

The same mail brings a statement from the Chancellor of the University of Porto Rico as follows:

"I am delighted to inform you that the faculty of the College of Pharmacy after a careful study of the problems of the College and of the pharmaceutical profession in the island, has voted that the three-year course in pharmacy shall be discontinued as rapidly as the students now enrolled in that course complete their diploma requirements. Students enrolling in the College of Pharmacy for the first time in the Fall of this year and thereafter will enroll in a four-year course leading to the bachelor's degree in this field."

Beginning with 1930 these five colleges will be added to the present list of Ohio State University, University of Minnesota and the University of Nebraska as colleges that do not offer less than a four-year course. I believe that this indicates that pharmacy will rapidly reach the dignity of a profession and I hope that the action of the above-named colleges will be a spur to other colleges to take similar action.—C. B. JORDAN, *Editor*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE III of Chapter VII reads: "The objects and aims of local branches of this Association shall be the same as set forth in ARTICLE I of the Constitution of this body, and the acts of local branches shall in no way commit or bind this Association, and can only serve as recommendations to it. And no local branch shall enact any article of Constitution or By-Law to conflict with the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association."

ARTICLE IV of Chapter VII reads: "Each local branch having not less than 50 dues-paid members of the Association, holding not less than six meetings annually with an attendance of not less than 9 members at each meeting, and the proceedings of which shall have been submitted to the JOURNAL for publication, may elect one representative to the House of Delegates."

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches shall be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.

BALTIMORE.

The January meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Emerson Hotel on Friday evening, January 27, 1928.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Olaf S. Rask of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University. His address consisted of a report on an experimental study of the biological and dietary properties of aluminum compounds recently completed by E. V. McCollum, O. S. Rask and J. Ernestine Becker, in the nutrition laboratories of the School of Hygiene and Public Health. The summary and conclusions were as follows:

Rats were fed diets containing 600 p. p. m. of the element aluminum both in the form of the chloride and in form of the residue of sodium aluminum sulphate baking powder. The ash residues of all organs of rats so

fed for eight months and the ash residues of baby rats born of them contained less aluminum than could be detected by a spectrographic technic capable of detecting 0.005% of aluminum in the ash. This is equivalent to 0.5 p. p. m. on the basis of the fresh tissue when an ash content of 1% is assumed. Therefore aluminum compounds are not absorbed out of the intestinal tract. Spectrographic examinations of the intestinal and stomach walls of rats which had been raised on aluminum containing diets showed that aluminum when present in the diet does not form any union with the walls of the alimentary tract. Aluminum compounds in the diet in concentrations as high as 600 p. p. m. of the element aluminum exert no noticeable action harmful to growth, reproduction or general well-being as judged by external appearance and autopsy.

Slides were used to indicate the methods of

spectroanalysis used in the study of the aluminum compounds.

The report of the *Treasurer*, also the reports of the standing committees were received.

In the report of the Committee on Education and Legislation, Chairman R. L. Swain gave a résumé of the important developments in pharmaceutical education and legislation during 1927, calling particular attention to the passage of the prerequisite law for the District of Columbia; the passage of the Federal Caustic Poison Act, the educational work done in the effort to have the present Congress pass the Honest Merchandising Bill, otherwise known as the Capper-Kelly Bill; and the possible passage of the Cosmetic Bill as introduced by Senator Copeland. He also cited the decisions of the Arizona and South Dakota courts in nullifying the restrictions of sales of patented and proprietary medicines to pharmacists, such restriction being considered unreasonable and not a proper exercise of the power of the state.

Chairman John C. Krantz, Jr., in reporting for the Committee on Science and Practice of Pharmacy mentioned the many interesting research studies now being conducted in different institutions, including the effort to solve problems of the National Formulary concerning distinguishing tests, development of assays, etc.; the purification of the active principle present in the liver; the isolation of the active principle of the pituitary gland; the study of the chemical nature of insulin, the tests being made with synthalin, which may be administered by mouth, to relieve the cardinal symptoms of diabetes; the preparation of the homologues of ephedrine and study of pressor and depressor actions; and the effect of light on the stability of different galenic preparations. The following officers were reelected for 1928:

President, L. M. Kantner, 700 W. North Ave., Baltimore.

Vice-President, Frank L. Black, 2839 W. North Ave., Baltimore.

Secretary-Treasurer, B. Olive Cole, Greene & Lombard Sts., Baltimore.

Committee on Membership: Chairman, Charles C. Neal, L. S. Williams, Aquilla Jackson.

Committee on Professional Relations: Chairman, Charles L. Meyer, E. G. Eberle, John S. Donnet.

Committee on the Science and Practice of Pharmacy: Chairman, John C. Krantz, Jr., H. E. Wich, Wilmer H. Schulze.

Committee on Education and Legislation: Chairman, R. L. Swain, A. G. DuMez, E. F. Kelly.

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

CHICAGO.

The 172nd meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday evening, February 21st, at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy building.

President Gathercoal introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. L. J. Schwartz, of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, New York.

Dr. Schwartz told of his recent visit to West Africa, where he studied the production of cocoa. He gave a vivid description of the trip along the coast of Africa, through the section known as the Gold Coast, and his trips inland through the plantations and native villages. His talk was well illustrated with pictures taken during his trip. He described the life of the natives and their habits. The native food consists principally of bananas and cassava. The lack of sanitation throughout many districts accounted for the great number of cases of yellow fever, and bubonic plague.

The cacao tree grows to a height of 16-18 feet, and yields two crops a year. The tree presents an unusual appearance because of the fruit which grows on the trunk of the tree. The fruit is about 6 inches in length and half that in diameter. The seeds are removed, piled on banana leaves, covered with banana leaves and allowed to stand for 7 to 14 days. Fermentation takes place and the bean changes from a purplish color to a rich brown. This fermentation is necessary to good quality. The pulp and the bitter taste are destroyed. The aroma is improved and the drying is easier. The beans are usually spread on a canvas on the ground to dry or spread on bamboo mats. The drying is done slowly to prevent baking the shell. Poor or moldy cocoa is often due to incomplete drying because of frequent rains. The facilities for drying are very poor, a few places, however, having concrete platforms on which to dry the beans. The best grade known as F F A contains not over 5% of moldy or gray beans. Head portage is the usual mode of conveyance of the sacks of cacao beans. The natives often carry two sacks (equivalent to 300 lbs.) on their head. The women and children likewise carry enormous loads. Because of poor

harbor facilities the sacks of cacao beans are loaded into row boats and delivered to the steamers at anchor in the deeper waters. It is during the loading of the vessels that many of the sacks become wet and finally become moldy. Previously 30% of the cocoa from West Africa had been refused at New York because of mold. At present none of the cocoa has been refused; about 60 to 65% of the supply of the United States comes from West Africa. Some moldy cocoa has been used in the manufacture of cacao butter.

A general discussion followed, and Dr. Schwartz was given a rising vote of thanks for his most interesting address.

DETROIT.

The first of a series of Students' Nights was held at the February meeting of Detroit Branch A. Ph. A on Thursday, the 16th. Twenty-two attended the dinner which preceded the meeting. This number was swelled to about seventy-five before starting the program. The President called the meeting to order immediately after dinner with a few words of welcome to the students. The College of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan sent ten students accompanied by Dean Kraus, Professors Stocking and Powers. The Detroit College of Pharmacy and the City College also turned out in force.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

Chairman R. T. Lakey of the program committee, reported that Dr. Ruth would be present at the March meeting of the Branch and show two complete educational films. One on Biologicals and the other on Cod-Liver Oil. A general discussion took place as to the possibility of making this a banner meeting, by inviting the medical students, members of Wayne County Medical Society and of other organizations interested in pharmacy, to attend this meeting.

It was moved by Mr. Seltzer that the arrangements be left to the program committee.

There being no further business, President Wheeler introduced the first student speaker, Donald Breisch, of the University of Michigan. He read a paper on "What Pharmacy Means to Me." He was followed by Milton Rose of the Detroit College of Pharmacy whose subject was "What Is a Pharmacist?" William Bertram of the same school followed with a paper "Why I Chose Pharmacy as a Profession," Richard Charles Bryce of the U.

of M. followed with a paper entitled "Present-Day Educational Requirements for the Retail Pharmacist," Mr. Gingell of the D. C. P. was next on the program followed by I. Helper of the City College, he in turn, was followed by McHaney of the D. C. P. Mr. Levecque read a paper entitled "Are Returns Adequate for Time and Money Spent in Pharmacy." A paper by Mr. Hoag of D. C. P. was handed in to the committee by Mr. Crandall, he being unable to attend. Mr. Clawson of the D. C. P. presented a paper on "Ethical Pharmacy." He was followed by Albert Feldman of the same school. The last of the twelve papers was presented by John H. Webster, Jr. of the U. of M. on "New Relations between Druggists."

Chairman Lakey thanked the students for the wonderful support given him and the way they responded in making the program most interesting.

Mr. Seltzer said the students of to-day are far superior to those of years gone by. He complimented the students on the fine papers which he said embodied fine diction and arguments well presented.

F. F. Ingram, Jr. was pleased with students to remain students; that is, students in Pharmacy, after they get out into the world and away from school. He pointed out that the successful men in Pharmacy are always students in the profession.

Mr. Hall told the students of the opportunity the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION offers them and invited them at some time to become members. He said the "fountain of knowledge" was open to everyone who is desirous to drink from the cup. He encouraged them to attend the meetings of the BRANCH and learn from the experiences and views of others. The A. Ph. A., he said, gives the student a larger field contact and an opportunity to receive condensed pharmaceutical literature, through the JOURNAL.

Mr. Seltzer moved a vote of thanks to the deans of the colleges for their hearty support and the interest stimulated in the student-body. After a vote of thanks an announcement was made of an added fifteen dollars by Mr. Ingram, bringing the total prize money to \$40.00. Mr. Dickman added that he was satisfied the prize had accomplished its purpose.

Immediately following the meeting, the Committee, consisting of Dean Kraus of the U. of M., Dean Stout of D. C. P. and Dean Lakey of the City College, met to decide on the best papers. They found this a rather difficult

task. Every paper presented seemed worthy of consideration. After much debating the winners were decided upon as follows:

Donald Breisch, University of Michigan.

Richard Charles Bryce, University of Michigan.

Milton Rose, Detroit College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Clawson, Detroit College of Pharmacy.

I. Helper, College of the City of Detroit.

The winners are to present papers at the April meeting for the prize or prizes as the committees in charge deem advisable.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.

The January meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held the evening of the 9th with Chairman Eddy presiding. The Committee on Nominations presented the following names who were unanimously elected for office during 1928:

President, Hugo H. Schaefer

Vice-President, Richard H. Timmerman

Secretary, Robert R. Gerstner

Treasurer, Turner F. Currens.

Committee Chairman: Progress of Pharmacy, Dr. George C. Dickman; Legislation and Education, Robert S. Lehman; Membership, Solomon B. Groisser; Fraternal Relations, Curt P. Wimmer; Audit, Jacob Diner.

The speaker of the evening was Murray Breese, editor of the *American Druggist*, who spoke on "The Dispensing Doctor and the Prescription Department." From figures he had obtained, he believed seventy-five per cent of physicians dispensed their own medicines. He did not think that druggists could very well object to dispensing by physicians, but that they should insist that the medicos were as well qualified as pharmacists to dispense. The proper step to take would be to lend every effort to amend the pharmacy acts so that physicians would have to be licensed to dispense. This would be in the interest of public welfare for, as the speaker pointed out, medical colleges devote but few hours in their curriculum to the subjects of pharmacy, dispensing incompatibilities, etc., as compared with pharmacy schools.

In the discussion following, Samuel S. Dworkin said that while the subject was not new, it was always interesting, as it is their bread and butter. He did not believe the evil could be eradicated, for it was the tendency of the times. In any case, how could the physician

be prevented from dispensing the pharmaceutical products like milk of magnesia, etc? Then again there were physicians' supply houses who only cater to physicians and one must remember the physicians who are interested in companies making their own preparations.

The only suggestion he could offer to ameliorate the evil is coöperation between the medical and pharmacy colleges.

Solomon B. Groisser also felt it would require much legislation to remove the evil and believed that the doctor is unaware of the harm he is doing himself and his profession in not coöperating with druggists. He agreed with Mr. Dworkin that coöperation between the colleges and agreement in the matter of counter-prescribing and office-dispensing would help to solve the problem.

E. L. Newcomb agreed that legislation will not correct the condition and pointed out that in Minnesota, his former home, there is close coöperation between the two professions with most beneficial results.

Nathaniel Nicolai said one phase had been overlooked and inquired why the average pharmacist sits back and waits for the doctor to come to him. Why not take time off and call on the physician? Detail him regularly. Each pharmacist should take a section covering his neighborhood physicians and call regularly in the interest of U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda and specialties which he considers would interest the medical men. In this regard he cited the work of Seltzer in Detroit who had been very successful in obtaining the coöperation of physicians.

Robert R. Gerstner, considered some druggists were too subservient. Those who studied and kept well posted re their profession felt equal to anybody and enjoyed the respect of physicians. He was afraid that physicians had lost confidence in pharmacy but that this could be regained if druggists will quit turning their stores into goulash dispensaries. Further discussion was entered into by Chairman Eddy and others.

R. R. GERSTNER, *Secretary*.

NORTHWESTERN.

A meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held jointly with the Scientific Section of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, on Wednesday morning, February 15th, in the ballroom of the Nicolle Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Chairman Wulling of the Scientific Section and President C. V. Netz of the Northwestern Branch presided at the meeting.

The chairman of the various standing committees of the Scientific Section made their reports and the following papers were presented:

"The Professional Aspect of Pharmacy," by H. O. Tiegen.

"Casual Observations," by J. B. Christgau, "Corks," by Miss Elizabeth Malerich.

"Accurate Percentage Solutions by the Weight to Volume Method," by Dr. C. H. Rogers.

Officers elected by the Northwestern Branch for the following year are:

President, Rugnar Almin, College of Pharmacy, U. of M.

Secretary-Treasurer, C. V. Netz.

C. V. NETZ, *Secretary*.

The second meeting of the Northwest Branch of the A. PH. A. for the year 1928, was held at the College of Pharmacy on Friday, February 24th. The program was as follows:

Calling the meeting to order and brief remarks by the newly elected Branch President Rugnar Almin.

"A Brief History of the A. PH. A. and Its Achievements during the Last Seventy-Five Years," by Dean Wulling.

"A Comparison of the Practice of Pharmacy To-day with the Practice of Earlier Years," by Charles V. Netz.

"The Handling of Biologicals by Pharmacists." A special lecture by W. B. Wardwell.

Discussion of the special lecture.

C. V. NETZ, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA.

The February meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday evening, February 14th, at the P. A. R. D. building, President Hendrickson presiding.

Upon a motion from the floor the reading of the January minutes was dispensed with.

Chairman of the membership committee, Leo Penn, reported two new applications for membership as follows: A. E. Boonin and B. Eskin, of Philadelphia. The secretary also reported one membership, J. G. Ricketts of Hawaii. These three were accepted pending formal acceptance by the parent organization.

The President appointed the following committees to report at the March meeting:

Committee on Nominations: *Chairman*, Ambrose Hunsberger, Wm. L. Cliffe, Charles H. LaWall.

Auditing Committee: *Chairman*, F. P. Stroup; J. W. E. Harrison.

The annual dinner to the Past-Presidents will precede the March meeting, at which time election of officers will take place for the coming year. The President called the attention of the membership to the fact that the week of March 18th to 24th has been set aside as "First Aid Week" and plans are being made for pharmacists to observe this week in a satisfactory manner.

The February meeting was in fact a joint meeting of the Local Branch with the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists. An invitation had also been sent out to important organizations and as a result the hall was packed. As the President called the meeting to order an opportunity was given for delegations of nearby organizations to announce their presence and this resulted in responses from one or more from Delaware, New York City, Milton, Pa., Harrisburg, Pa. and Fort Wayne, Ind.

The guest of the evening for this joint meeting was Congressman M. Clyde Kelly representative from the 33rd District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kelly is one of the co-authors of the Capper-Kelly Fair Trade Bill which has been presented at the present session of Congress and is now in the hands of a Committee.

Mr. Kelly gave a most interesting and vivid story of the Fair Trade Bill from its first inception years ago up to the present time. He first called attention to the fact that there is considerable misunderstanding about the question of resale price legislation. He pointed out that the Bill only protects those who desire protection and is not in any way compulsory upon a manufacturer who does not desire such protection as regards the resale price of his product.

He cited several instances where large corporations by making consignments were allowed by the Supreme Court to maintain set price but, on the other hand, the small merchant, who is unable to handle his wares on a consignment basis but must send out his goods in a less expensive manner, is unable to take advantage of this privilege of price maintenance.

The court ruling in regard to the small

dealer was to the effect that he was a restrainer of trade through his attempt to standardize his prices, but Mr. Kelly's interpretation of a restrainer of trade referred to the price cutter who takes the standard article and cuts it in two in order to attract the unsuspecting public so that they may "bite" on articles of unknown value. A manufacturer goes to a great expense to market a product which is of good quality and the public wants his product because of its quality. Then, however, the price-cutter steps in, and because of the popularity of this item he uses it as a bait with which to draw in the public so as to sell them other goods upon which he more than makes up any loss which results from the first sale. Because they cannot meet this kind of competition other retailers are forced to give up the sale of this item which in turn reflects back to the manufacturer of the product whose sales are consequently greatly diminished.

Mr. Kelly cited several instances in which various organizations have checked up on the resale prices of unknown goods and one investigation showed a well-known department store importing a lamp from one of the foreign countries, has made 1500 per cent on the price which the lamp actually cost them. Mr. Kelly deplored the large chain systems, particularly those in which the headquarters are located in some large outside center as in this case. Money which should remain in the community to develop the community itself was doubtless being poured into the large centers and consequently stores of this type were a detriment to the community in which they were located.

He gave figures showing the percentage of business being carried on by the retail druggists and department stores of the country and predicted that within a few more years at the present rate of growth the local retailer would be forced out of business. He then raised the question as to what our young people were to do when they grew up, for a great many of them would have no opportunity whatever to go into business for themselves.

Mr. Kelly's talk throughout stressed "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

It has been stated that if a bill such as the Fair Trade Bill should be passed that a manufacturer could set his own price and make the price entirely too high for the value of the product itself. However, if a manufacturer should proceed on this basis he would simply add to the business of his competitor who

makes an article of equal value but would sell it at a lower price. Mr. Kelly spoke of the work that the Federal Trade Commission at Washington is now doing and stated that anyone interested in this legislation should write to this Commission and ask for the "Second Questionnaire on the Resale Price question." It is expected that this questionnaire will be ready within a few days.

A final place for coöperation was given and Mr. Kelly felt that the best results could be obtained by getting into personal touch with ones own congressman.

Various members in the audience joined in the open discussion which followed Mr. Kelly's presentation and among those who spoke was Henry Bauerfind of Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Bauerfind is a wholesale druggist and happened to be in Washington in the interests of this bill and when he found that Mr. Kelly was coming to Philadelphia to speak on the subject he joined him at once.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Kelly was given a rising vote of thanks and a hearty round of applause.

About 50 members of the two organizations joined in the usual dinner at the Touraine Apartments Restaurant earlier in the evening.

The meeting was adjourned at a late hour.
ADLEY B. NICHOLS, *Secretary*.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

The regular monthly meeting of the University of Washington Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held January 27th, at Bagley Hall, President Richards presiding. The first speaker of the evening was Mr. L. D. Bracken of the Bracken Prescription Pharmacy, Seattle, who gave a talk on the work of a prescription pharmacist. According to Mr. Bracken one of the big problems that confronts the dispenser is the recognition and modification of incompatibilities. He emphasized the necessity of a detailed study of that subject. A second rather inclusive subject that required study and preparation was that coming under the general name of New Remedies, or new names of old remedies as is often the case. The pharmacist must be in a position to give the physician the necessary information relative to these new medicines. To be able to do this Mr. Bracken strongly recommended the reading of scientific literature and journals. "Only by constant study and reading can a pharmacist

keep up with the present trend of medicine," Mr. Bracken stated. The second participant in the evening's program was Mr. Norman, of Parke, Davis & Co., who presented two

reels of moving pictures illustrating the manufacture of biologicals.

H. A. LANGENHAN, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

Applications for chief of drug control must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than March 27th.

The examination is to fill a vacancy in the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and vacancies occurring in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salary is \$5200 a year. A probationary period of six months is required; advancement after that depends upon individual efficiency, increased usefulness and the occurrence of vacancies in higher positions.

The duties are primarily administrative. The Chief of Drug Control must direct the work involved in enforcing the terms of the Federal Food and Drugs Act as they apply to drugs and medicines. This involves not only the supervision of the personnel of the Drug Control Unit, consisting of approximately 22 people, including medical officers, chemists and pharmacologists, but also responsibility for the operations of the field force in applying the law to interstate shipments of drug products. His primary business will be a determination of the policy to be adopted in the law enforcement work on drugs, the particular projects to be engaged in during any specific period, to determine what cases are sufficiently flagrant to warrant prosecution and to maintain contact with the latest developments in the drug manufacturing industry and in medical science. There will be a great many direct contacts with representatives of the industry itself, requiring a display of tact, firmness and good judgment, so that it is essential that a man of strong personality be secured.

Competitors will not be required to report for a written examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, training and experience.

Full information may be obtained from the

United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the United States Civil service board of examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

FOREIGN EXHIBITS.

The *Journal of the American Medical Association* states that an allotment of \$2000 has been made by the U. S. Treasury Department of the public health service for the preparation of an exhibit to be used at the International Exhibition at Seville, Spain, that will be held in October 1928. The U. S. Government is participating in this exposition, and all of the government departments and bureaus will be represented. The exhibit of the public health service that is being prepared includes the subjects of smallpox vaccination, venereal diseases, tularemia, safe water and other miscellaneous items.

As the Government seeks to develop U. S. industries and laboratories (bring research work of this country to the attention of other nations) displays of pharmaceutical products and of the Standards—the U. S. P. and N. F., according to which they are made—seem right in line with the contemplated exhibit.

THE COMING MEETING OF GERMAN SCIENTISTS AND PHYSICIANS.

The meeting of German scientists and physicians in Hamburg this year is set for September 16th. The main topics on the program are: The Importance of Wöhler's Synthetic Production of Urea;¹ the Scientific Effects of Meteoric Showers; Telephotos, or Telephony with Very Short Waves; Problems of Coal Liquefaction; Fermentation and Respiration; from the field of the natural sciences; Naegeli's Theory in Relation to the Mechanics of Waves; from the field of medicine; Sleep, Dreams, Hypnosis, etc.; Sexual Hormones; the Appearance and the Disappearance of Epidemics. An exhibit in the fields of medicine and the natural sciences will be organized.

¹ 1828. Wöhler was for a time an Inspector of Pharmacies.