

Section on Historical Pharmacy

Papers Presented at the Sixty-First Annual Convention

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MAINE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A. G. SCHLOTTERBECK.

The formation of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association was the result of a friendly call from H. T. Cummings at the store of the writer during the month of June, 1867.

The conversation naturally drifted to Pharmacy, its various aspects and conditions, in the State of Maine, and how to elevate it. Various plans to improve the status were considered, culminating in the opinion that a school or college of pharmacy ought to be established to teach the several branches of Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany and Pharmacy, providing sufficient support could be obtained to make it a success.

With this end in view a circular letter was issued inviting the apothecaries of Maine to attend a convention to be held in Portland, July 23, 1867, to deliberate upon the subject, to which the following responded by their presence:

John G. Cook of Lewiston.	Charles H. Marks of Portland.
Samuel Anderson of Bath.	H. H. Hay of Portland.
Charles K. Partridge of Augusta.	J. H. J. Thayer of Portland.
Alden F. Keene of Gorham.	M. S. Whittier of Portland.
Emmons Chapman of Portland.	William E. Short of Portland.
Harry T. Cummings, of Portland.	A. G. Schlotterbeck of Portland.

All of whom have passed away except the writer.

The assembly was called to order by H. T. Cummings, who stated the subject matter for consideration; a temporary organization was formed with Mr. Cummings as Chairman and Mr. Partridge, Secretary. Upon motion it was voted to form a State Pharmaceutical Association. After discussion of various questions adjournment was made to 2:30. The convention having reassembled, the temporary organization, so far as made, was declared to be the permanent organization to be known by the title of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association.

The following were chosen to complete the list of officers: for

Vice-President—J. G. Cook.

Treasurer—M. S. Whittier.

Corresponding Secretary—A. G. Schlotterbeck.

Executive Committee—H. T. Cummings, H. H. Hay, J. H. J. Thayer, all of whom were elected.

Cummings and Schlotterbeck were appointed to draft and report a constitution and by-laws at the adjourned meeting to be held August 20, 1867.

Thus was formed the *first State Pharmaceutical Association* in the United States.

On August 20, the Committee on Constitution, etc., reported as follows:

Preamble: Whereas, the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge and the elevation of the professional character of apothecaries and druggists throughout the State of Maine are dear to us in common with all well-disposed pharmacists

And whereas, a large portion of those in whose hands the practice of pharmacy now exists are not properly qualified for the responsible office it involves, chiefly by the many difficulties that impede the acquirement of a correct knowledge of their business

Therefore, We, the members of a convention now assembled at Portland, Me., July 23, 1867, composed of apothecaries and druggists from different sections of the State of Maine with the object of deliberating on the condition of our profession, do hereby resolve and constitute ourselves into a permanent association to meet annually at such time and places as may hereafter be determined, for more effectually accomplishing the objects for which we are now assembled, and do now adopt the following

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

This Association shall be called the Maine Pharmaceutical Association. Its aim shall be to unite the educated and reputable Pharmacists and Druggists of Maine in the following objects (the most salient points being):

To improve and regulate the Drug Market of this State.

To prevent the importation of inferior, deteriorated and adulterated drugs and detecting and exposing home adulteration.

To improve the science and art of Pharmacy.

To regulate the system of apprenticeship.

To suppress Empiricism and as much as possible to restrict the sale of medicines to regularly educated druggists and apothecaries.

The report was accepted and adopted for the government of the Association. The third Tuesday of July of each year was chosen for the annual meeting.

On July 21, 1868, the President reported the act of incorporation as follows:

CHAPTER 513.

An act to Incorporate the Maine Pharmaceutical Association.

CHARTER.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature Assembled, as follows:

Sect. 1. Henry T. Cummings, John G. Cook, Charles K. Partridge, Moses S. Whittier, Augustus G. Schlotterbeck, Samuel Anderson, Jr., Henry H. Hay and J. H. J. Thayer, and all such persons as are now members of an association known as the Maine Pharmaceutical Association, or shall hereafter become members of the same, are hereby constituted a body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance for twenty-five years, by the name of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association, for the purpose of cultivating, improving, and making known the principles of pharmacy, its collateral branches of science, and the best modes of preparing medicines and their compounds, and of giving instruction in the same, by public lectures or otherwise, as circumstances shall render advisable; and may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

Sect. 2. The said association may establish by-laws and rules for its government and regulation, and for the preservation and application of the funds thereof, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, or of the State of Maine; and shall have power to do all and singular acts as may be proper and necessary for the establishment of said association, and for the promotion and fulfilment of its objects.

Sect. 3. The officers of the association shall be a president, vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer and auditor, whose respective duties may be assigned by the by-laws, and who shall be elected by printed or written ballots at the stated

annual meeting on the third Tuesday of July of each year, and any vacancy may be filled by a special election by the members of said association. There shall also be elected at said annual meeting an executive committee of six members, who, with the other officers of the association above enumerated, shall constitute a board of trustees, and whose duties shall be defined by the by-laws, and who shall serve one year or until others are chosen to fill their place. Said board, of which not less than five shall constitute a quorum, shall conduct the ordinary affairs of the association. They may make such rules and regulations, and do such other things for the support and government of the Pharmaceutical Association as they may deem fit and proper, and perform such duties as are or may be from time to time committed to them by said association; their acts, however, to be submitted to the association for revision at each stated meeting of the association.

Sect. 4. The board of trustees shall have power to issue certificates of membership, to adopt rules and regulations in the examination of candidates, and the granting of diplomas to those who shall have attended two full courses of lectures, given under the authority of this association, whenever such shall have been established, or shall have passed a satisfactory examination in a course of study prescribed by the board of trustees, and shall have studied not less than four years, with one or more reputable druggist or apothecary, in the theory and practice of the science and art of pharmacy.

Sect. 5. The association may have the right to issue scrip stock, execute bonds, mortgages, conveyances, and to sell its property, whether in real estate, books, productions of nature or art, under the common seal of the association, and acknowledged by its president, or in any way so dispose of its possessions as to promote pharmaceutical education, and the mutual advancement of its members, and the elevation of the art and business of the pharmacist in the community.

Sect. 6. If the annual election for officers of the association and members of the board of trustees for any cause shall not be held on the day before mentioned, the said corporation shall not be thereby dissolved, but the officers and trustees shall continue in office until a new election.

Sect. 7. The corporation hereby created shall be subject to the provisions and possess the general powers specified in reference to kindred and educational societies in the revised statutes of the state of Maine; and the legislature may at any time modify, alter or repeal this act.

Approved February 17, 1868.

It was also voted to hold a semi-annual meeting on the third Tuesday of January each year.

January 19, 1869, the Legislative Committee reported that the petition to the Legislature for apothecaries to be authorized to dispense liquors on physicians' prescription was killed by politicians, leaving matters in the same humiliating and derogatory condition—the apothecary being stigmatized as a rumseller (which in many cases, the writer confesses was true). The public, however, demanded and expected that the apothecary should supply the “ardent” if wanted, notwithstanding that by doing so he was obliged to violate the law and subject himself to the penalties thereof.

The annual meeting of 1869 adjourned without any special business. The Association did not meet again until 1870, when a committee was appointed to consult with the professors of the Boston College of Pharmacy in regard to making arrangements for their delivering a course of lectures in Portland.

On July 16, 1872, the old officers, who had served from the beginning, were again elected and adjournment was made to the third Tuesday of October, which was also selected for the future annuals. A vote to again petition the Legislature to enact the Pharmacy Law, which was indefinitely postponed in 1871, was passed.

OFFICERS OF THE MAINE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION FROM 1867 TO 1913.

Year	President.	Vice-President.	2d Vice-President.	3d Vice-President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Cor. Sec'y.
1867	H. T. Cummings	John G. Cook			C. K. Partridge	M. S. Whittier	A. G. Schlotterbeck
1868	do	do			Christopher Way	N. S. Harlow	do
1869	do	do			do	do	do
1870	do	do			do	do	do
1871	do	do			do	A. G. Schlotterbeck	Christopher Way
1872	do	do			do	H. H. Butler	do
1873	John G. Cook	Chas. K. Partridge			S. D. Wakefield	do	do
1874	do	do			do	do	do
1875	Chas. K. Partridge	A. G. Schlotterbeck			Hershell Boynton	Hershell Boynton	do
1876	do	do			do	do	do
1877	do	do			do	do	do
1878	C. A. White	E. Dana, Jr.			Edward Merrill	Ed. Merrill	do
1879	E. Dana, Jr.	James B. Totten			S. B. Graves	Thos. G. Loring	do
	No meetings.					F. R. Buck	do
1890	Chas. K. Partridge	A. M. Robinson			H. E. Bodwich	do	H. T. Cummings
1891	do	do			do	H. B. Pennell	do
1892	Ava Warren	D. W. Heseltine			do	do	John Williamson
1893	do	do			Chas. A. Fowler	do	do
1894	D. W. Haseltine	Geo. W. Dorr			do	do	Chas. M. Hay
1895	do	do			do	do	do
1896	Geo. W. Dorr	F. H. Wilson	F. H. Wilson	Wm. Robinson	M. L. Porter	Walter I. Drew	C. H. Pendleton
1897	F. H. Wilson	W. A. Robinson	W. A. Robinson	W. F. Norcross	do	do	George A. Farche
1898	W. A. Robinson	A. M. Robinson	G. A. Pacher	Hershell Boynton	do	do	
1899	do	do	do	do	do	do	
1900	Hershell Boynton	F. R. Partridge	D. P. Moulton	F. T. Crane	do	do	
1901	F. R. Partridge	D. P. Moulton	F. T. Crane	G. R. Wiley	do	do	
1902	D. P. Moulton	F. T. Crane	G. R. Wiley	Ed. A. Hay	do	do	
1903	F. T. Crane	G. R. Wiley	E. A. Hay	A. W. Meserve	do	do	
1904	G. R. Wiley	A. W. Meserve	John Williamson	O. W. Jones	do	do	
1905	A. W. Meserve	John Williamson	O. W. Jones	H. J. Hathaway	do	do	
1906	John Williamson	O. W. Jones	H. J. Hathaway	John Coughlin	do	do	
1907	O. W. Jones	H. J. Hathaway	John Coughlin	C. H. Davis	do	do	
1908	H. J. Hathaway	John Coughlin	Chas. H. Davis	Geo. O. Tuttle	do	do	M. L. Porter
1909	John Coughlin	Chas. H. Davis	Geo. O. Tuttle	H. F. McClean	do	do	A. W. Meserve
1910	Chas. H. Davis	Geo. O. Tuttle	H. F. McClean	E. W. Murphy	do	do	do
1911	Geo. O. Tuttle	E. W. Murphy	F. H. Tupper	W. H. Wood	do	do	do
1912	E. W. Murphy	F. H. Tupper	W. H. Wood	D. T. Dougherty	do	do	do

October 20, 1872. Meeting held in Augusta—Officers re-elected—Committee appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Maine Medical Association to have a law enacted requiring physicians and apothecaries to pass an examination before entering upon either profession.

October 17, 1876. The Committee on Legislation was instructed to procure an amendment to the pharmacy bill pending so its provisions for registration and examination shall be mandatory only in their application to towns and cities of not less than two thousand (2,000) population.

A midsummer session for business and social purposes was suggested and adopted.

The Legislature during the winter enacted the first pharmacy law which was as follows :

Chapter 204.

An act to prevent incompetent persons from conducting the business of Apothecaries.

PHARMACY LAW,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in legislature assembled, as follows :

Sect. 1. The governor, with the advice of the council, shall appoint three suitable persons to be commissioners of pharmacy, one of whom shall hold his office for three years, and each until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; and each year thereafter another commissioner shall be so appointed and qualified. If a vacancy occurs in said commission, another shall be appointed, as aforesaid, to fill the unexpired term thereof. Before entering upon the duties of their office, the commissioners shall be sworn to faithfully and impartially discharge the same, and a record thereof shall be made on their commissions.

Sect. 2. Said commissioners shall examine any person who hereafter desires to engage in the business of an apothecary, and if found skilled in pharmacy, shall give him a certificate of that fact, and that he is authorized to engage in the business of an apothecary, and such certificate must be signed by at least two commissioners. They shall register in a suitable book, to be kept in the secretary of state's office, the names and places of residence of all persons to whom they issue certificates, and the dates thereof, and for each certificate of registration given under the provisions of this act, said commissioners shall be entitled to receive from the applicant five dollars, which shall be in full for all services and expenses.

Sect. 3. Every person hereafter entering upon the business of an apothecary shall first be examined by said commissioners, and present to them satisfactory evidence that he has been an apprentice or employed in an apothecary store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded, at least three years, or has graduated from some regularly established medical school, or college of pharmacy, and is competent for the business, and the commissioners may then grant him a certificate and registry as hereinbefore provided.

Sect. 4. Any person engaged in the business of apothecary at the passage of this act may receive a certificate and be registered as aforesaid, on application to said commissioners, and presenting to them satisfactory evidence of his competency therefor.

Sect. 5. Apothecaries registered as herein provided, shall have the right to keep, under such restrictions as the legislature may impose, all medicines and poisons authorized by the United States dispensatory and pharmacopœia as of recognized medicinal utility; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Sect. 6. If any person shall hereafter engage in the business of an apothecary, who is not now in said business, contrary to the provisions of this act, he shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each week he shall so continue in such business, to be recovered by an action of debt for the use of any person suing therefor, or by indictment for the use of the county.

Sect. 7. This act shall not apply to physicians putting up their own prescriptions, or to the sale of proprietary medicines.

Approved February 9, 1877.

The provision in regard to registration being misconstrued by some created an active acrimonious opposition against those who had strenuously exerted themselves to obtain the law, nearly disrupting the State Association.

July 16, 1877. The announcement that the business session would be followed next day by a sail down the bay and a clam bake added fifty-four new members.

October 16, 1877. Annual Meeting. Thirty-one were added to roll of membership and though the old officers were re-elected, the control of the Association was to pass into new hands—at the next annual meeting.

July 24, 1878. An entirely new list of officers was elected. The year proved uneventful. The records do not show that the Association was ever presided over by the President-elect.

September 18, 1879. Mr. Dana was elected President. His administration proved unfortunate as the Association passed into a dormant state remaining in same eleven years, during which time no meetings were held, until its revival July 17, 1890, by the re-election of Chas. K. Partridge as President, with a full line of officers. By 1895, the Association seems to have begun to realize and fulfill its mission. The standard of examination had been raised by the Pharmacy Commission. Four papers were contributed and read in the annual meeting, competing for the prize; this was won by W. A. Robinson, subject, "The Apothecary of 1860 versus 1895." All reference to the prohibitory law was ignored.

July, 1896. Dr. M. L. Porter, of Danforth, was elected Secretary, proving such a host in himself that he has been retained in that position ever since. To him is due the greater part of the success achieved by the Association of late.

The Commissioners of Pharmacy were appointed a Sub-Committee on Legislation and obtained the enactment of the Pharmacy Law of 1897.

1898. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted.

1899. The Pharmacy Department of the Maine State University was highly commended by the President in his annual address and has since been endorsed by the Association.

1900. Resolutions were adopted as to the status of the pharmacist in the Army and Navy with petition forwarded for his betterment to the President and Secretary of Army and Navy.

Since the passage of the Pharmacy Law of Maine to the present time, 1913, the following gentlemen have served as Commissioners of Pharmacy for varied periods:

N. S. Harlow
 Chas. K. Partridge
 H. T. Cummings
 J. H. Plaisted
 A. G. Schlotterbeck
 John H. Hammond
 W. H. Jordan
 Seth D. Wakefield
 Herschel Boynton
 J. Q. A. Hawes
 Frank R. Partridge

Edward H. Thompson
 Noble C. Earle
 Percy L. Lord
 D. W. Heseltine
 Jos. F. Young
 Fred H. Wilson
 Chas. H. Davis
 Frank W. Bucknam
 Frank F. Cram
 Jas. A. Broe
 Ernest L. Cowan

The new Constitution and By-Laws adopted in 1898 are as follows:

THE CONSTITUTION.

Article I.

This Association shall be called the Maine Pharmaceutical Association.

Article II.

The object of this Association shall be to promote the interest of pharmacy by urging the enactment of such laws as will be of mutual advantage to pharmacists and the public, restricting to competent persons the dispensing and sale of medicines, to encourage a more thorough training of assistants, and to bring the pharmacists of this State into more intimate social relations.

Article III.

Section 1. This Association shall consist of active, associate and honorary members.

Section 2. Active members shall consist of legally registered apothecaries of the State, of good moral character and professional standing, whether in business for himself, retired from business or employed by another in a store where drugs and medicines are legally dispensed.

Section 3. Associate members shall consist of persons of good moral character and professional standing who are in business for themselves or employed by another in a store where drugs and medicines are legally dispensed. Commercial travelers who are employed by wholesale druggists, manufacturing chemists, and druggists' sundry houses, actively engaged in soliciting business from the drug trade in the State, are eligible as associate members.

Section 4. Pharmacists, chemists and other scientific men who may be thought worthy the distinction, may be elected honorary members. They will not, however, be expected to pay any dues. Active members only shall be eligible to vote for candidate for Commission of Pharmacy.

Article IV.

The officers shall consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, an assistant or local secretary (to be elected from the place of the next meeting) and a treasurer, all of whom shall be elected annually, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

The executive committee shall consist of the president, vice-presidents, secretary and two members to be appointed by the president.

The auditing committee shall consist of the three vice-presidents, who shall examine the accounts of the secretary and treasurer and report at the annual meeting.

Article V.

Section 1. The president, or in his absence or inability to serve, the vice-presidents in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and administer the rules of order usual in deliberative assemblies, shall call special meetings at the written request of fifteen members, shall present at each annual meeting a report of the affairs of the Association for the past year, together with such suggestions for its future management as may seem to him proper. He shall sign all certificates of membership, and countersign all orders on the treasurer.

He shall approve the bonds of the secretary and treasurer, and keep the same in his custody.

Section 2. The secretary shall collect all moneys due the Association from dues and other sources, paying the same to the treasurer once at least every three months and with the aid of the local secretary keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the Association, and carefully preserve on file all reports, essays and papers of every description received by the Association. He shall keep a roll of the names of the members and their residences, conduct all correspondence of the Association, notify all members four weeks in advance of each annual meeting, notify all members of committees of their appointment and election, and furnish each member of the committee with the names of their associates, and in con-

junction with the executive committee, superintend such publications as the Association may direct, and at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting with a report of his accounts, and the names of such members as have not paid their dues for three successive years. He shall receive a salary of one hundred dollars per year.

He shall file a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, the expense of which shall be paid by the Association. He shall sign all certificates of membership, and draw all orders on the treasurer to be countersigned by the president.

Section 3. The treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary and faithfully care for the same. He shall pay all bills for the Association only upon orders drawn by the secretary and countersigned by the president.

He shall present a report of his accounts at each annual meeting.

He shall receive as salary the sum of fifteen dollars per year. He shall give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, the expense of which shall be paid by the Association.

Section 4. The executive committee shall have full power to act for and have general charge of the affairs of the Association, providing that the action of such committee shall not contravene instructions of the Association.

Section 5. This Association may establish for its future government and regulation, such by-laws not in conflict with this constitution as may be deemed proper and advisable.

Section 6. The annual meeting of this Association shall be held at such date and place as the Association shall direct.

Section 7. Every proposition to alter or amend this constitution shall be submitted in writing and received at an annual meeting and may be voted for at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present and entitled to vote, it shall become a part of this constitution.

BY-LAWS.

Article I.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

Article II.

The names of persons applying for membership, with their residences, shall be presented in writing, recommended by two members in good standing and referred to the executive committee, and if reported favorable, the candidates may be balloted for, and if they receive two-thirds of the votes cast, shall be declared elected.

Article III.

The membership fee shall be two dollars, which shall include the dues for the current year, which amount shall accompany the application and be paid to the secretary.

Article IV.

Every member shall pay annually in advance into the hands of the Secretary the sum of two dollars. Any member in arrears at the annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, and if three years in arrears shall lose his membership.

Article V.

Section 1. The President shall, before the close of each annual meeting, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be a member *ex-officio*), each to consist of three members, *viz.*: Committee on the drug market and trade interests; committee on pharmacy; committee on legislation and committee on papers.

Section 2. The committee on the drug market and trade interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information on these subjects as may seem to them of interest to the Association.

Section 3. The committee on pharmacy shall report annually respecting the scientific progress, discoveries and investigation during the year.

Section 4. The committee on legislation shall compile for reference the laws of the dif-

ferent states regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of medicines, and report at each annual meeting what important changes, if any, have occurred during the year, and what additional legislation shall be desirable in this State.

Section 5. The committee on papers shall invite members and others, as they deem proper to prepare and present papers on subjects of interest to the profession, and shall have general management of any prize offered by the Association.

Section 6. Special committees may be appointed as occasion requires, but such committees shall be limited to the scope of the resolution under which they act.

Article VI.

This Association shall annually elect five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and they shall present their report at the next annual meeting of this Association. Delegates to other Pharmaceutical Associations shall be appointed by the President.

Article VII.

Any amendment to these by-laws must be made in writing, read before the Association at one sitting and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when upon receiving the votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these by-laws.

FEE-SPLITTING.

This is a practice which leads to several indictments. It induces family physicians to betray the sacred confidences of their trusting patients and refer them not to those men who are most competent and who offer the greatest possibility of the saving of life and the preservation of health, but to men who pay for the victim. It lowers the dignity and value of the services of the family physician, who is presumably rendering valued services for nothing, and gives a magnified value to surgery, which is presumably receiving all. How much more exalted would be the standing of the general practitioner if people were taught to value his services in diagnosis and his responsibility in counseling surgery and recommending a surgeon and that they should pay for this service as they would for any other. It should be the privilege of the surgeon to aid the physician openly to secure this just compensation. As a rule the patient is robbed, paying two fees instead of one, as he supposes. Fee-splitting is the stepping-stone by which incompetent men secure business. It penalizes honesty in the young surgeon who is capable but must sit idly by and starve while his less competent competitor buys the business. It leads to many unnecessary operations with their attendant risk and expense performed merely because the patient can be induced to submit and has the price. It is a betrayal of trust, encourages dishonesty, breeds incompetency and should in short, be held a crime. Dr. Jabez N. Jackson, Kansas City, Mo., before the Western Surgical Association, St. Louis, Dec. 19, 1913.—*Journ. Am. Med. Assn.*