, and thus interfere with the accuracy of the estimation.

5. Urines having a specific gravity exceeding 1.028, which by qualitative test give evidence of containing a large amount of sugar, should first be diluted with an equal volume of distilled water and the result subsequently multiplied by two (2).

After completion of the test, and when the solution begins to cool, the blue color returns to the reagent. This is due to the re-formation of the blue protoxide by spontaneous oxidation. Heating again will cause a disappearance of the blue coloration.

Summary of the advantageous features of the Elliott test:

1. It is more staple than any of the other copper tests.

2. It is very sensitive, since it gives a plain and characteristic reaction with as small an amount of sugar as ½ grain to the ounce.

3. No matter how concentrated the urine, this test solution is not reduced by non-saccharine reducing bodies, such as uric acid, creatinin, etc. The presence of these bodies in a concentrated urine causes a reduction of Fehling's solution.

4. The addition of the tartaric acid solution, by slightly reducing the alkalinity of the copper solution, prevents the appearance of the phosphatic cloud, which so frequently appears when either Fehling's or Haines' solution is used.

5. No other previous treatment of the urine is necessary before submitting it to the test.

6. Presence of albumen may be disregarded.

7. The same test solutions are used for quantitative estimation as are employed for the detection of sugar, and thus a multiplicity of reagents is avoided.

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