

housed in the School, is the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, which was founded here in 1941. Research in pharmacy administration began with William S. Apple, who joined the faculty in 1954. Continuing education graduate study developed from the program in extension services, which was initiated by Louis W. Busse.<sup>21</sup>

For a faculty member to have a significant impact on graduate education and research direction within the School, an effort continuing over a period of at least several years is necessary. Although it is not possible to establish the minimum number of years required to have a major influence, it involves a commitment to the School that comprises a significant portion of the scholar's professional career. Therefore, Table 5.1 lists those members of the graduate faculty who have served the School of Pharmacy for 10 years or more during the century 1883–1983.

### *Research Activities and Accomplishments*

*The Pharmaceutical Experiment Station.*<sup>22</sup> In the two-decade period 1913 to 1933 a remarkable research organization developed and flourished at the School of Pharmacy in Madison. The organization, or arrangement, was called the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Experiment Station; it was patterned after state agriculture stations, but it was the first such venture in the pharmaceutical field in the United States. Edward Kremers was its director and driving force.

Although the statutory origin of the Pharmaceutical Experiment Station may be placed at 1913, the development stage went back to 1895, when Dr. Rodney H. True was appointed Assistant Professor of pharmacognosy. True left Wisconsin in 1899, lectured briefly at Harvard University, and then in 1901 took a position in a newly created Office of Drug-Plant and Poisonous-Plant Investigations in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. True and Kremers shared scientific interests, and ultimately the relationship led to an institutional cooperation. In the spring and summer of 1908 Kremers, with the help of pharmacy students and his children, grew a small drug garden on his own property. True, visiting Madison, was sufficiently impressed that he transferred the northern station of his office from Vermont to Wisconsin, and he proposed a cooperative experiment between the USDA Office of Drug-Plant and Poisonous-Plant Investigations and the UW Department of Pharmacy.

In 1909 this cooperative project was undertaken on a two and one-half acre site in Camp Randall, chosen, it was said, "not because it afforded