

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

This report of your Secretary, in keeping with custom, will be largely devoted to legislative changes which have taken place during the year and to rulings and court decisions of importance. An effort has been made to compile some matter of possible historical and statistical interest pertaining to institutions of pharmaceutical learning, but owing to lack of response in some instances, this work as originally planned has not been fully completed, but it is nevertheless made a part of this report, so that if deemed of sufficient interest, it may be completed by some subsequent Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY.

During the year, apart from the United States Congress, there have been legislative sessions in Alaska, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia. In nearly all of these legislative bodies, bills were submitted which in one manner or another were of interest to pharmacy. Aside from the United States Congress laws pertaining to pharmacy were enacted only in Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island. Since the scope of intended legislative activity was of a nature to cover a very broad field, it seems best that only actual enactments or such measures as are yet likely to be enacted, find consideration.

Massachusetts:—In Massachusetts a law was enacted to further regulate the sale of the important narcotics other than cocaine, the sale and disposition of which was covered by an enactment of the previous year. A complete copy of this new Massachusetts law, is made a part of this report, because of its special interest.* An analysis of the new law brings out the following special features, which are not generally found in such legislation as proposed at this time. Preparations sold in good faith for diarrhea, cholera, neuralgia, may contain six grains of opium or three-fourths of a grain of morphin to the fluid or avoirdupois ounce. Dover's Powder and veterinary preparations containing not over ten grains of opium, or one and one-fourth grain of morphin, to the ounce, and compound medicinal tablets, pills and powders, containing not more than one-twentieth of a grain of morphin, or one quarter of a grain of codein to each pill, powder or tablet, are also specifically exempted, when distributed in good faith. Veterinarians are specifically prohibited from prescribing the drugs for human-beings, and Physicians and dentists are prohibited from prescribing the drugs for persons known by them to be habitual users. This last named provision is immediately qualified by another provision, which sets out that nothing in the Act shall prevent practitioners of medicine, dentistry or veterinarians, from prescribing or using the drugs whenever indicated for any patient, so long as it is not done to evade the provisions of the Act. Physicians, dentists and veterinarians are required to keep a record of the names and addresses of all patients to whom they dispense the narcotics. Persons who falsely represent themselves as physicians, pharmacists, or others legally authorized to secure the drugs are made violators of the Act. It will be noted that much was sought to be accomplished by this new law, but its spirit appears to extend far beyond its actual letter. The requirement upon physicians, etc., to keep a record of the names and addresses of patients to whom they dispense the narcotics seems of little value, because they are not required to state the quantity dispensed and the day of dispensing. The law seems to properly distinguish between dispensing and administration, for it is evidently not required that a record be kept of the drugs which are administered.

New York:—During the year New York has enacted three laws which are of special interest. One of these, known as the Boylan Law, like the Massachusetts Act already referred

* See appendix.

to, provides regulations for the distribution of narcotic drugs other than cocaine, which is governed by an act of the previous year. Another, known as the Walters Law, governing hours of employment, and finally a new Trade Mark Law. The Walters Law provides separate regulation to govern work hours and employment in pharmacies and drug stores, as differing from work hours for employment generally, and seems to limit authority for the enforcement of laws governing employment in drug stores with the general authorities having in charge the enforcement of Pharmacy Laws.

The New Trade Mark Law makes the following a misdemeanor under heavy penalty.

"A person who shall knowingly sell, offer or expose for sale any article of merchandise, and shall orally or by representation, name or mark written or printed thereon, or attached thereto, or used in connection therewith, or by advertisement, or otherwise, in any manner whatsoever, make any false representation as to the person by whom such article of merchandise or the material thereof was made, or was in whole or in part produced, manufactured, finished, processed, treated, marketed, packed, bottled, or boxed, or falsely represents that such article of merchandise or the material or any part thereof has or may properly have any trade-mark attached to it or used in connection with it, or is or may properly be indicated or identified by any trade-mark, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The law seems principally to be aimed at substitution, and within its provisions would undoubtedly be included the sale in bulk of articles which are sold from original containers and regarding which the practice of substitution may have been more or less prevalent.

The Boylan Law is intended to govern the sale of chloral, and of opium and its alkaloids, salts and derivatives. Because of its many important and new features, it is made a part of this report in its entirety. [The bill was printed in full in the Journal of June, 1914, P. 902. Ed.] The following provisions are deserving of special attention. Sales may be only on physician's prescription other than for preparations containing minimum quantities, and the prescription must contain the name of the physician, etc., his office address, office hours, telephone number, name, age and address of person to whom and date on which it was issued. Physicians may not issue a prescription to any person unless they first have made a physical examination of such person and then find the drugs to be indicated. Prescriptions containing more than four grains of morphin, thirty grains of opium, two grains heroin, six grains of codein, or four drams of chloral, must first be verified by communicating with the prescriber. Prescriptions may not be filled later than ten days after they have been issued. Persons filling a prescription must either issue a certificate or show on the label, the name and address of the persons selling, the name and address of the physician, etc., date of sale, and name of person to whom such sale is made. Possession of the named drugs by any person other than those legally authorized to handle them, is a misdemeanor, unless such possession is authorized by the certificate or label in question. Purchases and sales in the trade must be made on official order blanks furnished by the local Health Board, and such blanks can be had only by persons legally authorized to handle the drugs. Physicians, druggists, pharmacists, veterinarians and dentists must keep on record the name and address of each person to whom they administer or dispose of the drugs, together with the quantity so disposed of or administered. Hypodermic syringes may be sold only on the written order of a physician or veterinarian, and a record of such sale must be kept. Provision is made for the commitment of habitual-users to hospitals or institutions which are licensed under the State Lunacy Commission. Provision is made for the revocation of licenses issued to physicians, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists or nurses upon proof that the licensee is addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs.

It is not the purpose of this report to discuss to any extent the provisions of this new New York Law, but attention is called to the fact, that the requirement for a certificate to the purchaser or alternatively to show the same matter on the label would include the need for setting out the contents of the drugs named. The advisability of making this requirement may be doubted. The purpose of course is, to enable the possessor of such drugs to prove lawful possession, but, in actual practice, the purchaser for legitimate use is not apt to have preserved such certificate in case he should be called upon. To require physicians to keep a record of the drugs which they themselves may administer seems an unnecessary burden, while the requirement for them, as well as druggists, pharmacists, etc., to keep a record of name,

address and quantity dispensed or disposed of, places New York in the foremost rank of those states properly seeking to control the narcotic evil, that is, of course, if the law is to be extended in this respect to cover all narcotics.

Rhode Island:—In Rhode Island an amendment to the narcotic laws of that state was enacted, looking toward the better enforcement of said law. The amendment provides, as of special interest, that no person, other than a manufacturer or jobber of drugs, wholesale druggists, registered pharmacists or assistants, registered physicians, dentists, or veterinarians or others who under the law are entitled thereto, may possess the drugs, unless possession can be shown to be under a physician's prescription.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

During the last and present session of Congress an enormous number of bills have been introduced which are of interest to pharmacists. At this writing none of them have been enacted into law, but it is likely that, at least, some will become laws before Congress adjourns. Among the numerous bills introduced and pending may be mentioned those which would regulate the sale of bichloride of mercury; to provide price maintenance; to prevent unfair competition; the Hinebaugh Bill to tax mail order houses; in general, either amendatory or supplementary to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act; to amend the Food and Drug Act; the Hughes-Bacon Bill to improve the condition of pharmacists in the Army; to prevent fraudulent advertising; to regulate the use of trading stamps and coupons; to amend the present patent laws; the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Bill, and many other legislative proposals touching upon almost every activity in which the pharmacist is interested. It is to be regretted that no progress has yet been made in securing a law to improve the status of pharmacists in the Army.

Of the many national legislative proposals, it will be impossible to discuss other than a few of the more important ones, and among these must, of course, be considered, as of prime importance, the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Bill, the Price Maintenance Bills and the Trade Commission Bill, which includes a provision with reference to unfair competition. Aside from the Harrison Bill, it is impossible even at this time to discuss the various other specially important legislative propositions, because they are being changed almost daily in some form or another, so that it is quite impossible to know from day to day in what form they may be.

The various Price Maintenance Bills now pending in Congress are typified largely by the so-called Stevens Bill, known as H. R. 13305. During the past year most wonderful progress has been made in popularizing the idea of price maintenance and standardization, and the support which has been given to such measures from many different sources, gives ground to hope that the cut-rate evil, which has so sorely afflicted the retail drug trade of the country, will within a reasonable time be largely checked, if not entirely overcome. The Stevens Bill, which is the most popular along this line, would legalize contracts affecting Interstate Commerce, whereunder the original producer or manufacturer will have the right to prescribe the price at which his trade-marked or specially-branded articles shall be re-sold. It is rather noteworthy that this bill does not aim to include patent or copy-righted articles, unless it was thought that their inclusion might lessen the chances for successful enactment. With reference to trade-marked and specially-branded goods, the bill, and others of the same type, are undoubtedly designed to overcome the decision of the Supreme Court in various cases

which held such contract-control to be unlawful. Whether due regard has been given to Constitutional limitation may be a question for more thorough consideration. The intended legislation is framed under the Interstate Commerce authority of the Federal Government, and not under any special authority which the Federal Government has, with reference to trade-marked or specially-branded articles. The question, therefore, may arise as to whether Congress has the legal authority under the Interstate Commerce clause to make special provisions regarding the price of certain articles which enter Interstate Commerce to the exclusion of other articles or property which are also in Interstate Commerce. Whatever the requirement may be ultimately found to be with reference to this matter, there is but little doubt that in some form a measure can be properly framed. For the present, legitimate dealers throughout the country, which include the large number of retail druggists, can be congratulated on the enormous strides which have been made towards legalizing maintenance and standardization of prices. The outlook has never before been so hopeful.

The Trade Commission Bill, which is now pending in the Senate, known as the Newlands Bill, includes, as already stated, a provision against unfair competition, which has found expression in numerous other bills, all having the same purpose. It would seem that much good is looked for by many, to come from this proposed legislation, with particular reference to unfair competition. It is likely, however, that such possible good has been largely over-estimated. Unfair competition is an extremely broad term. It would be found, or not found, according to the state of mind of the person with whom the decision rests. When left for decision to a Commission, such Commission would be bound by the present status of the general law as defined in court decisions. In late years, court decisions, either directly or indirectly, have held certain practices, which the retail trade particularly claim to be unfair competition, as not being unfair. It would seem that any law which would control and restrict unfair competition, as we understand it, should define the practice which must be regarded as unfair; and in the absence of such definition, little, if anything, will be gained.

Harrison Bill:—Faulty features which were recognized by some to be contained in the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Bill have during the year been largely corrected. In the end, absolute necessity for making the record-keeping requirement applicable to physicians, dentists and veterinarians was also more generally recognized, and an amendment proposed which to a large extent will be helpful in correcting the early defect. On the other hand, these needed changes in the bill have served to make plain that the real opposition to effective and sufficient control over the sale and use of narcotics is found with some part of the medical profession and those who are allied with them. This opposition found expression in an amendment as offered by Senator Pomerene, which is intended to exempt the physician and others altogether from the operation of the proposed law. In just what form the Harrison Bill will now be enacted, it is not possible to say. It may not be enacted at all at this session of Congress, which certainly is to be desired if the law is not to contain a requirement for record-keeping equally applicable to all.

COURT DECISIONS, RULINGS AND REGULATIONS.

There have been a number of court decisions and department rulings and regulations which are of vital concern. Among them as of greatest importance reference should be made to the following:—

Itinerant Vendors:—During the year a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the Louisiana Itinerant Vendors Law, has attracted general attention. The decision is of importance. It was rendered in the case of *Baccus vs. the State of Louisiana*. It appears from a statement of facts, that the sale of drugs and medicines in any form by itinerant vendors is prohibited under the Louisiana Law. A number of defenses were set up under which it was claimed, that the act in question was unconstitutional, both under the State and under the Federal Constitution. The finding of the Louisiana Court was against the defense, and a conviction entered, and the case was then carried to the United States Supreme Court. Chief Justice White, rendering the decision for the Supreme Court, in substance merely found that the law was not in conflict with the Federal Constitution. It of course is a recognized fact that the police powers belong exclusively to the several states, and where a measure must be recognized as one exercising the police power, and is not altogether unreasonable, it cannot be declared unconstitutional under the Federal Constitution, after having been held constitutional under the State Constitution. While the opinion of Chief Justice White, contains expressions which would uphold the Louisiana Law, regardless of this limitation, the limitation, nevertheless, must be regarded as controlling. The decision of the United States Supreme Court in this case, really means, that it will not disturb the decision which may have been rendered by the highest court of the several states on a question of this kind. It will be remembered, that the Illinois Court of Appeals, held an Itinerant Vendor's Law of that state to be in conflict with the constitution of the state, and had it been possible to carry that decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, it is altogether likely, that it would also have been affirmed. Therefore, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in this case, it is optional with the State Courts of every state other than Louisiana, to reach a decision directly opposite to the one announced by the Louisiana Courts. It is likely, that the courts of most states will continue to hold, that an Itinerant Vendor's Law must be uniform in application, either in that it will apply to itinerant vendors of all kinds in like manner, or that its uniformity will be based on making a distinction between qualified and unqualified vendors, whether they be itinerant or not.

Saccharin Law:—Legislation and rulings have been quite general to prevent the use of saccharin in food-stuffs and soft-drinks. A law preventing the use of saccharin in soft-drinks was lately held by the Missouri Supreme Court to be discriminatory, and therefore unconstitutional, because it was not made applicable to food-stuffs in general.

Insecticide Laws:—In Ohio an Insecticide Law of such wide scope as to include, practically, every drug which may be used as an insecticide or fungicide, and requiring special license and labeling has been successfully contested in the lower courts. The Ohio Commission, with whom the enforcement of this law rests, have averred that they had no intention to construe it beyond reasonable bounds, but the letter of the law certainly would permit them to do so, and a ruling by the National Insecticide and Fungicide Board of the Department of Agriculture, under the National Insecticide Act, with reference to peroxide of hydrogen, would certainly indicate, that there can be a disposition to extend the widest possible scope to such laws.

Philippine Formula Labeling Law:—A reference to this is possibly not appropriate under decisions and rulings, but it is of such importance as to deserve notice. This new Philippine Law will compel the labeling of all patent and proprietary medicines with their complete formulas. There seems to be some authority with the Department of State to modify legislation in the Philippine Islands, but without such possible modification, the law in question became effective July 1st.

The New York Health Department:—Some of the late actions of the New York Health Department, would indicate that said department is clothed with unusual powers. The action of this department in this respect, is of special interest, because it has amended the

Sanitary Code by prohibiting entirely the sale of preparations which contain the generally permitted minimum quantity of narcotics, and has also adopted an ordinance which prohibits the use of wood-alcohol in preparations of all kinds intended for internal and external use. One not conversant with the constitutional limitations which govern the New York City Health Department, can hardly understand the wide authority which it would exercise. Evidently, this department is the first one of those which seem to have legislative authority, to go so far as to prohibit the sale of preparations containing a very slight quantity of narcotics, such as paregoric, etc. The action of the Health Department is also remarkable in view of the Boylan Law just enacted in New York State, and wherein at least by indirection, preparations containing minimum quantities are exempted. If there are no constitutional limitations, which would prevent the New York Health Department from enacting such a provision, after the enactment of a general law by the State, then it must be doubtful as to whether there be any constitutional limitations to govern said Body.

Parcel Post:—The wide discretion and authority given the Postmaster General with reference to the Parcel Post Law, has already caused the extension of parcel post facilities beyond what Congress was willing to specifically provide. Even greater extensions appear to be contemplated, and the present Postmaster General seems to be willing to go far beyond the limits which would prevail, if Congress had retained to itself the power of extension.

Postal Laws Governing the Transmission of Poisons:—With reference to the use of mails for shipping medicinal preparations, postal regulations continue to be in an unsatisfactory state. Changes have been proposed both by the Drug Trade Conference and by the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade. The greatest difficulty in finding a proper solution for this problem, which has confronted the Postal Authorities, seems to rest in the fact, that a definition for the word "Poison" yet remains to be found.

Treasury Decision regulating the Importation and Sale of Cocain:—During the latter part of last year a decision was rendered by the Treasury Department under which it was sought to practically control the distribution of cocain and its derivatives, as well as coca leaves in all channels throughout the country inclusive of importation. Under the decision, every person desiring to secure the articles in question, is required to declare, that they are intended to be used in good faith, and in a manner not dangerous to health. The declaration-requirement appears so broad as to include even such declaration from a person receiving the drugs on prescription. The decision would appear to be an altogether impossible one beyond that part which governs importation. The Bureau of Chemistry, at an early time, announced that it did not find in the decision the wide scope which plainly appears to be therein, and held, that the requirement did not apply to distribution on physicians' prescriptions. While the decision may be enforced, as with reference to importation, it does not appear, generally, to have been extended beyond that point.

Guaranty under the Food and Drugs Act:—The three Secretaries having supreme control over the Food and Drugs Act and its enforcement, early in the year, rendered a decision to abolish the guaranty requirement to be shown on packages of food and drugs. This requirement is too well understood to need discussion. The order abolishing the requirement was first to become effective with May 1st, 1915, but a subsequent order was made postponing this to May 1st, 1916, and as to products already packed and labeled prior to that time, to November 1st, 1916. Under the change as proposed, guarantees are to be made on invoices, or in other manner apart from the product. While it may be true that the guaranty legend has been misused in the sense of causing misunderstanding and practical misrepresentation, there is no good reason for going from one extreme to another. To place the retailer in a position where he will be dependent upon his invoices, to prove that the responsibility rests with someone else, seems to be entirely uncalled for. In this connection it is to be noted, that many manufacturers most heartily approve of the new ruling. The thought has been advanced from different sources, that the danger of deception and misunderstanding, might be entirely avoided by abolishing the use of the word "Guaranty", and by making the requirement simply to show serial number under the Food and Drugs Act; requiring such exact wording as under the ruling, would be held equivalent to the Guaranty. Such method certainly appears likely to produce far better and more satisfactory results.

APPENDIX.

MASSACHUSETTS NARCOTIC LAW.

An Act to regulate the sale of opium, morphin and other narcotic drugs.

Section 1. On and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifteen, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, furnish, give away or deliver any opium, morphin, heroin, codein, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt or compound of the said substances, except upon the written prescription or written order of a registered physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, bearing the name of the physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon giving it, which prescription when filled shall show the date of each filling and shall be retained on file by the druggist filling it for a period of at least two years, and it shall not again be filled except upon the order of the prescriber, given in person or in writing. The prescription shall not be copied, except for the purpose of record by the druggist filling the same, and it shall at all times be open to inspection by the officers of the state board of health, the board of registration in pharmacy and its authorized agents, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns. But the provisions of this act shall not apply to prescriptions, nor to the sale, distribution, giving away, or dispensing of preparations and remedies, if such prescriptions, preparations or remedies do not contain more than two grains of opium or more than one quarter of a grain of morphin, or more than one quarter of a grain of heroin, or more than one grain of codein, or more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis indica, or more than one-half of a grain of extract of cannabis sativa, or any salt or compound of any of them in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semi-solid preparation, to the avoirdupois ounce; nor to liniments, ointments or other preparations which are prepared for external use only; nor to preparations containing any of the said substances which are sold in good faith for diarrhea or cholera or neuralgia, and which do not contain more than six grains of opium or more than three quarters of a grain of morphin to each fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semi-solid preparation, to the avoirdupois ounce; nor to Dover's Powder; nor to veterinary preparations containing not over ten grains of opium or more than one grain and a quarter of morphin to each fluid ounce, or, if a solid or semi-solid preparation, to the avoirdupois ounce; nor to compound medicinal tablets, pills or powders containing not over one twentieth of a grain of morphin or one quarter of a grain of codein or any of their salts, except heroin, to each pill, powder or tablet; provided that such preparations, remedies or prescriptions are sold, distributed, given away or dispensed in good faith as medicines, and not sold for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery to prescribe any of the drugs mentioned in section one of this act for the use of a human being, and it shall be unlawful for any physician or dentist to prescribe, sell, give away or deliver any opium, morphin, heroin, codein, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt or compound of said substance to any person known to such physician or dentist to be an habitual user of those drugs.

Section 3. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to prevent any lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine or of veterinary medicine or of dentistry, from prescribing, administering or dispensing any drug that may be indicated for any patient under his care; provided, that such prescribing, administering or dispensing, is not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act; and provided, further, that every physician, veterinarian and dentist shall keep a record in a suitable book of the names and addresses of all patients to whom he dispenses narcotics.

Section 4. Any manufacturer or jobber and any wholesale druggist and any registered pharmacist, physician, veterinarian or dentist may sell opium, morphin, codein, heroin, cannabis indica, cannabis sativa, or any preparation thereof, or any salt or compound of such substances to any manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, registered pharmacist, physician, veterinarian or dentist, or to any incorporated hospital; but such substances or preparations, except such as are included within the exemptions set forth in section one shall be sold only upon a written order duly signed by such manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, pharmacist, physician, veterinarian, dentist or superintendent of such incorporated hospital, which order shall state the article or articles ordered and the date. The said orders shall be kept on file in the laboratory, warehouse, pharmacy or store in which they are filled by the proprietor thereof, or his successors, for a period of not less than two years from the date of delivery, and shall be at all times open to inspection by officers of the state board of health, members of the board of registration in pharmacy, or their authorized agents, and by the police authorities and police officers of cities and towns.

Section 5. Any person who, for the purpose of evading or assisting in the evasion of any provision of this act shall falsely represent that he is a physician, dentist or veterinarian, or that he is a manufacturer, jobber, wholesale druggist, or pharmacist, or an agent or employee of an incorporated hospital, or who, not being an authorized physician, dentist or veterinarian, makes or alters a prescription for any of the said substances, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act.

Section 6. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand

dollars, or by imprisonment in the house of correction or jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 7. Chapter two hundred and seventy-one of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and ten is hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

SOME FACTS OF HISTORICAL AND PRESENT-DAY INTEREST CONCERNING
PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTIONS.

As already stated, an effort has been made to collect some matters of historical and statistical interest concerning pharmaceutical institutions of learning. The scope of this effort will be recognized from details hereinafter set out. Unfortunately, some institutions failed to respond to several requests for information and, therefore, the work is not complete. Out of the total number of eighty colleges, departments and schools of pharmacy, which, from various sources, were learned to now exist within the United States proper, responses were received from fifty-six. Of this number thirty-nine (39) were reported to be either endowed or to be supported in varying degree by public funds, in one form or another. During the year the Pharmacy Department of the Starling-Ohio Medical College was merged with the College of the Ohio State University. At the close of the college year, the school of pharmacy of the Texas Christian University, of Fort Worth, was discontinued. The various institutions from which responses were received and which, of course, do not include any information from such as have been discontinued from time to time, are shown, collectively, to have had a total of 35,824 graduates since their organization. During the 1914 school year they had 5100 matriculants and 359 special students, making a total of 5459 who were receiving their education at said institutions. The same institutions conferred a total of 1700 degrees at the close of the 1914 college year. An effort was made to separate the various degrees as conferred, depending upon the varying character of study and time, but the different customs and conditions in this connection, made such altogether a hopeless task. However, the total number of graduates as credited for the year have had, at least, a two-year course. It is not out of mind, that out of the total number of graduates, some must have had higher degrees conferred after graduating in pharmacy, but this is not likely to materially effect the total number.

The summary herein before shown, has been compiled from the following information as submitted by the several institutions which have extended kind attention, and matters of general and statistical interest are shown separately as with reference to each, compiled in alphabetical order according to states in which they are respectively located.

Alabama. School of Pharmacy, Birmingham Medical College. The college organized in 1894, School of Pharmacy in 1903. Organization largely due to Drs. B. L. Wyman, E. P. Hogan, L. C. Morris, J. D. S. Davis, R. M. Cunningham, B. G. Copeland, F. A. Lupton, J. M. McLester and Park. First regular course of instruction commenced 1903. In the year 1914 had fifty-one matriculants and no special students. In 1914 conferred degrees of Ph. G. (two-year course) upon eighteen; Ph. Ch. (two- or three-year course) upon five; B. S. in Phar. (four-year course) upon one; Phar. D. (one-year graduate work) upon one. Total twenty-five.

California. California College of Pharmacy, University of California. Organized in 1872. Organization largely due to James G. Steele, William M. Scarby, William Simpson, William T. Wenzell, Winchell Forbes, Dr. H. H. Behr and John Calvert. This institution occupies state premises, and building rent free. First regular course of instructions commenced 1872. Has conferred degrees upon eight hundred seventy. In 1914 had one hundred twenty matriculants

and two special students and conferred degrees of Ph. C. (two-year course) upon forty-three; Phar. B. (three-year course) upon one. Total forty-four.

College of Pharmacy, University of Southern California. Organized in 1905. Organization largely due to Walter Taylor, Laird J. Stabler, C. W. Hill. First regular course of instruction commenced in 1905. Has conferred degrees upon one hundred twenty-one since organization. In 1914 had eighty matriculants and conferred degree of Ph. C. (two-year course) upon thirty-five.

Colorado. School of Pharmacy of the University of Colorado. Organized in April, 1911. Organization largely due to the activity of Dr. W. P. Harlow, Messrs. W. A. Hoover, E. L. Sholtz and Chas. Ford. First regular course of instructions commenced Sept. 1911. Is supported by legislative appropriation. Has conferred degrees on five persons. For the year 1914 it had twenty matriculants and two special students, and conferred the Degree of Ph. C. (two-year course) upon four, and the Degree of B. S. in Pharmacy (four-year course) upon one.

District of Columbia. National College of Pharmacy of George Washington University. Organized in 1872. Affiliated with George Washington University 1906. Organization largely due to J. L. Kidwell, Chas. Stott, Dan'l. B. Clarke, J. P. Milburn, R. B. Ferguson, J. C. Fill, Z. D. Gilman, Jos. W. Nairn, W. S. Thompson, G. G. C. Simms, J. D. O'Donnell, D. P. Hickling, Oscar Oldberg and Frank C. Gaither. Commenced its first regular course in the Fall of that year, and has been continuously operating since that time. Not endowed and not supported by public funds. Has conferred a total of four hundred and fifty-three degrees. For the year 1914, conferred the degree Phar. D. (three-year course) upon eleven. For the year 1914 it had eighty matriculants and sixteen special students.

Washington, D. C. Pharmaceutic College of Howard University. Organized March 2, 1867. Organization largely due to Drs. Chas. B. Purvis, Prof. Materia Medica; G. S. Palmer, Prof. Pharmacy; and S. L. Loomis, Prof. Chemistry. First regular course of instruction commenced January 2, 1870. Not endowed and not supported by public funds. Has conferred a total of two hundred forty degrees. For 1914, conferred the degree of Phar. D. (three-year course) upon nine. For the year 1914 it had sixty-two matriculants and one special student.

Georgia. University of Georgia, School of Pharmacy. Organized in 1903. Organization largely due to Dr. W. B. Hill, Dr. S. C. Benedict and R. C. Wilson, Ph. G. First regular course of instruction commenced in 1903. Discontinued in 1904 for one year, because of fire. Supported by legislative appropriations principally. Has conferred degrees on thirty-five persons. For the year 1914 had twenty-two regular students. In 1914 conferred the degree of Ph. G. (two-year course, two terms, nine months each) upon seven.

School of Pharmacy, Mercer University. Organized 1903. Organization largely due to Prof. J. F. Sellers, Professor of Chemistry at Mercer University, and doctors and druggists of Macon, Ga. First regular course commenced fall of 1903. Supported as a Baptist institution. Has had ninety-six graduates since its organization. In 1914 thirty-nine matriculants and conferred degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy upon ten (two-year course.)

Illinois. Northwestern University School of Pharmacy. Organized in 1886. Organization largely due to D. R. Dyche, E. H. Sargent, T. H. Patterson, Wm. Rodemann, H. S. Maynard and Oscar Oldberg. First regular course of instruction commenced September 3, 1886. Not endowed and not supported by public funds. Has conferred degrees upon approximately, 2050. In 1914 had one hundred twenty-four matriculants and eight special students and conferred degrees upon fifty-seven graduates in Pharmacy and twelve Pharmaceutical Chemists.

University of Illinois, School of Pharmacy. Organized in 1859, as the Chicago College of Pharmacy and became a part of the University of Illinois in 1896. Organization largely due to the pharmacists of Chicago, F. Scammon, J. M. Woodworth, F. Mahla, J. D. Payne, S. S. Bliss, W. H. Muller, Geo. Buck, L. F. Humiston, E. O. Gale, F. A. Bryan, E. L. O'Hara and others. First regular course of instruction commenced in November, 1859. No teaching from 1860 to 1870, although the organization, library, museum, etc., were continued. It is supported by state appropriations; last appropriation was \$10,000 annually for two years. Has conferred degrees upon about sixteen hundred. In 1914 had one hundred matriculants and eighty-three special students and conferred degrees on thirty-nine graduates—Ph. C. degree (two-year course) five. Ph. C. (three-year course) one. Ph. G. (two-year course) thirty-three.

Indiana. Purdue University School of Pharmacy. Organized in 1885. Organization largely due to Drs. Smart and J. N. Hurty. First regular course of instruction commenced in 1885. Supported by public funds and by tuition. Has conferred degrees upon about eight hundred. In 1914 had fifty-four matriculants and conferred degrees Ph. C. (two year course) sixteen. B. S. degree (four-year course) two.

Valparaiso University, Department of Pharmacy. Organized the Institution in 1873, Department in 1892. Organization largely due to Dr. H. M. Evans and Prof. A. E. Hiss. First regular course of instruction commenced in 1892, graduating its first class in August, 1893. Supported by endowment and state funds. Has conferred degrees upon one thousand one hundred and twenty-one. In 1914 had one hundred and forty-three students, about twenty-eight of which were special students, and conferred degrees on forty-five Ph. G. (two-year

course of nine months each) and six Ph. C. (two-year course of twelve months each) graduates.

Indianapolis College of Pharmacy. Organized in 1904. Organized as a Department of the Winona Technical Institute. First regular course of instruction commenced in September, 1904. Not endowed or publicly supported. Has conferred degrees upon three hundred. In 1914 had fifty-four matriculants and three special students, and conferred the degree of Ph. G. (two years required, twenty-six and thirty-six weeks each) upon twenty-two. Ph. C. (two-year course, twenty-six and thirty-six weeks each) upon four.

Iowa. The College of Pharmacy of the State University of Iowa. Organized in 1885. Organization largely due to J. H. Harrison, Davenport, Iowa; Geo. H. Schafer, Ft. Madison, Iowa; E. L. Boemer, Iowa City, Iowa. First regular course of instruction commenced September, 1885. Supported by the State of Iowa, being a part of the State University of Iowa. Has conferred degrees upon three hundred seventeen. In the year 1914 had sixty-seven students, and conferred Ph. G. degree (two-year course) upon fourteen. Ph. C. degree (three-year course) upon three.

Highland Park College of Phar., Highland Park College. Organized in 1891. Organization largely due to Dr. O. H. Longwell and Dr. S. R. Macy. Is controlled by Presbyterian Church and supported to the extent of \$200,000 by public since taken over. Was self-supporting before that time. First regular course of instruction commenced in September, 1891. Has conferred degrees upon about one thousand one hundred, many more having taken work. In 1914 had sixty matriculants and thirty-five special students and conferred degrees Ph. G. (two years; twenty-five weeks) upon fourteen Ph. C. (two years, thirty-six weeks course) upon nine.

Kentucky. Louisville College of Pharmacy. Organized August 16, 1870. Organization largely due to C. Lewis Dichl, John Colgan, Geo. A. Newman, F. J. Pfingst, H. H. Rade-maker, C. Tafel, Geo. Zubrod, Arthur Peter, Graham Wilder, Floyd Parks, etc. First regular course of instruction commenced in 1871. Not endowed and not publicly supported. Has conferred degrees upon six hundred eleven graduates, 1914 inclusive. For the year 1914 had eighty-three matriculants and conferred Ph. D. degree (two-year course) upon twenty-nine.

Louisiana. New Orleans College of Pharmacy. Organized 1900. Organization largely due to F. C. Godhold, M. T. Breslin, W. T. Taylor and Phillip Asher. First regular course commenced November 5, 1900. Not endowed and is not publicly supported. Has conferred degrees upon two hundred sixty-seven. For the year 1914 had eighty-one regular and two special students and conferred degrees of Ph. G. (two-year course) upon twenty.

New Orleans. School of Pharmacy, College of Medicine, Tulane University of Louisiana. Organized 1838. First regular course commenced 1838. Was discontinued during the Civil War, 1862-65. Shares the endowment of School and College of Medicine, \$1,000,000. Has conferred four hundred and twenty-eight degrees. For the year 1914 had seven students, and conferred Ph. C. degree (two-year course) upon three.

Flint Medical College, Department of New Orleans University. Was organized in 1900. Organization largely due to Dr. Clements. First regular course commenced 1900. The Medical College, of which the Pharmacy School was formerly a part, had a \$10,000 endowment. Has conferred fifty-nine degrees. For the year 1914 had twenty-six regular students, and conferred Ph. G. degree (two-year course, eight months each) upon eight.

Maryland. Department of Pharmacy, University of Maryland (Maryland College of Pharmacy, 1841-1904.) Organized 1840. Incorporated 1841. Organization largely due to Drs. Samuel G. Baker, W. E. A. Aikin, William Riley; Pharmacists, Thomas G. Mackenzie, Geo. W. Andrews, David Stewart, Robt. H. Coleman, B. H. Atkinson, John Hill, Jonathan Chapman and J. W. M. Gordan. First regular course commenced November, 1841. Discontinued 1847 to 1856, because of the few students and lack of interest in the college on the part of pharmacists. Not endowed or publicly supported. Has conferred one thousand sixty-one degrees. For the year 1914 had seventy-three regular students and three special students, and conferred twenty-four degrees of Ph. D. (two-year course.)

Massachusetts. Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. Organized in 1823. First regular course of instruction commenced in 1867. Is endowed with about \$240,000. Has conferred about eight hundred and ninety degrees. In the year 1914 had two hundred and twelve regular students and twenty-six special students, and had thirty-two graduates in pharmacy (two-year course) and seven pharmaceutical chemists (three-year course.)

Michigan. School of Pharmacy, University of Michigan. Organized 1868. Organization largely due to Dr. Albert B. Prescott. First regular course commenced October, 1868. Is supported entirely by the state. Has conferred one thousand one hundred and seventeen degrees. In 1914 had ninety-eight regular students and nine special students, and conferred B. S. degree (four-year course) upon three; Ph. C. degree (two-year course) upon twelve. Owing to change in the course, the number of graduates was less than usual.

Minnesota. College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota. Organized in 1892. Organization largely due to the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association and the University of Minnesota Board of Regents. First regular course commenced in 1892. Not endowed but received recent legislative and other appropriations to the amount of \$109,000,

used for the erection of fireproof new pharmacy building. Has conferred three hundred and forty-four degrees. In 1914 had ninety-nine students, and conferred Ph. M. degree (four-year course) upon two. Ph. B. degree (two and three-year courses) upon twenty-eight.

Missouri. Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Sciences. Organized 1884, re-organized 1898. Organization largely due to S. Emery Lamphear, A. M., M. D., Randall R. Hunter, M. D., Julius G. Kiefer, M. D., Ph. G., Thos. J. Eaton, M. D. First regular course commenced 1887-1888. Not endowed and not supported by public funds. Has conferred four hundred and forty-three degrees. In 1914 had forty-seven regular students and eight special students and conferred Ph. G. degree (two terms of eight months each, four years experience) upon fifteen. Ph. B. degree (two terms of eight months each, two years experience) upon three.

St. Louis. School of Pharmacy, National University. Organized 1904. Organization largely due to Barnes Medical College. Was re-organized by National University and the name changed 1912. First regular course of instruction commenced 1904, as Barnes College. Not endowed. Has conferred one hundred fifty degrees since organization. In 1914 had twenty-eight regular students and two special students, and conferred Ph. G. degree upon seven; Ph. C. upon one, and one special with no degree.

Montana. University of Montana, School of Pharmacy. Organized 1907 in connection with the state agricultural college and transferred July, 1913, to the University at Missoula. Organization largely due to state board of education. Is supported by state funds and from moneys from State Land Grants. First regular course of instructions commenced in September, 1907. In 1914 had thirteen matriculants and two special students, and conferred the degree of Ph. C. (three-year course) upon one. Has conferred fourteen degrees since organization.

Nebraska. Creighton University, College of Pharmacy, Omaha. Organized September 1, 1905. Organization largely due to board of trustees. First regular course commenced September 1, 1905. University has sufficient endowment. Has conferred about three hundred forty degrees. In the year 1914 had as students: Seniors, seventy-five, one special; juniors sixty-six, regulars, three specials, and conferred Ph. G. degree (two-year course) upon sixty-two.

School of Pharmacy, University of Nebraska. Organized in 1908. Organization largely due to E. Benj. Andrews, Chancellor Rufus A. Lyman, Henry B. Ward, Samuel Avery and Chas. E. Beasey. First regular course commenced in September, 1908. Supported by taxation, approximately \$20,000 per year. Has conferred about thirty-seven degrees. In the year 1914 had thirty-seven regular students and two special students, and conferred degrees on eleven students. B. Sc. (four-year course) upon two. Ph. C. degree (three-year course) upon two. Ph. G. degree (two-year course) upon seven.

New Jersey. Department of Pharmacy, College of Jersey City, (formerly University of the State of New Jersey.) Organized in 1908. Organization largely due to pharmacists, physicians and business men of Jersey City and New York. First regular course commenced in 1908. Has conferred Ph. G. degree upon eighty-two and Phar. D. upon fifty-nine since organization. In the year 1914 had ninety-nine regular students and one special student and conferred Ph. G. degree (two-year course) upon sixteen; Phar. D. (three-year course) upon thirty-five.

New York. Albany College of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmacy, Union University. Organized in the year 1881. Organization largely due to Willis G. Tucker, M. D.; Jacob S. Mosher, M. D.; and Gustavus Michaelis. First regular course of instruction commenced October, 1881. Has conferred seven hundred and forty degrees since organization. In 1914 had one hundred and ten regular students and five special students, and conferred degree of Ph. G. (two-year course) upon forty-one.

Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. Organized in 1886. Organization largely due to the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society. First regular course of instruction commenced in 1890. Has conferred Ph. G. degree to one thousand three hundred and forty-two students and Phar. D. degree to one hundred and forty-six since organization. In 1914 had three hundred regular students and conferred Ph. G. degree (two-year course) upon one hundred and ten and Phar. D. degree (three-year course) upon twenty-nine, making a total of one hundred and thirty-nine.

Buffalo College of Pharmacy (By permission, legal title, Department of Pharmacy, University of Buffalo.) Organized in 1886. Organization largely due to Dr. Matthew D. Mann, (McKinley's surgeon), Prof. Witthaus, chemist. First regular course of instruction commenced September, 1886. Has conferred degrees upon eight hundred and twenty-one since organization. In 1914 had one hundred and thirty-five pharmacists, forty chemists, and six special students, and conferred degrees upon fifty-six graduates in Phar., (Ph. G.) and fourteen analytical chemists, (A. C.)

College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, Columbia University. Organized 1829. Organization largely due to Messrs. John D. Kcese, Henry H. Schieffelin, Constantine Adamson, John L. Embree, and many others. First regular course commenced in 1829. Has conferred degrees to four thousand and ninety-four pharmacists. In 1914 had five hundred and fourteen students and conferred degrees of Ph. G. (two-year course) upon one hundred and

thirty-six; Ph. Ch. (two-year course, course now three years) upon twenty; Phar. D. upon six and upon Food and Drug Analysts, two.

Fordham University, College of Pharmacy, New York City. Organized in 1911. Organization largely due to Rev. Father Thos. J. McClusky, president of university. Dr. J. J. Sheridan, registrar, and Dr. Jacob Diner, pro-dean. First regular course commenced September, 1911. Has conferred degrees upon seven since organization. In 1914 had thirty-eight regular students and seven special students and conferred degree of Ph. G. (two-year course) upon seven.

North Carolina. Leonard School of Pharmacy, Raleigh, N. C. Organized in 1890. Organization largely due to Henry Martin Tupper. First regular course commenced November 2, 1891. Has conferred degrees upon one hundred and nine since organization. In 1914 had twenty-seven students and conferred Ph. G. degree upon two.

School of Pharmacy, University of North Carolina. Organized in 1897. Organization largely due to Dr. F. P. Venable, Chapel Hill; Pres. E. A. Alderman, now president University of Virginia. It is supported by University. First regular course of instructions commenced September, 1907. Has conferred degrees upon, approximately, one hundred and fifty since organization. In 1914 had forty-eight matriculants and eight special students and conferred degree of Ph. G. (two-year course of nine months each) upon four.

North Dakota. School of Pharmacy, North Dakota Agricultural College. Organized 1902. Organization largely due to the druggists of the state and to E. F. Ladd. First regular course commenced in the fall of 1902. Supported by land endowment fund, national appropriation and state appropriation. Has had forty-three graduates and some three hundred students not graduates. In 1914 had twenty-nine regular students and conferred degrees of Ph. G. (two-year course) upon five and B. S. (four-year course) upon one.

Ohio. Ohio Northern University, College of Pharmacy. Organized in 1885. Organization largely due to President H. L. Lehr. Is supported in part, by a \$200,000 endowment. First regular course commenced in the fall of 1885 and has had about one thousand and one hundred graduates. In 1914 had ninety-six regular students and conferred degree of Pharm. Grad. upon thirty-three, course requiring two years of thirty-two weeks each.

College of Pharmacy, Ohio State University. Organized in 1885. Organization largely due to Professor Sidney A. Norton and Professor Geo. B. Kauffman. Is supported by funds appropriated to the university and then set apart for the college. First regular course commenced September, 1885. Has conferred degrees upon about two hundred and ninety-five. In 1914 had ninety-five regular students and ten special students and conferred degrees of B. Sc. in Pharmacy (four-year course) upon six; certificate, Ph. C. (two-year course) upon seventeen.

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. Organized March, 1850. Organization largely due to Wm. S. Gordon, Jas. M. Ayers and C. Smith. Was discontinued during Civil War. Messrs. E. S. Wayne, Wm. B. Chapman and A. Fennel being instrumental in its re-organization. Mutual interchange of knowledge and discussions commenced in 1850. Has conferred fully one thousand degrees since organization. In 1914 had forty-two regular students and conferred degree of Ph. B. (twelve hundred-hour course) upon thirty and degree of Ph. C. (seventeen hundred-hour course) upon two.

Oregon. North Pacific College of Pharmacy, a department of North Pacific College. Organized in 1907. Organization largely due to Dr. Herbert C. Miller. Department is supported by North Pacific College. First regular course commenced in 1908. Has conferred forty-three degrees since organization. In 1914 had twenty-eight regular students and eleven graduates received Ph. G. degree (two-year course.)

Oregon Agricultural College, Department of Pharmacy. Organized in 1899. Is supported by state and federal funds. First regular course commenced in September, 1899. Has conferred degrees upon seventy-eight with B. S. degree. In 1914 had sixty-nine regular students, conferred B. S. degree (four-year course) upon four and had three graduates from two-year course.

Pennsylvania. Medico Chirurgical College, Department of Pharmacy and Chemistry, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized in 1898. Organization largely due to Dr. John V. Shoemaker, Dr. Geo. H. Meeker, the board of trustees and medical faculty of the Medico Chi. College. First regular course commenced in September, 1898. Has conferred degrees upon about seven hundred graduates. In 1914 had one hundred and sixty-four regular students and conferred degree of Phar. D. (four-year course) upon three; Ph. C. degree (three-year course) upon twelve; Ph. G. degree (two-year course) upon forty. Total fifty-five.

Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, School of Pharmacy, University of Pittsburg. Organized in 1878. Organization largely due to Messrs. W. G. Schirmer, Louis Emanuel and J. B. Cherry. First regular course commenced on October 1, 1878. Has conferred degrees upon about one thousand six hundred. In 1914 had two hundred twenty regular students, and three special students and conferred degrees of Ph. G. (two-year course) upon eighty; Ph. C. (three-year course) upon one; Phar. D. (three-year course) upon five; Certificate of Proficiency (two-year course) upon two.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Organized in 1821 by druggists of the city and districts. Incorporated, 1822. First regular course commenced in 1821. Has conferred degrees upon six thousand, three hundred sixty-three. In 1914 had four hundred eighteen regular

students and forty-nine special students and conferred degrees of P. D. (three-year course) upon one hundred five; P. C. (three-year course) upon eleven; six certificates of Proficiency in Chemistry (three-year course); one certificate of Proficiency in Food and Drugs (two-year course); twenty-three certificates in Bacteriology (ten-weeks course.)

South Carolina. Medical College of the State of South Carolina, School of Pharmacy. Organized in 1882. Discontinued in 1884 and resumed in 1894, and has continued in operation since. First regular course commenced in 1882. The college being owned by the state this school in conjunction with the school of medicine, supported by the state. Has conferred three hundred twenty-two degrees. In 1914 had forty-three regular students and conferred degree Ph. G. (two-year course) upon twenty-one.

Tennessee. Department of Pharmacy, Vanderbilt University. Organized in 1879. Organization largely due to Bishop McTycire, President Board of Trustees, Chancellor Garland. First regular course commenced in 1879. No endowment or public funds, other than those of the university. Has conferred approximately three hundred fifty degrees since organization. In 1914 had forty regular students and conferred degrees of Ph. D. upon seven and Ph. C. upon three.

University of Tennessee, School of Pharmacy, Organized in 1898 as an integral department of the state university and maintained for the first twelve years with the seven other departments in Knoxville, Tenn. First regular course commenced in 1898. Removed from Knoxville to Memphis 1911, where it has since absorbed the University of Memphis, College of Pharmacy. Integral part of the state university supported by appropriation from the state. Has conferred degrees upon sixty-two since organization. In 1914 had sixteen regular students and conferred degrees of Ph. C. upon ten; the two-year course hereafter leads to Ph. G. certificate. The three-year course to the Ph. C. degree.

Mcharry Pharmaceutical College, Walden University. Organized 1889. Organization largely due to Mcharry Family, Rev. J. Branden and G. W. Hubbard, M. D. Not endowed and no public funds. First course commenced October 7, 1889. Has had two hundred six graduates. In the year 1914 had fifty-two regular students and conferred degree of Ph. C. upon eight.

Texas. School of Pharmacy, Medical Department, Texas Christian University. Organized in 1905. Organization largely due to M. H. Gilmore, Ph. C., M. D., Fort Worth, Texas; R. W. Needham, Ph. C., Fort Worth, Texas. First course commenced October 10, 1905. Has conferred degrees upon sixty-one since organization. In 1914 had fourteen regular students and two special students and conferred degrees upon six graduates in Phar. (two-year course)

Virginia. School of Phar., Medical College of Virginia, (Result of Amalgamation of Virginia School of Phar. and Department of Pharmacy, University College of Medicine in July, 1913.) Organized 1893. Both schools forming the merged institution, were organized through their board of trustees. First regular course commenced in 1893. The Medical College of Virginia, of which School of Phar. is a part, receives \$5000 annually from the state. The total number of degrees conferred from both schools forming merger is about five hundred. In 1914 it had sixty-six regular students and five special students, and degrees of Ph. G. was conferred upon twenty-five graduates (two-year course, eight months each.)

Washington. University of Washington College of Phar., Seattle. Organized in 1894. Is supported as a department of the university by a mill-tax. First regular course commenced fall of 1894. Has conferred degrees upon about one hundred fifty since organization. In 1914 had eighty-one regular students and conferred degree of Ph. C. (two-year course) upon thirteen and degree of B. S. (four-year course) upon six.

State College of Washington. Organized in 1896 when Department of Pharmacy was added. Organization largely due to the members of state legislature. Supported by state and federal funds as a part of the state agricultural college. First regular course commenced in 1896. Has conferred degrees upon one hundred sixty since organization. In 1914 had thirty regular students and conferred Ph. G. degree (two-year course) upon ten; B. Sc. degree (four-year course) upon one.

Wisconsin. University of Wisconsin Course in Pharmacy. Organized in 1883. Organization largely due to Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association. Is supported by legislative appropriation. First regular course commenced in 1883. Has conferred degrees upon three hundred twenty-eight since organization. In 1914 had thirty-nine regular students, and one special student and conferred Ph. G. degree (two-year course) upon seven and B. S. degree (four-year course) upon five.

Marquette University, School of Pharmacy. Organized 1893 as private school, 1900 as a department of the Milwaukee Medical College, 1907 as a department of Marquette. Organization largely due to R. E. W. Sommer, Ph. D. Is supported by university funds. Up to 1900 it merely gave "quiz" courses. After that date it gave regular courses leading to degrees. Has conferred degrees upon one hundred ninety since organization. In 1914 had fifty regular students, and twenty-four special students and conferred degree Ph. G. (two-year course) upon twenty-one and Ph. C. degree (three-year course) upon three.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK H. FREERICKS,
Secretary.