

The pharmacies in the large cities are inspected several times each year, and those of the small towns at least once a year, by Government medical officials. More than once, during recent years, grave complaints have been made respecting the manner in which these commissioners do their work, and of their inexperience in pharmaceutical matters. In the case of great negligence, or bad pharmaceutical preparations, the Government can withdraw from the holder of a pharmacy the privilege accorded to him, but not until after he has been fined several times. The withdrawal of the privilege is ordered by the medical department of the minister of the interior, on the recommendation of the medical authority of the Government in which the pharmacist resides. The granting of the privilege, and the penalties for the contravention of the regulations, are all the subject of particular rules.

After satisfying these numerous shackles upon his liberty, it would appear reasonable to expect that the pharmacist would be assured of a comfortable living. This is, unfortunately, not the case, especially in the smaller towns; because every town and village can have a pharmacy which must supply medicines at cost price in the cause of humanity. This pharmacy is placed under the direction of a medical man, who draws from it all the profit possible, to the great detriment of the pharmacist of the town, who, in consequence of the unfair competition, is often compelled to close his pharmacy, whilst his hypocritical competitor, free from the expense of rent and first establishment, takes his ease without running any risk. The limitation of the number of pharmacies, moreover, has only been instituted for the profit of the State. The compulsory legal tariff places the pharmacist at the mercy of commissions in which medical men constitute the majority. On the other hand, the illegitimate competition of the medical men at the benevolent institutions, contributes to place the Russian pharmacist in a position little to be envied.

*Education.*—There is no special school of pharmacy in Russia. There are professors of pharmacy in the universities of Moscow, Kiew, Kasan, Charkow, Dorpat, and Varsovie. At St. Petersburg, the teaching of pharmacy is entrusted to the Medico-Chirurgical Academy, established at the ministry of war.

The pharmacist can acquire all his grades in the educational centers. Each of these establishments has a plan of study which is vigorously observed. With the courses of theoretical and practical pharmacy, the student attends also the university courses, particularly those in chemistry, physics, mineralogy, botany, zoology, during three or four semestres.

The pharmaceutical student passes through three successive grades: "assistant" (*Gehulfe*), "dispenser" (*Provisor*), and "master" (*Magister*.)

*First Grade.*—Before being admitted to pass the examination