

who has sold patent medicines and kodaks for four years and has taken a short "cram-course" in pharmacy?

I have shown that our low standard causes overcrowding of the profession, fierce competition, low wages, poorly-trained and incompetent pharmacists, and lack of public confidence. Therefore I believe that the hope of the profession lies in an elevation of standard for entrance to it.

I would respectfully urge that the Association inaugurate a campaign to secure a higher standard for entrance to our profession.

SIMPLE METHOD FOR DETERMINING GLUCOSE IN DIABETIC URINE AND OTHER LIQUIDS.

Ten mils of the urine is measured into a 200-mil flask, and water added to make 200 mils. A solution of potassium carbonate (2 oz. to 6 oz. of distilled water) is filtered and made up to 8 fl. oz. To 20 mils of the diluted urine, 10 mils of the potassium carbonate solution is added in a small flask, the mixture boiled carefully for three minutes, cooled, and made up to 50 or 100 mils with distilled water. A solution of pure glucose is prepared, 1 Gm. in 200 mils of distilled water; 20 mils of this and 10 mils of the potassium carbonate solution are boiled together in a small flask for three minutes, cooled, and made up to 50 or 100 mils. The two solutions are then compared by holding the glass tubes over a piece of white paper at an angle of 45°. By pouring the liquid from the known solution into a measure glass until the tints of both are alike, and observing the amount of the known glucose solution used, the percentage can readily be determined; for example, if 27 mils of the pure glucose solution were required for the solution, then, multiplying by 2 we obtain 5.4 as the percentage of glucose in the urine.—A. F. Dimmock, M. D. (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, August 29, 1914, 399).

THE MOST POWERFUL MAGNET.

Probably the strongest electro-magnet is produced on the new method which Professors Perot and Deslandres are applying with success. Their idea is to take one of the strong electro-magnets of laboratory type with pointed pole-pieces which already give a high value of the magnetic field, and then to put an extra coil around the air-gap between the poles so as to add considerable to the field. Such coil is made of thin copper strip and is cooled down as low as -30 degrees C. by a current of oil, so that a remarkably heavy current can be put into the coil without burning it; for instance, it will stand a current density of 1800 amperes per square millimetre, using a 0.2 millimetre strip. Such a coil is put on a Weiss electro-magnet which carries the usual coils, and gives 41,000 gauss for the magnetic field strength. Putting on the 30,000 ampere-turns of the new coil, this brought the field strength up to 51,000 gauss, and it was only lack of current supply that prevented running as high as probably 60,000 gauss, so that a most powerful field can be thus obtained.—*Boston Transcript*.