

WOMEN IN PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES

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WOMEN IN PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Introduction

Statistics of women's work in the field of pharmacy are very incomplete. The United States census contains no data at all upon the practice of pharmacy, and all of the information available is fragmentary or not especially reliable. The Reports of the various State Boards of Pharmacy usually contain lists of names of the registered pharmacists of the state concerned. In these reports where the initial letter of christian names only are given, it is impossible to tell whether the registrants are men or women. In cases where the full name is given it is often difficult to do so. It has been necessary therefore to collect material chiefly from short articles in the pharmaceutical journal. An abundance of such material is available. It is, at best, incomplete, sketchy and not over reliable. Much of it is written by women who are trying, apparently, to make out as good a case as possible for the women pharmacists and is, therefore, not altogether unprejudiced. Still more is absolutely worthless, being sentimental vaporings over women's superiority to man as a pharmacist in that she is neater, more orderly, more

conscientious, more careful, more accurate, more everything desirable as a pharmacist than is man. In the last few years, however, there have appeared a number of articles of more value, setting forth economic considerations, and the desirability of more women to enter the field.

Historical

In its earliest developments, the art of pharmacy was so closely associated with that of medicine, that it is quite impossible to draw any definite line of demarcation between the two. The physician and pharmacist were embodied in the person of one individual, who, with the aid of his assistants prepared, as well as administered, his medicaments. Women were early associated with the healing art and have been continuously from the earliest times till now.

In Egypt Isis, brother and sister, were worshipped as the revealers of medical knowledge to mankind. Of the two, the female Isis, appears to have been either the more powerful in healing diseases or the more interested in human ills, at any rate she appears to have acquired her knowledge of medicine from the angel Amneal, one of the sons of God mentioned in the book of Genesis. Formulae credited to Isis were in existence at the time of Galen. The Papyrus Ebers, supposed to have been written about 1552 B.C. begins by declaring that the writer had brought help not alone from the king of Eternity but from the Goddess Mother as well, she who alone could insure protection. It was according to this document, Isis to whom the pharmacists, in order that they might prove effective, should pray while preparing his medicaments. The words, in part, to be used were, "That Isis may make

free, make free. May Isis heal me as she healed Horus from all pains. Oh Isis, Thou great Magician, heal me and save me. "

The myths and legends of ancient Greece also bear witness to woman's part in the early practice of medicine and pharmacy. The daughters of Aesculapias, the father of medicine and pharmacy, were not less famed than were his sons. Their names indeed are in common use to-day while no one pretends to remember the names of the sons, though immortalized by Homer. Medea of Colchis represented by some writers as a fiend in human form, is believed to have been a princess who devoted her life to the study of the medicinal virtues of plant growing in her native Colchis in order that she might use them for the benefit of the poor and sick of the land. She is reputed to have discovered the poisonous properties of Colchicum, named from Colchis her country.

Medicine, it would seem, has always been more or less intimately associated with magic, so intimately, indeed, that it has not even yet been able to completely rid itself of the associate. Among the Egyptians the preparation and administering of medicine was done by the priesthood. With the Greeks and Romans, medical knowledge was the gift of some divine being, who brought it directly from the Gods, or of some inspired person, who was in consequence, deified. Prayers, incantations exorcisms,

amulets and charms were all used in conjunction with remedial agents. Priests and sorcerers, male and female were prominent among medical practitioners. This condition has, to a measure, persisted: There have always been in all countries the so called "wise women" who eked out a more or less precarious existence by telling fortunes, selling medicines and charms, nor has this practice been confined to women alone, as the "Indian doctors" still seen sometimes on our streets testify.

During the Middle Ages the pharmacist's art, was, as a sort of housekeeping, essentially woman's province. The women of the household preparing the medicine and looking out for the health of the entire family. In the convents the sisters were nurses and dispensers, and often physicians to the sick in their hospitals, and to the poor in the surrounding country. That women sometimes served more definitely as apothecaries is shown by an ancient memorial of an apothecary guild at Ulm in which there is a record of a certain Margareta Hainczen Winkels¹, who served as an apothecary and died in 1383. Moreover in the earliest legal records extant of medical practice in England 1389,² both men and women are mentioned.

1. Western Druggist; 23, 537;
2. Chemist and Druggist; 77, 793;

It is only during that period of history known as Modern Times, that of the three lines of defence against diseases, medicine, pharmacy and nursing, men have monopolized the first two, leaving to women the less scientific calling, which only in our own day has been raised to the rank of a profession.

This monopoly, however, has never been complete. In all countries, home remedies have always been prepared and dispensed by the women of the household. In new and sparsely settled countries, the combined duties of physician, pharmacists, and nurse have devolved upon the wife and mother. She has collected the herbs, roots, leaves and barks from the forests, compounded them into medicine, administered them to the sick and nursed the invalid back to health and strength.

In most countries this has been all that she has been permitted to do until comparatively recently. In our own country, however, no legal restrictions have ever been placed upon the practice of pharmacy by women. As a consequence, for more than a century there have been at least a few women pharmacists in America.

Women In Pharmacy In the United States.

In 1800 Mrs. Jane Loring conducted a store in Boston.¹ She was not a college graduate but she has the honor of being America's first woman druggist.

Another early woman pharmacist was Mrs. Mary Klump of Allentown Pa., who learned the drug business with her father in 1821.²

These were probably the first women pharmacists in America, more than this they were among the first American women to enter a professional, or even semi-professional calling. Women in professions, however, have come to stay, and are now admitted to all the colleges to which, a few years ago, they had to fight hard to gain admission. A woman has all the educational advantages a man has. When women first began to enter colleges, people believed that they could not carry the lines of work that men were carrying, namely, the sciences. Now there is no question of woman's making a success of science. Both the medical and pharmaceutical professions are open to women, and the success which they have attained in the study of medicine is an argument in favor of their ability to succeed in pharmacy, or in other professions.

In 1908 there were eight thousand women practicing medicine in the United States. Sixty years ago a woman sought in vain to gain admission to twelve universities, only one being

1. Druggist Circular; 53, 451
2. " " ; 53, 498

willing to admit her. Since then, time and sentiment have changed. It is the same with women in pharmacy. People believed that they would not make a success of pharmacy, but it has been proven by the number of women in pharmacy that they are at least equal to men in ability. The work as a whole is well suited to educated women, for the art of mixing drugs and the endless variety of work in a drug store appeals to them. Also, women customers prefer to have their requirements attended to by one of their own sex.

Women are successful as druggists. This is true not only of the United States but similar conditions exist in most of the civilized countries. Women are urged to enter the field of pharmacy, which they are particularly fitted for, and they may enter it on equal terms with men. All schools of pharmacy are open to women and men under the same conditions.

The first woman pharmaceutical graduate of the United States received her certificate of graduation from the New York school of pharmacy in 1862. There were in 1913 approximately 754 women graduates in the United States, and a few in Canada, and 582 registered women who had college training. Statistics of 1893 show that there were then 500 women who owned drug stores in the United States and more than 700 who were drug clerks.¹

The first woman to pass the examination as licentiate

1. Journal A. Ph. A; 2, 1277

of pharmacy in Wisconsin, in 1895, was Miss Anna Anderle, now Mrs. F. L. Hinman of Rhinelander.¹ She was not a college graduate, but had obtained her knowledge of pharmacy by working in a drug store for a number of years, doing outside studying. The second woman to pass the examination was Miss Emma Seaman of Neenah.¹ These two women have the reputation of being among the best and most successful pharmacists of the state.

In 1895 Wisconsin had 28 women druggists. Ten holding assistant certificates, nine licentiates, seven registered, and two graduates.¹

The first women to graduate from the pharmacy department of the University of Wisconsin were Miss Emily Grote of Mauston, and Miss Clara May Abbot of Milwaukee both in 1892. Their diplomas rank among the first of the United States.

The women graduates of the pharmacy course of the University of Wisconsin are as follows:

name	year of graduation	Degree		
		B.S.	M.S.	Ph.D.
Clara May Abbot	1892			
Emily L. Grote	1892			
Martha M. Jones	1896	1898		
Myra Kimball	1898			
Charlotte James	1898			
Florence M. Gage		1898	1900	
May L. Randall	1899	1900		

1. Pharm. Era; 15, 469

name	year of graduation	Degree		
		B.S.	M.S.	Ph.D.
Caroline Thomas	1900			
Cora Belle Eastman	1901			
Helen Sherman	1902	1902	1905	
Susan Swarthaut	1902			
Hermiane Smith	1906	1908		
Nellie Wakeman		1908	1910	1913
Mattie I. Whitman	1908			
Ther. M. Wvohiser	1909			
Ella Krueger	1912			
Stella Sinclair	1913			
Vera C. Zuehlke	1915			
Helen Stiles	1917			
Harriet Boberg	1917			

In this list of twenty, six hold the degree of Bachelor of Science, three Master of Science, and one Doctor of Philosophy.

From the available data the conclusion may be drawn that there are more women pharmacists in the west than in the east, or even in the middle west. California has many women students in its colleges of pharmacy and also a women's pharmaceutical association.

According to the Druggist Circular, in 1900, there was not a state in the United States nor a territory with the exception of Hawaii, in which there was not at least one woman pharmacist. From this same source we learn that of the whole number of pharmacists in California there are 2.8% women pharmacists, Illinois 2.5%, Michigan 2.5%, Ohio 2.4%, Wisconsin 2.3% .

From the reports of their respective State Board of Pharmacy, however, we learn that during the period 1905-

1910 inclusive, the relative proportion of women pharmacists to men pharmacists was greater in Wisconsin than in Illinois both for registered and for assistant pharmacists.

This is shown in the following table.

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year	Total No. reg. pharm.	Total No. Ass't pharm.	No. of reg. pharm. Women	No. of ass't women pharm.	Ratio of ass't pharm.	Ratio of reg. pharm.
1905!	1657	457	41	19	1:24	1:40
1906!	1639	447	40	19	1:23	1:41
1907!	1452	377	42	19	1:20	1:34
1908!	1568	378	41	20	1:19	1:36
1909!	1623	387	45	16	1:24	1:36

ILLINOIS

1905!	5150	893	87	36	1:25	1:69
1906!	5242	871	87	38	1:23	1:60
1907!	5332	887	106	34	1:24	1:50
1908!	5421	947	112	37	1:25	1:48
1909!	5511	970	98	34	1:25	1:56

having not yet fully qualified according to law. There are few proprietors among the women pharmacists of Europe.

With the exception of England, but little information as to war time conditions in pharmacy are available. In England the number of women pharmacists is large and rapidly increasing. When the pharmacy act was passed, in 1868, there were already about 150 women engaged in pharmacy in England, in 1900 about 3000 in England and Wales, a ratio of about one woman to every eight men. Since 1914 this ratio has rapidly increased, women every-

Women In Pharmacy In European Countries.

The conditions governing the practice of pharmacy, and women's relation there to in European countries, are so different from those prevailing in the United States that not much can be gained from comparison. In some countries the number of pharmacists is restricted by the government and it has been difficult for her to obtain entrance, even after the restrictions to her qualifying have been removed. Germany is an example of this condition. In others the greatest difficulty, has been prejudice, not so much popular prejudice as the prejudice of pharmacist themselves; Switzerland and Austria are cases in point. In other countries, again, the number of women pharmacists far exceeds the men. Holland and Denmark are examples, but here, as elsewhere in Europe, most of the women pharmacists, having not yet fully qualified according to law. There are few proprietors among the women pharmacists of Europe.

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where taking the place of men who have gone to the front. Since 1915 steps have been taken to replace male members of the staffs of home military hospitals by women, thus liberating more men for active service at the front. The women so placed, though serving without rank and with almost no pay, are proving themselves, perfectly responsible and equal to the tasks before them.

1892

The Women Druggist.

Pharm. News, 3, 292

Miss Nettie C. Hall, from South Dakota was the first woman pharmacist in that state, and the first physician who had never sold intoxicants, nor tobacco in any form.

Christie

1893

Women in Pharmacy

Western Drugg., 18, 309

Miss Christie, presents statistics showing that about 500 women own drug stores in the United States, and that there are 700 women drug clerks.

Powers, F.B.

1893

Women in Pharmacy

Western Drugg., 18, 308

Comments on speech given at University of Wisconsin to pharmacy class. Women of the United States should not only be justified, but, encouraged in their efforts to obtain a pharmaceutical education.

 Women's Pharmaceutical Association

Western Drugg., 16, 239

Women were members of the pharmaceutical association as early as 1894.

1895

 Women Pharmacists in Wisconsin

Pharm. Era., 15, 469

Comments on the first women pharmacists, also the number of women pharmacists that Wisconsin has and what certificate they hold.

1895

 Women Pharmacists of Wisconsin

Pharm. Era., 15, 469

The first women to pass an examination as licentiate of pharmacy in Wisconsin, was Miss Anna Anderle and Miss Emma Seaman. They have the reputation of being two of the best pharmacists of the state.

Miss Clara Abbot, and Miss Emily Grote were the first women to graduate of the pharmacy department of the state University at Madison.

Heelman, B.C.

1895

 Women as Druggists

Pharm. Era., 13, 556

Woman is the universal druggist. Her initiation dates as far back as does man, and has kept abreast with the advancing march of pharmacy.

Women as Druggists

Pharm. Era., 13, 556

Woman may date her entrance into the profession as far back as does man, and has kept abreast with the advancing march of pharmacy. All women ask is a "fair field" and no favors.

1896

Women as Pharmacists

Bulletin of Pharm., 10, 91

Prof. Rusby says that women are particularly fitted for work in the pharmacy. They are naturally neat and delicate in their handiwork. The average standing of women in collége is better than that of men, perhaps because they realize that they have a record to make.

1896

Women and the Medical Profession

Brit. Colonial Drugg., 1, 46

A resolution was proposed by the members of Royal college, whether or not women should be admitted to the diplomas of the college. There were four times as many voted in favor of their admission as against it.

1896

Women Who Manage Drug Stores

Pharm. Era., 16, 42

A business man describes a women's advantages, and their valuable addition to the drug store. A discussion of New York's most successful women druggists.

The number of women engaged in pharmacy as proprietors or clerks, is far greater than generally

1897

Medical School for Women in Russia

Meyer Bros. Drugg., 18, 140

The Russian government has assigned an annual grant of \$50,000 to the Medical school for women at St. Petersburg, while the city gives \$12,000, and funds are raised of \$350,000.

1897

Women in Pharmacy

Pharm. Era., 18, 529

A pessimists point of view on women entering the field of pharmacy.

1897

Women in Pharmacy

Pharm. Era., 17, 649

At St. Petersburg, there has been an institution for women doctors and pharmacists. In 1897 the first degree of pharmists was issued to a women of Germany.

1897

Women in Pharmacy

Bulletin of Pharm., 11, 99

Throughout the United States there are over 1000 registered and licensed women pharmacists.

1898

Women in Pharmacy

Pharm. Era., 19, 463

The number of women engaged in pharmacy as proprietors or clerks, is far greater than generally

supposed.

Women in pharmacy is an accomplished fact.
She has come, she has seen, she has conquered.

1899

Lady Pharmacists in Europe

Pharm. Era, 21, 684

Mlle. Louise Popelin was the first woman pharmacist in Belgium. The women pharmaceutical students at the University of Amsterdam are about 12% of the entire classes.

The British pharmaceutical register shows the names of nearly 400 women pharmacists.

1899

Women as Pharmacists in Germany

Canadian Drugg., 11, 95

Women are to be placed on an equal footing with men in regard to rights and duties.

Dow, M.C.

1899

Women as Pharmacists

Bulletin of Pharm., 13, 69

The success which women have attained in the study of medicine is an argument in favor of their ability to succeed in pharmacy as in other professions.

1900

Women Pharmacists in Michigan

Bulletin of Pharm., 14, 88

In the report of the Secretary of State Board of Michigan school of pharmacy, there are 76 women registered pharmacists.

Buchanan, E.

1901

The Pharmacist from a Girls Point of View

Jour. Western Drugg., 23, 411

If employers would consider how important a factor, the lady pharmacist is to his business, there would be more women employed, more taking the course, and better business established.

1901

Earliest Allusions to Women in Pharmacy

The Western Drugg., vol. 23, 537

On an ancient memorial of an apothecaries' guild at Ulm is a record of Margareta Hainczen Winkels as serving as an apothecary, but who died in 1383.

1902

Women In Pharmacy

Meyer Bros Drugg., 23, 248

Question of women in pharmacy is pretty well settled. They are admitted to all colleges, and are doing excellent work.

According to a German pharmaceutical publication, 840 women are registered as assistants in Holland while there are only 435 men holding similar certificates.

1903

The Number of Women as Pharmacists in England
Woman in Pharmacy

Pharm. Era., 29, 322

A correspondent of the British Druggist says that a woman's business, neatness, accuracy, cleanliness, etc., are more often found in a woman than in man.

----- 1903

The First Woman Physician

Jour. of the West. Drugg., 25, 92

The first qualified woman physician in Europe was a young Athenian lady named Aynadice in the year 300B.C. She disguised herself and attended medical school at Athens.

----- 1903

Women Pharmacists

Canadian Drugg., 15, 130

The first women's pharmaceutical association was organized at the Harvey Medical College, in Chicago on January 1903, by 27 women.

James, M.

1903

Women In Pharmacy

Jour. West. Drugg., 25, 131

All avenues of industry, profession, business and trade, are now open to women. Physicians often discourage women in taking up medicine or pharmacy, for they believe they cannot endure the mental strain.

----- 1904

The Number of Women as Pharmacists in England

Chem. Drugg., 351, 65

The 1901 census of England and Wales shows that there were 13,608 men and 3,907 women engaged as manufacturing chemists as compared with 12,843 men and 1,128 women in 1881. The number of chemists and druggists was 25,343 men and 3,105 women, as compared with 21,184 men and 1,583 women in 1881.

1907

The Women in Pharmacy

Drugg. Circ., 51, 151

A tabulation of the men and women pharmacist of the states and territories of the United States, purported to be taken from the census of 1900.

1907

Women Pharmacists in Foreign Countries

Drugg. Cir., 51, 273

In 1868, when the pharmacy act was passed in England, there were already 150 women pharmacists. Women were first allowed to enter in Great Britain in 1872. In Austria and Hungary in 1898, Holland in 1881, Canada 1901, and Norway in 1894.

1907

Women in Pharmacy

Drugg. Circ., 51, 151

Comments on America's first women druggists. History of Pharmacy began not later than the last year of 18th century.

1907

Women Pharmacists in Foreign Countries

Drugg. Circ., 51, 273

The first woman pharmacist in England was Mrs. Walker of Oxfordville who began in business in 1858.

1909

The Oldest Woman Clerk

Drugg. Circ., 53, 498

dispensing and the third in counter work.

Burstall,

1910

History of Pharmacy

Chemists and Druggists; 77, 793

Both men and women are mentioned as being occupied in cures and the art of surgery as early as 1389. Since 1876, all our medicinal licensing bodies have been empowered to admit women to their degree, and the women as pharmacists logically follows.

1910

The First Lady Apothecary of Germany is Fräulein von Gusnor, age 21. There are many women pharmacists in England but this is the only instance of this kind in Germany.

The profession was opened to women in 1899, and in 1901 the first German "pharma sister" passed the examination.

1910

Women in Pharmacy

Chem. Drugg., 77, 793

In the earliest extant legal records of medicinal practice of England 1389, both men and women are mentioned as being occupied in cures and the art of surgery.

Burstall,

1910

The Place and Work of Women in the Modern State.

Chem. Drugg., 77, 765

Of the three lines of defence against diseases, doctors, pharmacists, and nurses, the men have monopolized the first two leaving the less scientific calling for women.

Mrs. Mary Klump oldest woman pharmacist in the United States. She learned the drug business with her father in 1821.

Brink, B.W. 1910

A Woman Pharmacist's Views

Bulletin of Pharm., 24, 296

Women pharmacists, who are by no means few in number are cultivated, educated, endowed with intuition, and are able to so thoroughly master the business as to prove effectual managers.

La Wall, Mrs. C. 1910

The Opportunities for Women in Pharmacy

Bulletin of Pharm., 24, 504

Articles written by number of pharmacists who had and are employing women as assistants and registered pharmacists and what good work they have done.

Wallace, E. 1910

Women and the Drug Business

Pharm. Era., 43, 21

A discussion of the fitness of women for the work of pharmacy and also of the reason why so few women enter the profession

----- 1910

Women in Pharmacy

Chem. Drugg., 76, 859

In a talk by Miss Kathleen Spencer at the women's association, she said no woman pharmacist should sell her service to an unqualified company. She also suggested that they train girls for pharmacy and that the first year should be spent in theoretical study; the second in practical pharmacy and

1911

First Danish Lady Pharmacists

Chemists and Druggists., 79, 629

Fraulein Virginia Petersen, is the first woman pharmacist and proprietor in Denmark.

Nast, J.

1912

Women Pharmacists

Drugg., Circ., 56, 125

The number of women pharmacists is greater in the west than in the east, or even in the middle west. Women do not have trouble in obtaining positions, and they usually hold them longer than men, and give just as good, if not better satisfaction.

Roehr, C.

1913

The Earning Capacity of the women Pharmacists.

Jour. A. Ph. A., 2, 1287

The women pharmacists at the present time are earning as much as the average male dispensers. If pharmacies would employ more women pharmacists, much of the trade that the department stores now enjoys would be turned to the smaller, out rightful owners, the pharmacists.

1913

Women Pharmacists Association

Chem. Drugg., 83, 608

Comments on talk given by Miss Buchanan, as to the demand for women in pharmacy. They are urged by the Secretary to obtain the training to fit them for such positions.

Fraulein Margarethe Hildebrand, the First Woman
Pharmacist in Germany.

Chem. and Drugg., 82, 588

The Hohenzollern apotheke in Holle, on the Saale,
enjoys the distinction of being the first pharmacy
of Germany to be owned and conducted by a fully
qualified "pharmasister".

Stimson, Charlotte

1913

The Field for Women Pharmacist in Hospitals.

Jour. A. Ph. A., 2, 1289

Comments on, the fitness for women pharmacists
for hospital work and the opportunities there
are for success and advancement.

The demand for women pharmacists in the hospitals
is increasing, and the demand is greater than the
supply.

Godding, Mrs. J.

1913

Place of Women in Pharmacy

Jour. A. Ph. A., 2, 1277. Meyer Bros. Drugg., 35, 4

The first woman to graduate from a school of pharm-
acy in the United States was from the New York
College of Pharmacy in 1862. The field for women
in pharmacy is unlimited.

1913

A Druggist Wife as a Popular Novelist

Bulletin of Pharm., 27, 143

Gene Strattan Porter, the wife of a pharmacist,
was always interested in pharmacy and especially
interested in botany or study of nature.

1913

Women as Pharmacists in England

Chem. Drugg., 82, 942

Comment on how the Insurance Act has favourably influenced the women to take up pharmacy.

1915

Women in Pharmacy

Brit. Col. Drugg., 68, 53

Since 1898 the number of women pharmacists has grown from 48 to 300.

Women far exceed the men members of the Society of Apothecaries, from 80-75% of the successful candidates are women.

1915

Women Dispensers

Chem. Drugg., 87, 438

Comments on a letter written by Miss Emily L. Forster, on the women's point of view about the positions for which the British Red Cross Society and St. John's Ambulance association are selecting women as dispensers.

1915

Women Dispensers in Military Hospitals

Chem. Drugg., 87, 341

Comments upon a item appearing in the "Daily News" to the effect that women dispensers were being engaged by the War Office for the military hospitals. A scheme to replace more members of the staff of home military hospitals by women, in order to relieve more men for duty at the front.

1915

Openings for Women Pharmacists

Chem. and Drugg., 87, 62

Comments on an article in "Daily Chronicle" by Miss Buchanan Ph. C., to the effect that good openings for women pharmacists were created by the war.

Forsters, E.

1915

War Work for Women

Chem. Drugg., 87, 473

Comments on the importance of women dispensers in hospitals, and the number employed now compared with previous years.

Comments upon the necessity for more women to enter the field of pharmacy.

1916

Women Pharmacists

Chem. Drugg., 87, 542

Article on association of women pharmacists, and the great advantages of an apprenticeship to a girl as a preliminary to a pharmaceutical career.

Dow, C.

1917

Cora Dow as Pharmacist

Pharm. Era., 43, 489

In a personal letter she tells what place any ambitious woman can hold in pharmacy, and compares it to what she has done herself. How business can be built up by keeping the good will of the employers, and by being on the job every minute, even though one has to give up the social parts of life.

Prevost, E.

1918

A Women's Pharmacy

Buchan, Northwestern Drugg., 19, 9

Burstad, Comments on her life as pharmacist in Montana,
and the difficulties she had encountered to
Christie, prove that women could become a success in pharma-
cy.

Kuever, R. A.

1918

Goddi, Women in Pharmacy Today

Malina, Northwestern Drugg., 19, 9; Mid. Drugg., Pharm.
Rev., 52, 231; Jour. A. Ph. A., 7, 54; N.A.R.D.
James, Jour., 26, 570; Nat'l Drugg. Clerk; 6, 148;

Kuever, Comments upon the necessity for more women to
enter the field of pharmacy.

De Wall, Charles Mrs.

Hart, Pauline Jr.

Fowers, P.B.

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Stinson, Charlotte

Wallace, Emma

Woolen, Mr.

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Nast, Pauline Jr.

Powers, F.B.

Prevost, Estelle

Roehr, Clarissa

Stimson, Charlotte

Wallace, Emma

Wooten, Mr.

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