

at least two hours, during any portion of which time the ointment may be poured out. The mass spread with perfect regularity in a paper mould; the thickness of the layer is uniform, and there is no separation between the oily and mercurial elements, showing that the combination is complete. The product does not set so rapidly as the official one; at the end of ten or twelve hours it is easily divided by a wooden knife, but this is more conveniently done after it has stood for twenty-four hours; its consistence is then similar to that of cocoa butter in the summer. Two or three days afterwards it appears to attain its maximum of firmness, and some has been kept upwards of two months without showing any appreciable difference in its consistence. Compared with the Codex preparation, the author considers that the ointment made with nut oil has greater cohesion, is not friable, and appears much better adapted for friction, as it melts and spreads upon the skin with greater facility.

M. Falières is of opinion that no serious exception could be taken to the change of fat excipient which he proposes. The progress attained in the manufacture of arachis oil has provided a white, bland, tasteless article, which is, commercially speaking, neutral. Perfumers, who are not, like pharmacists, bound by a formal code, make large use of the ground nut oil in the manufacture of pomades, cold cream, etc. A perfect type of a non-drying oil, it absorbs relatively small quantities of perfume; it requires the least wax, spermaceti, or stearine for its solidification, and finally may be kept almost indefinitely without turning rancid. The author promises at some future time to show in detail the advantages that may be obtained from the use of nut oil in a large number of pharmaceutical preparations.

URINARY EXAMINATIONS IN GENERAL, AND THE TESTS FOR ALBUMEN AND SUGAR IN PARTICULAR.*

BY LOUIS SIEBOLD.

As pharmacists are now fast advancing from the position of mere traders to the rank of scientific men, the testing of urine will be more frequently entrusted to them by the medical practitioners, who themselves—as a rule—have not the necessary practical experience for conducting such examinations. Pharmacists, I think, cannot be too strongly recommended to devote some of their time

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