Economic hardships during First World War disrupted the financial system of the Austo-Hungarian Monarchy. In order to protect the noble metal reserves, gold and silver coins were withdrawn from cash flow. Instead, printing of paper bank notes was ordered. The biggest problem however was caused by the shortage of coins. Various substitutes for small change were issued by authorities or even private firms. Compared to Western Europe, ’emergency money’ (Notgeld) of private origin was emitted at a smaller scale. Private firms turned to this method only in order to emit very small denominations and with a variety of exchange durations. Apart from the minimally required texts decorative motifs of the printing houses can be seen on these ’bank notes’. Authenticity was provided by signatures or stamps. In Hungary the war Notgelds were made in the spring of 1915. At the end of the War, the Hungarian Soviet Republic was declared (21 March 1919-31 July 1919). The National Price Control Commission ordered the shopkeepers (including pharmacies) to accept only the correct price for their services, otherwise they were prosecuted. This also induced the emission of new emergency money of private origin. The bank notes were certified by serial numbers, signatures and mainly by stamps put on the notes. This poster shows emergency money issued by Hungarian pharmacies of that time.