

such subjects as the council of the corporation shall deem proper. Persons engaged in the sale of the common class of drugs ordinarily kept in country stores, shall not be entitled to membership by virtue of their assumption of the title of chemists and druggists. Persons holding licenses from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, or from any college of chemistry and pharmacy recognized by the law of Great Britain, or the Dominion, may become members of the Association without examination. Associates of the old Society are admitted on the same footing in the new Association; but after the passing of the Act, all apprentices or clerks must pass an examination before they can be registered as associates.

The direction and management of the affairs of the Association are vested in a Council, consisting of twelve members, who are to be elected by ballot. At the close of every year, two thirds of the council are to go out of office, and new members are elected to fill their place, but old members are eligible for re-election. A provisional council has been appointed by the Act to hold office until the first general election. The members composing this council are Messrs. Benjamin Lyman, N. Mercer, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, E. Muir, J. Kerry, J. B. Edwards, R. Bolton, W. H. Clare, T. Craithern, A. Manson and E. Giroux.

The council are vested with power to make such by-laws, rules, or regulations as they may deem proper, for the purposes of the Act, and may impose a penalty not exceeding ten dollars for any infraction thereof.

The by-laws have been already framed, and of course relate more particularly to the internal working of the association, but we notice some items of general interest. There are to be two examinations, the first in order relates to a knowledge of the English, French and Latin languages, and arithmetic. This is entitled the preliminary examination, the fee for which is \$2. The second, or major examination relates to the translation and dispensing of prescriptions, pharmacy, general chemistry, chemistry of poisons, posology, materia medica and botany, and every candidate must produce evidence that he has pursued his studies, for not less than four years, in a drug store. The fee for the major examination is four dollars. Should the candidate show to the satisfaction of the board, a sufficient knowledge of the above subjects, he is entitled to receive a diploma, and to enter upon full membership. The Board of Examiners is to be composed of five members of the association, the President, and such professors of science as the Council shall deem requisite. The annual subscription for members is \$5 per annum; for associates \$2. The annual meeting is to be

held alternately, in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, on the third Tuesday, in May, in each year. The election of the council takes place at this meeting, and not less than ten days prior thereto, the secretary is directed to issue to every member of the society, a voting paper, in which the names and residences of all the candidates for office are duly set forth.

We regard this Act as a most important stepping stone to the accomplishment of the independence of Eastern pharmacy, and are convinced that the time is not far distant when the certificate of the pharmaceutical board will not only qualify for membership in the association, but entitle its holder to the right of pursuing his calling without the interference of any other examining body.

PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK.

If, in past years, apothecaries have complained of the neglect of legislators, there is certainly no reasonable ground for such charge at present. The last three years have been especially prolific in regard to pharmacy bills, and, as far as realized, we believe the general result has been satisfactory both to the druggist and the public. The latest addition is that of a bill regarding the practice of pharmacy in the city of New York, which passed last month, and of which the following is a brief summary:—The Mayor is directed to appoint, before the first of June, a board, consisting of one skilled pharmacist, one practical druggist, and two regular physicians, to hold office during the pleasure of the Mayor. These shall choose a practical druggist as secretary. This board shall examine and license all druggists and clerks now employed or hereafter to be employed as clerks in drug-stores. At the expiration of six months from the organization of the above board, any unlicensed person who shall make up a physician's prescription shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. The salary of the members of the board shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors, but shall not exceed \$2,500 per annum.

Education of a German Apothecary.

Of late years, it may be that the Germans have received an over-due amount of praise in regard to their proficiency in the various departments of science and art; but if we take their knowledge of the art of war, as evidenced by the late conflict, we must certainly come to the conclusion that they are thorough masters of one art, at least. This proficiency is due to the admirable system of early training to which they are subjected,

and which, by establishing a firm basis for knowledge, ensures the stability and substantialness of the superstructure. The profession of pharmacy is governed by the same system, and the qualification of those who practice it is guaranteed by law, whereby knowledge is no longer at the mercy of caprice or ambition, but becomes a matter of absolute necessity. A late issue of the *Springfield Republican* contains the following details of the training of a Prussian apothecary, which will no doubt prove interesting to our readers:

The elementary and grammar schools in Germany are followed by what the Germans call the "realschule," that is, a technical school where one is fitted for the average duties of life, studying mathematics, natural philosophy and the modern languages. But one who will become an apprentice to the apothecaries' craft must also have been through the gymnasium, in which we learn physics, botany, and other natural science, and peculiarly the classical course, with special reference to Latin. He has then to undergo an examination before a board comprising the district physician and a notary of the government. If he successfully passes this ordeal, he gets a permit to serve as an apprentice for four years in a pharmacy. At intervals during this period he is examined in the necessary branches of science, and if found deficient in any one, he is admonished to study that especial branch and is more strictly examined therein the next time. During these four years he is not allowed to put up prescriptions. He must acquaint himself with the properties of all drugs, make a herbarium—not ornamental, but practical; and is also allowed to compound drugs in the laboratory. During the fourth year of his apprenticeship, he puts up prescriptions under the strict surveillance of the proprietor, or of a responsible drug clerk. At the expiration of this term, he has an examination as drug clerk; verbally, by writing, and by practical exhibition of his skill, under direction of the examining board, composed of two physicians, two apothecaries and a notary, in all things requisite to the profession of an apothecary. Success entitles him to a diploma as a drug clerk, with which he must serve four years, as a clerk solely, and in different pharmacies. The four years service spent in one place will not answer the requirements of the law. At the end of this period, the embryo apothecary must spend one year in the university to complete his studies, and then comes the examination of the state, so called. The faculty of the university and certain delegates of the government are in this committee to fathom at once his initial and his final acquisitions. Past this trial with success, he receives his diploma as an apothecary, and is allowed to buy an old stand or enter an established firm, if he will, but he cannot set up a new one, for the government, which requires so much of the apothecary, also protects his interests. It is also to be noted that no man, whatever his wealth, can buy a pharmacy, unless he be a graduated apothecary. It is worth while to remark, in passing, that the law provides for the natural increase of population by ordering one pharmacy to, we believe, every 5000 inhabitants. Another remarkable feature of the Prussian law is the regulation of prices. A prescription costs precisely the same in every