

sentatives of the various brewing interests before Prohibition. The argument closed as most arguments do—nowhere. Our Supreme Court will have to decide the matter. When it does, due and timely notice herein will be given.

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We tried a new one on our class the other day. It is here offered for contemplation:

"I walk into a drug store and order an ice cream soda. The proprietor makes one up and hands it to me, and I finish it. Ordinarily it would cost 15c. I ask the price, and proprietor says 'One dollar, please,' I demur, and he points to a large sign directly in front of him, which reads 'All Ice Cream Sodas, One Dollar.' I had not seen the sign, but it was large enough to be easily read from all points in the store. Question: What should I do? What are my rights and what are the proprietor's rights?"

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Solutions please. The line forms on the left.

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And also suggestions. Your Law Editor is doing his best, but he does not know whether he has spoken his piece right or not.

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PHARMACY EXAMINATION ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.*

BY OTTO RAUBENHEIMER.

In connection with the Centenary of *The American Journal of Pharmacy*, I published a paper in its December number, *JOURNAL A. PH. A.*, pp. 846 to 849, (1925), entitled "In 1825," in which I briefly mentioned under Events Pharmaceutical: "Law of December 1, 1825, regulates the final pharmacy examination in Prussia."

It is the object of my present paper to present details of this law in the making of which Sigismund Friedrich Hermbstaedt (1758-1833) exercised his influence. Since the demise of the celebrated Apotheker Martin Heinrich Klaproth (1743-1817), the father of mineral chemistry and analysis, Hermbstaedt became his successor as professor of chemistry and pharmacy at the University of Berlin and at the Academy of Sciences.

The pharmaceutical examination at that time was called "Pharmazeutischer Kursus" and the candidates were named "Pharmazeutische Kursisten." The examination fee was "20 Taler in gold less 8 Groschen." The practical examination was held in the Hofapotheke (Court Pharmacy).

The examination consisted of the following subjects:

1. *Latin Examination.*—The candidate was required to translate several monographs in the "Pharmacopœia Borussica," not only verbatim but according to the rules in grammar so as to leave no doubt as to his thorough knowledge of Latin. If the Latin examination was satisfactory the candidate would proceed to

2. *Written Examination.*—From three different jars he would draw one number each for the examination in the following subjects:

a. Pharmaceutical Chemistry

*Read before Section on Education and Legislation, A. PH. A., Philadelphia meeting.

- b. Botany
- c. Forensic Chemistry.

Those papers were to be answered in writing under the supervision of an examiner. Then followed,

3. *Practical Examination*.—According to the same system of drawing numbers the candidate was required to prepare

- a. One chemical
- b. Two prescriptions
- c. Three galenicals.

The final part of the examination consisted of

4. *Oral Examination*.

- a. Ten plants to be identified and described
- b. Several drugs to state name, botanical origin, adulteration, examination, uses, etc.

- c. several chemical preparations to state title, constituents or ingredients, preparation, etc.

Such was the pharmaceutical examination in Prussia one hundred years ago. Surely something to look up to, surely an examination which may still serve as a standard and ideal for Boards of Pharmacy of many States, including the United States in 1926. Another example of the "good old times."

This examination remained in force in Prussia and Germany until 1904 having been amplified by an order of November 13, 1895, which required additional separate examinations in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence. Upon the recommendation of Hermbstaedt and Rose a herbarium and a collection of drugs and chemicals in glass jars were procured to be used in this examination. An order of the Minister, dated May 2, 1826, addressed to the Court Physician Dr. Hufeland, states that the instruments and apparatus needed in this pharmaceutical examination, such as balances, silver and platinum dishes, specific gravity apparatus, electrophone, eudiometer, etc., must be stored in a separate closet in the "Hofapotheke."

Christian Wilhelm Hufeland (1762-1836) was one of the great philanthropic physicians of that time, a true friend of the human race. He compiled the "Pharmacopœia Pauperum" in Berlin in 1810 which still exists to-day, in a somewhat modified form, as *Formulae Magistrales Berolinensis* (F. M. B.). His name continues to live in the "Pulvis Infantium Hufelandii" originated by him.

For the use of the candidates a library was established. This, however, did not seem to be used or appreciated as by order of April 19, 1833, it was again sold. Sorry to say the young pharmacists one hundred years ago did not seem to be "bookworms" and neither are they at the present time.

As to the number of candidates the meager records show that up to the end of 1826 twenty-three were examined and from January 1 to April 30, 1827, this number increased to thirty-nine. Evidently the profession of pharmacy one hundred years ago was not over-crowded, as it is to-day.

Besides being of historical value, this paper should also be of interest to the Section of Education and Legislation and quite especially its joint session with the Faculties and Boards of Pharmacy, to which I take pleasure in presenting it.

"Experientia est optima rerum magistra."