

been suffering, without complaint, from what was then considered as intercostal neuralgia, he continued with his work until late one night in April 1901, I was called to the city and found him suffering intense pain. Fearing that his end was near, he dictated his wishes. He was specially concerned over the status of the work of Revision (1900), that it should suffer no interruption and change in policies. After a few days, he rallied and resumed his usual routine. Realizing that this would not continue, I wired Professor Remington to come on at once under guise of a friendly call.

It was not a day too soon, for Dr. Rice was again suffering intensely, but still able to detail the situation so that Professor Remington could take up the work uninterrupted. Taking all the books and manuscripts with him, the Pharmacopœial headquarters were then finally transferred to Philadelphia. Dr. Rice passed away a few days later. No more able man could have been found as successor in continuing the policies initiated by Charles Rice.

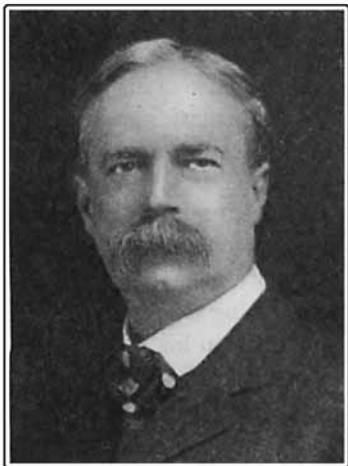
The memory of Charles Rice will always be cherished because of his scholarly attainments, activity in Pharmacopœial work, great kindness and unusual tact.

A memorial volume entitled "In Memoriam—Charles Rice" was printed by the J. B. Lippincott Co. and issued for private circulation in 1904.

JOSEPH PRICE REMINGTON—1847-1918.*

BY IVOR GRIFFITH.

Born in 1847 of early Philadelphia Quaker stock—his father Isaac Remington a well-known physician, and his mother a descendant of Townsend Speakman, a famous Quaker apothecary of the same city—Joseph P. Remington came naturally upon an inheritance rich in scientific attributes. That he capitalized to the utmost his ten talents is written large upon the worthy record which he has left behind him.



JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

The high lights of his busy and useful life may be summarized in the following staccatoed notes.

1862. His father died when the son was only fifteen years of age.

1863. Entered pharmacy as clerk with Charles Ellis, Son & Co., Charles Ellis then the president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

1866. Graduated from the College. Thesis: "Our Alma Mater, Its Rise and Progress." (Little dreaming of the part he was destined

to play in its later progress.)

1867. Entered the employ of Dr. Squibb.

1868. Joined AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

* Section Historical Pharmacy, A. Ph. A., Baltimore meeting, 1930.

1870. Returned to Philadelphia with Powers & Weightman.
1871. Became assistant to Professor Parrish. Assumed ownership of a retail store and successfully operated it for 13 years.
1874. Wed to Elizabeth Collins, a Friend.
1877. Director of Laboratories at the College. Appointed upon an auxiliary committee of revision by the College—thus initiating his long Pharmacopœial career.
1879. Associate editor "United States Dispensatory"—continuing so to the end.
1880. Member of Pharmacopœial convention.
1880. Member of Revision Committee, and served as first vice-chairman.
1890. Repeated his Pharmacopœial contacts and contracts.
1893. Elected dean of his *Alma Mater*.
1893. President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION—Chicago World's Fair meeting. Also presided that year over the International Pharmaceutical Conference at Chicago.
- "As a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION he was most active. Joining in 1867, he served the ASSOCIATION in many capacities, being a regular attendant at the annual meetings, taking a leading part in the discussions and presenting papers on many important subjects, as the volumes of the PROCEEDINGS and JOURNAL since 1868 bear ample testimony. His good judgment and safe advice were constantly in demand. He was chairman of many important committees. He proposed the plan which was adopted for the establishment of the council in 1880 and was its chairman for seven years. In 1887, he elaborated a plan for the reorganization of the ASSOCIATION, dividing the scientific work into sections, and secured its adoption." (From the *A. J. P. Memorial Number*, Feb. 1918.)
1896. Delegate to International Pharmaceutical Congress, Brussels.
1900. Repeated his Pharmacopœial contacts and contracts.
1901. Upon the death of Professor Rice, made chairman of the Revision Committee.
1910. Elected chairman of the Revision Committee, holding the position until his death.
- The Ninth Revision, issued in 1916, may be truly called his monument—the whole work being stamped with his personality.
1912. Presided over Pharmaceutical Section of the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry at New York City.
1913. Official representative of the United States at the Hague International Pharmaceutical Congress.

January 1, 1918. Entered the eternal peace.

Professor LaWall, who had been very close to Dean Remington through the greater part of his active life, and who followed him as Dean of his beloved College and as chairman of the Revision Committee, penned this touching introduction to a memorial article published shortly after his death.

"He who influences the thought of his time influences the thought of all the time that follows. And he has made his impress upon eternity.

"Professor Joseph Price Remington is dead. On January 1, 1918, Atropos severed the thread of a life which has meant much to pharmacy. Clotho's distaff

bore the unsullied skein which Lachesis had measured for more than seventy years.

"It is difficult, indeed, to correctly estimate the value of a man's services to the world before time has developed the true perspective, but there will be none to challenge the statement that for a period of at least twenty-five years, Professor Joseph P. Remington was the foremost figure in American Pharmacy. Genial and eloquent, a keen student of human nature, a lover of the beautiful in art, music and literature, possessed of a fund of scientific knowledge of unusually broad scope and with it all a consciousness of power that made him an acknowledged leader among men—these are some of the qualities that were combined in him to make a great teacher, a capable executive and a Christian gentleman, clean-minded and clean-hearted."

"THE OERSTED CONSIDERED AS A NEW INTERNATIONAL MAGNETIC UNIT."

In an article of the April *Scientific Monthly*, Arthur E. Kennelly refers to work of the International Electrotechnical Commission at the convention in Scandinavia last summer, and some of the activities of Hans Christian Oersted are brought into the interesting, but brief, account. Mr. Kennelly relates that in the spring of 1820 Professor Oersted (professor of physics in the University of Copenhagen, Denmark) made laboratory experiments in search of some connection between magnetism and electricity. Up to that date, these sciences were considered as unconnected and independent; "ever since 1820 electricity and magnetism have been regarded as indissolubly connected. The union led shortly afterwards, through the work of other scientists, to further discoveries in electromagnetism which have profoundly affected the conduct of civilized life.

"On the occasion of its visit to Copenhagen, June 27, 1930, the visiting I. E. C. officers and delegates formally placed a suitably inscribed commemoration wreath in front of this statue."

In the foregoing connection the article which follows is of interest. We are indebted to Mr. William Mair, F.C.S., M.P.S., Edinburgh, Scotland, for the accompanying view. Mr. Mair is known as author of "Indigenous Drugs of India" and has contributed many articles to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of Great Britain. He has traveled throughout Europe and the "Far East" and has first-hand acquaintance with pharmacies of the world. We now have from him other illustrations than that used here and have been promised more, and wish to make acknowledgment of the friendly relations which we hope will bring Mr. Mair into more frequent notice in the JOURNAL.

Following the foregoing we are taking the liberty of re-printing an article by Dr. Edward Kremers, because it contains a sketch of Hans Christian Oersted. The article appears in the JOURNAL for July 1918, pages 620-625; it is illustrated, showing Oersted's Apothecary Shop, the statue in Oersted Park, Copenhagen, of Hans Christian Oersted and pictures of the latter and of his brother, Anders Sandoe Oersted. The reader will find the literary study quoted in the JOURNAL most interesting.