

very last prescriptions copied in 1884, the rubber stamp is replaced by a small round label such as has been used on corks in place of a cap. In four instances the rubber stamp of another apothecary shop is found, *viz.*, that of the "Apotheke zum rothen Adler am Koellnischen Fischmarkt, Berlin C. alte Rosstr. 26. Dr. F. Dronke" proprietor. It appeared under date of Sept. 6, 1883. August 28, 1884 it appeared again but this time with the name of E. Rueckheim. A similar stamp was applied to a prescription in 1874 but with N. Philippona as proprietor.

Again the handwriting varies considerably. Some prescriptions are copied with neatness and care, others are scarcely legible. One original prescription is pasted into the book, not copied.

The book evidently served as a prescription record for a Mr. Neumann, the members of his family, his servants and even his horse. The apothecary shops in which the family prescriptions were filled were apparently located in the same neighborhood.

This second book was kindly sent to the writer by Mr. Israel Shrimski to whom it had been given for this purpose by Mr. R. A. Whidden, Vice-President of Bauer & Black, Chicago. A letter of inquiry concerning Mr. Neumann brought the following reply: "I am sorry that I cannot give you any interesting details regarding this book other than it was presented to me by a student in pharmacy about twenty-five years ago."

A page of this book is likewise reproduced photographically on page 1191.

HIGH POINTS IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.*

BY B. L. MALTBIE.

While for more than seventy-five years the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has been leading the retail pharmacist in the way he should go, it was not until 1910 that any attempt was made to organize the manufacturing pharmaceutical industry.

In the spring of 1910 a few representatives of pharmaceutical manufacturers met for luncheon in the Congress Hotel in Chicago and discussed the difficulties under which the industry labored, particularly the class of small manufacturers that were then springing up and supplying those of the trade who were more interested in price than in quality with low quality products, at cut prices. As a result of this round table talk a call was sent out to manufacturers to assemble in Detroit on May 30, 1910 in an attempt to form an organization.

Inasmuch as there was little personal acquaintance among manufacturers at that time it was difficult to get them to attend, but it was found, when the day arrived, that 17 houses were represented. The time was principally spent in becoming acquainted. Suspicion was in the air; the delegates were afraid of each other—afraid to speak their minds. The principal topic discussed was the poor quality of products that were being marketed by some of the smaller houses at a

NOTE: For discussion see Minutes Section on Historical Pharmacy, November JOURNAL.

* Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. PH. A., St. Louis meeting, 1927.

lower price than a product of good quality could be sold for and afford the manufacturer a living profit.

After long discussion a pharmaceutical "Club" was formed and another meeting arranged to be held in Chicago in the fall. The objects of the "Club," as stated in a letter sent to manufacturers soliciting attendance being, in part:

"To improve the quality of pharmaceutical products and business methods, in harmony with the growing ethics of the medical profession and the drug trade.

"To prevent unwise and thoughtless class legislation inimical to the rights of the physician, the manufacturing and the wholesale and retail drug trade.

"To establish and correct costs and overheads.

"To promote friendly acquaintance and consequent friendly business relations among members."

The second meeting was not as well attended as the first and fears were expressed that the "Club" would fail to function, however another meeting was decided upon, the same to be held in New York City in the spring of 1911.

At the New York meeting the attendance was much larger, many new members were secured and, for the first time, success of the movement seemed assured. At this meeting it was decided to adopt the name "The American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists" (later changed to the "American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association") and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. The Association now seemed to be firmly founded. Great interest was manifested and its success assured.

The next semi-annual meeting was held in Pittsburgh in the fall of 1911, at which time the membership had greatly increased. The next meeting was held in Indianapolis in the spring of 1912 and, inasmuch as the association was now well established, it was decided to hold the regular meetings annually instead of semi-annually, with sectional meetings in the East and West each fall.

The next annual meeting was held in Chicago in the spring of 1913, at which time the Association may be said to have reached maturity. The Proceedings of the 1913 meeting were published in full and in book form for the first time.

There are three quite distinct periods in the history of this Association:

1. The formation or creation period, covered by the first three meetings, during which period the Association was formed and began to function.

2. The adolescent period, during which time the Association grew rapidly, but without a definite or distinct form. It was feeling its way. Most of its efforts up to and including the fifth meeting were devoted to ironing out the principal difficulties of the industry, the abuses and unfair competition.

3. The period of maturity. The Association arrived at maturity at its sixth annual meeting, held in Chicago May 19, 1913.

The organizers of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association could have had little conception of the great organization as it exists to-day, or of the power for good which has resulted. Many of them passed away before they could know the result of their early labors. Then manufacturers were disorganized. Competition was not only keen, as it is to-day, but it was unfair. The quality of products supplied by some houses was inferior. To-day, largely through the efforts of this organization, quality has improved and unfair business methods have been very largely discontinued. The members respect each other and they

have greater respect for themselves. However, the greatest achievement is in the constant and persistent effort to improve, where possible, and perfect the products of the manufacturer.

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association demands of its members pharmaceutical products that are true to name and formula and of the very highest therapeutic value.

All members of the Association maintain control laboratories for the purpose of insuring accuracy of composition and thereby obtain the maximum uniformity in therapeutic action of all products manufactured.

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association desires to maintain, and does maintain, close relationship with other pharmaceutical organizations and coöperates in every way possible for their mutual benefit. A large number if not all members of the Association are represented by one or more members in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Former President Ralph R. Patch is a son of the late Prof. E. L. Patch, a former President of the A. PH. A.

The present officers are: *President*, R. Lincoln McNeil, Philadelphia; *Secretary*, J. G. Searle, Chicago; *Treasurer*, Carl Angst, Indianapolis.

THE TWO FORMER ST. LOUIS MEETINGS.*

BY E. G. EBERLE.

St. Louis was selected for the 19th annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Richard H. Stabler, of Alexandria, Va., had been elected President at the convention in Baltimore (1870) but could not attend the St. Louis meeting; he, however, prepared an address in which the activities of the ASSOCIATION since organization were recorded. President Stabler also reported the death of Vice-President Eugene L. Massott, of St. Louis. The other two Vice-Presidents—Flemming G. Grieve of Milledgeville, Ga. and James G. Steele, of San Francisco—were absent, hence, it became necessary to select a President pro tem—Prof. J. Faris Moore of Baltimore was chosen. Twenty-four members responded to roll call at the opening session: however, 129 registered during the meeting, of which number 41 were from St. Louis; among them the veteran member Edward Mallinckrodt who joined the ASSOCIATION in 1869. Henry Bowman Brady, President-Elect of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, attended as representative of the latter body and William Saunders of Ontario, later President of the A. PH. A., was present.

In an editorial comment, of the August JOURNAL, on the St. Louis meetings reference was made to a diary of the late John F. Hancock, in which he noted matters of interest in going to St. Louis that recall the memory of John M. Maisch, M. M. Donavin, P. W. Bedford, Albert B. Brown, C. Lewis Diehl, Louis Dohme, Albert E. Ebert, F. V. Heydenreich, George W. Kennedy, Joseph Lemberger, G. F. H. Markoe, E. L. Milhau, Joel S. Orne, J. Faris Moore, Edward Parrish, Bartlett Patten, William Procter, Jr., Joseph P. Remington, George W. Sloan, Charles A. Tufts and others.

* Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. PH. A., St. Louis meeting, 1927.