

Recommendation No. 1 is recommended for adoption, it being understood that the proposed revised code shall be finally approved by the Association.

(Approved.)

Recommendation No. 2 is recommended for adoption, it being understood that the proposed referendum shall be conducted in compliance with the provisions of the Association for amending the By-Laws.

(This recommendation was approved by the Association. In a later action by the Association, with the approval of the President and the Committee, this subject was referred to the Executive Committee of the Council.)

Relative to Recommendation No. 3, the Committee has decided that it is too soon to again change the organization of the House of Delegates and its procedure, and that some of the proposed changes would not be practicable; therefore the recommendation is not recommended for adoption.

(The Association approved the action of the Committee.)

Recommendation No. 4 is recommended for adoption.

(Approved.)

Recommendation No. 5 is recommended for adoption.

(The recommendation, owing to the action by the Committee on Federation,* was withdrawn by President LaWall.)

Recommendations 6, 7, 8 and 9 are recommended for adoption.

(Approved.)

The Committee agrees with the President that the present method of making nominations is far from perfect, but does not agree that the slight modification proposed will effect any great improvement; therefore Recommendation No. 10 is not recommended for adoption.

(The Association voted to refer the question to a special committee of three to investigate our method of nominating and voting and report a plan whereby the system may be improved. This committee is to be appointed by the incoming President.)

That part of Recommendation No. 11 which would require that the vocation of the nominees shall appear with their names and addresses on the ballots and in electing officers is recommended for adoption.

(The Association approved the report of the Committee.)

Recommendation No. 12 is recommended for adoption, with the change that the proposed Executive Committee of the Council shall include the President of the Association and the Chairman of the Council, instead of the elective officers of the Association.

(The report of the Committee was approved.)

Recommendations 13 and 14 are recommended for adoption.

(Approved.)

Signed, T. J. BRADLEY, Chairman,
G. M. BERINGER,
L. C. HOPP,
R. S. LEHMAN,
R. A. LYMAN,

Committee.

(The report of the Committee, as amended, was then adopted as a whole.)

AWARD OF THE JOSEPH P. REMINGTON HONOR MEDAL.

President Charles H. LaWall, in reconvening the First General Session of the Sixty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Tuesday evening, August 26, 1919, said:

"We are assembled for a purpose in which we are all glad to participate, the occasion of the first presentation of the Joseph P. Remington Honor Medal,

* These transactions, whereby a Pharmaceutical Publicity Committee is to be created, will be reported in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL.

which is to be awarded to one of the distinguished Ex-Presidents of the American Pharmaceutical Association."

He then introduced Prof. Jacob Diner, who spoke in part as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Many years ago when I was still a tyro, really an embryo so to speak, in pharmacy over yonder where recently the world war waged, there came to us in Europe the renown of a man from the wilderness of America, a land which we saw in our vision peopled with Indians and where the white man's path was fraught with danger and difficulties; yet from this land there came to us the name and fame of a pioneer in pharmacy, Joseph Price Remington.

His renown, due to the pioneer work in pharmacy, reached us and left a deep impression upon us young men sitting on the benches and imbibing the lore of pharmacy. It was far from my mind that the hour would ever come when upon me would devolve the honor and the pleasure of being the first one to present the Joseph P. Remington Honor Medal on these shores.



THE JOSEPH P. REMINGTON HONOR MEDAL

Some twenty odd years ago, at one of our State Pharmaceutical Association meetings, I found myself, during an excursion given by the Association, making feeble efforts to land the elusive fish in the waters of the St. Lawrence River, when a kindly gentleman fishing alongside of me said, "Boy, let me show you how to bait your hook." He did so, and to my great surprise, astonishment and pleasure, I landed a fish. We became somewhat acquainted, and I dropped the first prize that I ever won in my life, and I think the last one, when I learned that this illustrious fisherman was no less a man than Joseph P. Remington. Somehow or other it seems to me that my life and path were more or less interwoven with his from that time, and of course like most of you I learned to know and, like everyone of us, to love Joseph P. Remington while he was alive, and to honor his memory now that he is gone from us.

The honor of this presentation has come to me as an Ex-President of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and under these circumstances it is certainly a pleasure to have been a senior and to have the honor of presenting this medal.

Now a word or two so that we may thoroughly understand the method of awarding the medal and the more appreciate the value of the man who is to receive it. The objects of the medal, of course, are well known to you. One is to perpetuate, if that were necessary at all, but to perpetuate in a befitting manner the memory of the late Joseph P. Remington, and the other is to do it by awarding the medal to a man who during the preceding year has done something worth while to advance pharmacy in any or many of its branches.

The award is made, or the choice is made, by having each of the living past presidents of the American Pharmaceutical Association nominate by mail someone whom he thinks worthy of receiving this distinction, and enlarging upon the reasons for his choice. From these nominees, the three names receiving the highest number of votes are again submitted to the past presidents, and from these the one receiving the highest number of votes receives the medal.

You can see therefore that the recipient must have merit, must have done something to enthruse a large number of these older men, who are careful in their choice and in their selection, accustomed to deliberation and fully aware of the importance of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the importance of it to pharmacy; such nomination and selection places the award only within the reach of those who have merit and have won true, honest distinction. Thus we find ourselves here tonight to present this medal for the first time.

James H. Beal, educator, scientist, writer, diplomat, legislator, upon you has fallen the choice, the selection, the dictum of these wise and careful men, to be the recipient of this distinction, and in honoring you by presenting you this Medal, I feel that I express the sentiments of every one present, that the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association unites with me in the declaration that in honoring you we honor ourselves, and we honor the Association. May you live long to continue your useful work on behalf of pharmacy, to be the adviser and helper and friend of pharmacy as you have been in the past. Mr. Beal, I congratulate you, and I congratulate the members who so wisely chose."

ADDRESS OF JAMES HARTLEY BEAL, MEDALIST.

Mr. President, Members of the New York Branch, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When I compare my own few and feeble efforts in behalf of pharmacy with the substantial achievements of so many faithful and deserving members of this Association I cannot help but wonder, as perhaps some of you have wondered, why I should have been selected to receive the first Remington medal.

However we may view the action of the committee in this particular instance, no one will question the wisdom or the laudable enterprise of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association in establishing the means of commemorating the eminent services of one who for so many years filled so large a place in American pharmacy, both in name and in fact, as did Professor Joseph Price Remington.

When I became a member of the Association many years ago, Professor Remington was one of the first to extend the hand of professional fellowship, and from the day of that first acquaintance until the last his sympathetic advice and encouragement were unailing. This was typical of his behavior to many other young and timid members who will always gratefully remember his approachableness, his efforts to make them feel at home at the annual meetings and to interest and encourage them in association work.

To you who knew him so well little could be said that would add to your knowledge of his personal characteristics. You still have a keen recollection of his vigorous personality, of his constant zeal in advancing the interests of this Association, of his readiness in debate, of his wisdom in counsel, and of his uniform courtesy and unailing good humor.

Professor Remington's professional experience bridged the space between two distinct periods of pharmaceutical development. When he began his apprenticeship the apothecary, as he was then commonly called, was the principal manufacturer as well as the purveyor of medical supplies. The mineral acids and salts and most of the medicinal chemicals were purchased ready-made, but the galenicals which then ruled in the world of medicine were almost uniformly manufactured in the same establishment that dispensed them. He lived to see the period when the apothecary ceased to be the principal producer of medicinal compounds and became mainly the purveyor of preparations manufactured by others, and when the medicinal agents in most common use assumed a character that required for their successful production the resources of establishments maintained by large aggregations of capital and employing large numbers of specially trained workers.

To those who knew him intimately it was evident that although Professor Remington did not welcome the passing of the manufacturing functions of the apothecary to the large laboratory, he at length came to realize that such a change was inevitable, that it was but a natural step in the process of social evolution, and that the logical action of the apothecary was not to resist that which he could neither prevent nor change, but to readjust himself to the new conditions.

To some people optimism consists in refusing to see unwelcome facts, or in denying their existence when they are forced upon their attention. Professor Remington's optimism was of a different sort. He frankly recognized the changes that had come to pharmacy, but he had an abiding faith in its future, and in the opening of new fields of usefulness that would always require the best efforts of the best trained minds.

The historical development of a human vocation in many respects resembles the development of a river bed. Within certain rather narrow limits the stream determines its own channel; it may dig away the bank at one place and deposit a bar or build up to a point at another, but its volume of flow, its principal characters and general direction will be determined by the nature of the water-shed, by the general topography, and by other natural factors which no action of the current can control or modify. In a similar manner the members of a trade or profession are limited largely to the control of the collateral and incidental features of its development. By conscious thought and coöperation certain minor phases can be emphasized, restrained or reformed, but the general trend of its evolution will be determined by the fundamental features of the society and civilization which it serves, and by other factors beyond direction and control regardless of whether the direction of such evolution be in accordance with the ideals of its teachers and philosophers or opposed to them.

It is a common characteristic of men to cling to their early ideals for the progress of the particular calling with which they have been associated, and to feel that it will lose in power and dignity if the direction of its development chances to be along different lines than those previously marked out for it, overlooking the historical fact that the evolution of an art or a science according to preconceived ideals has been the exception rather than the rule; and also forgetting that each successive stage of development in every human vocation has brought with it opportunities for the best efforts of the best trained men and the basis for the formulation of new ideals as much worth while, or perhaps even more worth while, than the ideals that have been discarded.

After all, what is the proper measure by which to determine the correctness of professional ideals? Is not the true standard that of service, and service alone? Is not the truest and the most worth while development of an art that which brings the greatest good and the greatest service to the greatest number?

If the old method of local and individual production furnished more efficient medicinal agents than the new, then we are justified in regretting the change in the methods of production and distribution; but if the transfer of productive functions from the individual apothecary to the manufacturing laboratory has resulted in increasing the efficiency of medicinal agents, or has enlarged the extent of our control over disease, then we have no alternative but to acquiesce in the transfer, and to readjust our ideas and ideals to make them fit the new conditions.

It is not true that pharmacy has failed to progress in accordance with the spirit of the age. The improvement in the quality of its products and in the methods of their production has been as great as the improvement in any other line of productive manufacture. It is only the external form, not the substance of pharmacy, that has altered.

We must get away from the pessimistic idea that pharmacy is not pharmacy unless it is carried on in small establishments where two or three individual workers produce and dispense medicaments to a limited clientele in a small locality. The workers in the large laboratories who contribute to the improvement of thera-

peutic agents or who are engaged in their production on a large scale are as truly entitled to be called pharmacists as if each of the individual workers expended his entire activities behind the dispensing desk or in the back room laboratory of a small retail store.

Examined without prejudice the frequently deplored commercialization of pharmacy can be interpreted as the beginning of the separation of its merchandising features from its purely professional features. It is a part of the natural process of evolution; a first step toward a more complete specialization of functions. Its tendency is towards the same end as that sought by those who advocate legislation to create two classes of pharmacies, one class to be purely commercial, the other purely professional. We can retard the rate of this beginning cleavage between commercial and professional functions by demanding that every pharmacy shall particularly concern itself with the production and standardization of medicinal agents and the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, or we can materially advance its progress by frankly acknowledging the right of commercial pharmacy to a separate and independent existence.

The total amount of real pharmaceutical service required by the public and the medical profession is insignificant as compared with the number of existing drug stores, whereas its division among a smaller number of establishments would give a substantial portion to each and would encourage the cultivation of such work as a specialty.

It may be too early to ask for legislation dividing pharmacies into different classes according to the character of the patronage they seek, but it ought not to be too early to encourage the progress of such a separation through voluntary action on the part of their proprietors.

He must indeed be pessimistic who cannot see in present conditions the promise of a prosperous future for pharmacy. If all other signs were lacking, the fact that for years the demand for the graduates of our colleges and university schools of pharmacy has been far greater than the supply, and that the call for still better trained men is ever increasing, should be evidence enough to convince the unbiased mind that pharmacy is not decadent.

Though it is true that hitherto the majority of the better trained graduates have been absorbed by the large laboratories, this is because the demand there has been most insistent. When this demand has been more nearly satisfied, we may reasonably expect to see an increasing number of establishments where the compounding of prescriptions, the making of laboratory examinations required by the physician, and the other so-called professional features of pharmacy, will be cultivated as specialties.

By some Professor Remington would probably have been denominated an opportunist, owing to the fact that at times he seemed to endorse policies which, externally at least, appeared to be inconsistent with each other. Those who were more intimately associated with him came at length to realize that he was a man of remarkable tenacity of purpose; that however much he might seem to yield in matters of detail the central thought and idea of his purpose was never lost sight of. Like a skillful commander he knew that campaigns are rarely completely carried out as planned, and that the details of their execution must be varied to meet the changing exigencies of the situation to make the central purpose of the general plan come true.

In other words, he was more intent upon final results than upon the forms or formulas by which they were obtained, and his tenacity was for things of substance rather than for mere names or for theoretical consistency. If he could meet a prejudice or lessen opposition to his general purpose by the sacrifice of some non-essential detail, or by a change of name to suit some stickler for form and method, he never hesitated to yield the point and to come to an accommodation. Not infrequently those who contested an important matter with him, later had reason to realize that although they had gained liberal concessions in the way of empty

forms and minor details, Professor Remington had gained practically every substantial point involved in the contest.

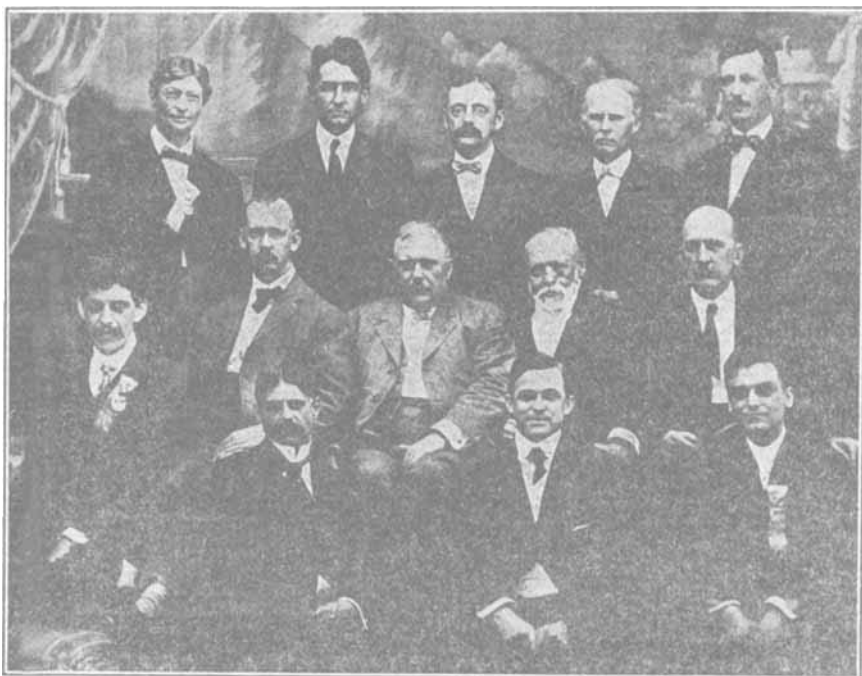
It was this diplomatic disposition to yield in non-essentials in order to accomplish matters of larger consequence that enabled him to act so successfully as moderator between antagonistic views and personalities, where without such diplomatic mediation only confusion and disagreement could have resulted.

Professor Remington's position in pharmacy was not fortuitous nor was it thrust upon him by circumstance. Men do not achieve such a position of leadership as he so long enjoyed, nor continuously fill so many important and conspicuous positions, without the possession of unusual qualities of mind and character.

Even those who were occasionally forced by circumstances into positions of antagonism that sometimes verged upon bitterness will be most ready to admit his large and liberal qualities of mind and heart. In all the essential qualities of manhood he was sound and vigorous, clean alike in thought and habit, and with a personality and character that justly entitle him to rank as one of the very foremost men of the profession which he so long adorned.

Doubtless, like all men of action, he was at times responsible for decisions or policies that his own reason would not have endorsed at a later date, but even those most frequently at variance with him will concede that, weighed in any balance, his worth as a man and the value of his services to the American Pharmaceutical Association and to American pharmacy will far exceed the sum of any human frailties or errors of judgment that a critical examination of his life and character might bring to light.

No words at my command can adequately express my appreciation of the honor of having been selected as the first Remington medalist. I can only assure you that I am very deeply sensible of the distinction which you have conferred.



COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL FORMULARY, HOT SPRINGS, ARK., SEPTEMBER 3-7, 1908.

Seated left to right in front row: H. V. Arny, H. A. B. Dunning, Leonard A. Seltzer; second row, Martin I. Wilbert, Wilbur L. Scoville, C. S. N. Hallberg, C. Lewis Diehl, Henry P. Hynson; standing, Leo Eliel, Charles H. LaWall, George M. Beringer, A. B. Stevens (Honorary President A. Ph. A., 1919-1920), Joseph W. England.