

# EDITORIAL

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## THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION—A UNIT IN WASHINGTON IMPROVEMENT PLANS.

**M**EMBERS of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, all who have given to the project of establishing the Headquarters Building in Washington, and pharmacists generally will be interested in the letter printed herewith. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the United States Senate and the Commission of Fine Arts pass on buildings to be erected and those who will occupy the area to be developed, improved and beautified in the section wherein the Headquarters Building of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will be a unit. The letter of Chairman Charles Moore, of the Fine Arts Commission, brings the project of the ASSOCIATION to the attention of Congress and includes its building site in the great monumental thoroughfare from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. Certainly this will stimulate the interest of many who have not heretofore realized what this Institute of American Pharmacy means to Pharmacy. It means among other things that the Headquarters of Pharmacy will stand in one of the most interesting groups of buildings in Washington. The last paragraph of an editorial of the April JOURNAL is repeated:

"American Pharmacy is just now facing some adjustments which are challenging to its future progress. It is indeed encouraging that such satisfactory progress can be reported in the Headquarters Building project, that such a valuable site is ours, that we have the sympathetic and helpful interest of the Commission of Fine Arts and the Parks and Planning Commission, and that we are to have the assistance and guidance of such an architect as Mr. Pope in translating our dreams into a reality."

The letter which follows is from Chairman Moore, communicating information to Hon. Henry W. Keyes, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, U. S. Senate, relative to the developments in the section, because of the Pan American Union's desire to add an office building, which request was favorably acted upon. Part of the letter follows:

"Replying to your letter (Hon. Henry W. Keyes) of May 7th, I would say that the location proposed for the Pan American Annex, as authorized in the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5), is acceptable to the Commission of Fine Arts. When we came to study the plan for the building itself we found:

*First.* That the triangle between Virginia Avenue and C Street was too small to permit adequate landscape treatment.

*Second.* That there was no room whatever for expansion, which will undoubtedly come within the next few years.

*Third.* That the Daughters of the American Revolution have recently built an auditorium which will make this particular area greatly congested.

The chief consideration, however, and the one that led the Commission of Fine Arts to suggest to the Pan American Union the use of the triangle between B Street and Virginia Avenue, as suggested in the joint resolution, was that it is contemplated to occupy the whole area between Seventeenth Street and Twenty-Third Street with a series of buildings of the general character of

the Corcoran Gallery, the Red Cross, the D. A. R. Building and the Pan American Building; that is to say, comparatively small, low buildings, with ample space for gardens in front of them. The idea is to make a frame for the Lincoln Memorial. The type of building contemplated is shown in the National Academy of Sciences Building, which was designed as the first unit along B Street.

There are five possible units. The National Academy of Sciences Building is one. THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING, to be built adjacent to it, a building designed in accordance with the idea above adverted to, is the second; the Pan American would be the third; leaving two squares to be taken care of in the future. One of these is already owned by the Government; the other is in private ownership, but at present is under control. This scheme provides a suitable termination for B Street, which is now being developed as the great monumental thoroughfare from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. Changing the triangle to be occupied by the Pan American Annex will be to further the scheme and also to provide room for the expansion of the Pan American when necessary. When these considerations were taken up with Doctor Rowe he brought them to the attention of Secretary of State Kellogg and President Coolidge, and received from them their unqualified indorsement of the proposed change.

Pharmacists now have the greatest opportunity for placing the profession of pharmacy where it rightly belongs for rendering the best service for the public. It requires the united efforts of all engaged in the pharmaceutical activities—let everyone do his part and have a deserved share in the accomplishment of the project which has made progress far beyond early expectations.

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#### COÖPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED WITH THE DRUG INDUSTRY AND THE PHARMACEUTICAL ACTIVITIES.

**I**T is almost trite to repeat that coöperation between the Government Departments which are concerned with the Drug Industry and the pharmaceutical activities is desirable and necessary; any other attitude is, to say the least, not helpful. Confidence of the public in the officials and in pharmaceutical activities is established and strengthened by coöperation; the departments do not measure up to their opportunities and the divisions of the drug industry are hindered in progress and service, unless there is reasonable coöperation between them. There always is and will be differences of opinion between those who are charged with regulation and administration duties and those who manufacture products in which the question of therapeutics is involved. The investigation and adaptation of new *materia medica* should not be hindered unnecessarily. Aside from manufacture of medicinal products, the facts must be given some consideration that industries are represented which contribute to the Nation's resources, and that the Government is supported not by one industry but by many. The number of those engaged in the Government Departments, federal and state, is constantly growing, hence those who produce the wealth should be aided as far as this is possible and reasonable, in order that in turn the public will be best served. By no manner of means does this signify encouragement of the manufacture of products without merit or harmful but the proper spirit should be in evidence for rational adjustment of debatable questions, with the thought uppermost that the service of the public is paramount. We are taking the liberty of quoting a paragraph from the recent report of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry:

"From year to year appreciation of the Council's work has been increasing, and to-day this body is recognized as an authority in the matter of drugs and drug therapy alike by the medical profession and by the pharmaceutical industry. The physician is becoming aware, to an increasing extent, that the Council's facilities for determining the value of drugs are such as the individual practitioner cannot hope to have; and increasing numbers are availing themselves of the Council's advice and opinion in the prescription of new and unofficial drugs. Far-sighted manufacturers of drugs have found it to be good policy to introduce new products only if these present some real merit. Before actually putting a drug on the market these manufacturers regularly consult the Council and avail themselves of the expert knowledge which this body gives for the asking. They have even become more sympathetic toward the Council's most difficult task—the rational naming of drugs. They recognize that the question of nomenclature is fundamental and that the Council's provisions are eminently fair and necessary."

The important fact must not be lost sight of that the medical and pharmacial service rendered is in the interest of the public.

We are pleased to note that the Parker Bill, in which recognition is given to pharmacists, has been re-introduced by Congressman Parker.

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#### PERSEVERING PHARMACISTS.

**T**HE *Washington Star* (Washington, D. C.) recently published an editorial under above caption; it follows:

"After all is said and done, notwithstanding the present bumper crop of jests and gibes at the expense of the modern drug store, the pharmacist is a person of importance. His place of business, be it his own enterprise or be it a link in a Nation-wide chain owned by a department-store-minded corporation, may be a combination restaurant, beauty parlor, toy shop, booksellers', tobacconists' and sporting goods emporium. None the less, medicines, proprietary and compounded, are still sold there and nowhere else and are in the final analysis, the germ of the establishment. Somewhere back of a partition a careful eye, a steady hand and an educated brain are skilfully concocting mixtures which, to him who puts them in his insides, are of an importance of the highest order.

"The pharmacist once was a pretty important person in a community or a neighborhood. His activities have so widened that customers are apt to drop in on his premises as naturally and as thoughtlessly as on those of a ten-cent store. But let there be a physiological emergency, internal or external, and he who is concerned therewith is conscious instantly of the difference between the drug and all other stores. There are recent indications that the professional importance of the pharmacist is receiving more marked attention. Not long ago representatives of druggists' and pharmacists' associations, appearing before the House military affairs committee, urged the establishment of a pharmacy corps in the Army. They told that committee that sometimes soldiers untrained in the pharmaceutical profession had to be intrusted with filling important prescriptions, some of them even containing narcotics, and they urged passage of legislation creating the needed corps of accurately trained men, some of them to hold commissioned rank. This is logical. The work of the best army surgeon in the world can be nullified by a well-meaning but ignorant and untrained pharmacist.

"A day or two ago the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION asked President Hoover for recognition, through appointment of an eminent pharmacist, to a

place on the Chief Executive's law-enforcement, fact-finding commission. This, too, appears logical, because of the close hook-up between law enforcement and narcotics and intoxicants."

*The Washington Star* has editorially depicted the "modern drug store" and also has given its version of the service rendered by pharmacists. While the description of the "modern drug store" may not accord with the desires of a great many, it is far better to have the paper express its views without camouflage; certainly, *The Star* has an understanding of what pharmacists are doing and want to do and of the value of the services which pharmacists may render. Publication of news matter and comments in editorials as that of a recent issue of the *London Lancet*, and news items concerning errors that would probably have been followed by fatal results, and of recent deaths due to preventable errors, will after a time awaken the public to a realization that civilians and soldiers are not always receiving the protection they should have and to which they are entitled.

An editorial on "Common Interests," of the May issue of the JOURNAL, has a bearing on the foregoing.

The following from the presidential address of Dr. Joseph M. Toner (1874), of the American Medical Association is applicable because it relates to observation of activities by the layman.

"He who does not constantly keep adding to his knowledge, and increasing his resources, must soon fall behind the more enterprising and better informed of his contemporaries. The physician who does not know that the community in which he lives is keeping a constant watch upon him, and contrasting his knowledge, skill and success in his profession with those of the best and most successful medical men within the range of their reading or acquaintance, shuts his eyes to an important fact of great interest to himself."

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#### FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

IT is regretted that no pharmacist was delegated to be present at the Fifth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy held in London, May 6th-11th. While the Bill providing for representation at the Congress was passed by the Senate and House, we have been informed that it did not receive the signature of the President, which was necessary to provide the means for defraying the expenses of the delegates. We are further advised that the representatives from the United States paid their own expenses, resided in England, or were going abroad on another mission. Certainly the United States should be properly represented at the next Congress.

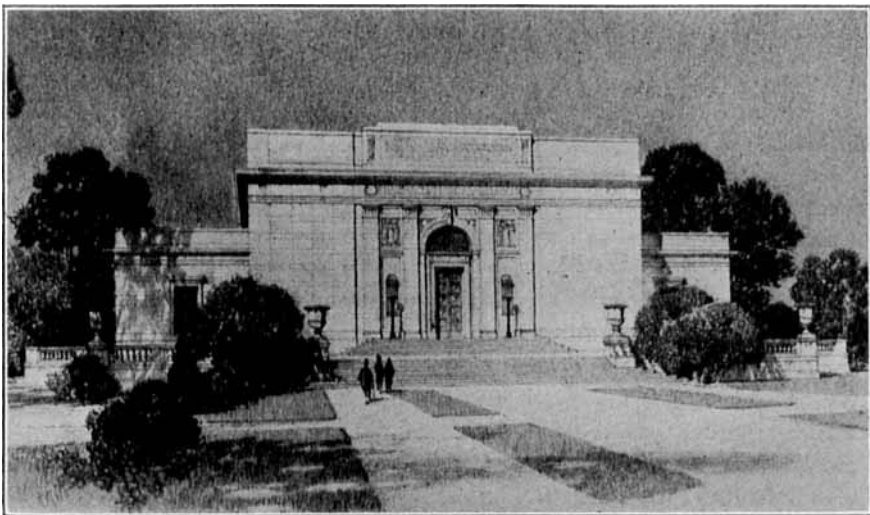
We are taking the liberty of abstracting from the report in the *Journal and Pharmacist* (England) in the following:

The pharmaceutical officers of foreign armies attending the Congress met at the headquarters of the British Pharmaceutical Society on May 10th. Colonel Thomann, of Switzerland, called the meeting to order. The Congress adopted the practice, now generally followed at international gatherings, of electing several

chairmen, in order to distribute the presidential honors. Under this arrangement Colonel Breteau (France), Colonel Pagnielo (Italy), and Major Roldan y Guerrero (Spain) occupied the chair in turn during the sessions. The subject under discussion was "The Physical and Chemical Analysis of Glass and Rubber Used in the Medical Services." This was introduced in a paper by Surgeon-Commander F. Lewis Smith, of the Royal Navy, and F. Hooper, Head Pharmacist and Technical Assistant to the Director-General of the Royal Navy (England), and participated in by Farmaceutico Mayor L. M. Eleizegut (Spain), Dr. A. Saint-Sernin (France), Colonel Pagnielo (Italy), Colonel Bretau for Colonel Bruere (France), Colonel Thomann (Switzerland) and Mme. Sagajllo (Poland).

President Herbert Skinner of the British Pharmaceutical Society, at a Luncheon given to the delegates—in proposing the toast "Our Guests"—said that it afforded him the greatest pleasure to welcome the members of the pharmaceutical body who had risen to positions of distinction in the military Services, and he knew that he was voicing the views of all British pharmacists in saying that they felt honored by their visit. Speaking of the value of closer international relations, he said that nothing tended to promote the sentiment of friendship among peoples of different nations more than these meetings between members of the same profession. They had a common bond of life interest and duty, and they came to an understanding at once. He paid a tribute to the splendid work that had been done in pharmacy by the members of the craft abroad, and expressed the hope that the visit of the Congress to London would convince the delegates that their British confrères were taking their part in the effort to ensure continued progress.

The subject to be considered at the Sixth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy will be "Recruitment, Instruction and Functions of Members of the Pharmaceutical Services."



ARCHITECT'S SKETCH OF PHARMACY HEADQUARTERS BUILDING.

## REMINGTON HONOR MEDALIST FOR 1929.

The Remington Honor Medal for 1929 has been awarded to Wilbur L. Scoville, Chairman of the Revision Committee, National Formulary V. Following several years of service in the drug business at Bridgeport, Conn., Mr. Scoville matriculated at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1887, and graduated two years later; after graduation he served as instructor in pharmacy at his *Alma Mater* and as chemist for the E. L. Patch Company. In 1892, he resigned the latter position in order to devote more time to his work as professor of Practical Pharmacy, a chair which he held for about twelve years; during this period he also served as editor of the *New England Druggist* and, later, of the *Spatula*. In 1904, Professor Scoville gave up teaching and became pharmaceutical chemist for the Jayne's stores of Boston and, in 1907, engaged with Parke, Davis & Co., which connection he still holds, his title being chief of the analytical department.

The medalist joined the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in 1891, and since that time the pages of the PROCEEDINGS and of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN



The Remington Honor Medalist  
of 1929—WILBUR L. SCOVILLE.



Honor Medal—in memory of  
Joseph Price Remington.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION have recorded many contributions by him; all of them exhibit his deep interest in pharmacy and the aim to be of service. The subject of his address as Chairman of the Scientific Section was "Pharmaceutical Research" and as a result of his recommendation the Committee on Pharmaceutical Research was created.

The greater number of Mr. Scoville's contributions deal with galenical pharmacy, hence solvents, menstrua, vehicles and bases have received careful study, and his reports have added valuable information, not only relative to individual preparations and classes, but in a comprehensive way to the art and science of pharmaceutical manufacturing. His work on the revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary has been very helpful; this and his contributions to pharmaceutical literature have made the name of Scoville known wherever pharmacy is practiced. The contribution on "The Influence of Acid in the Extraction of Cinchona" won for him the Ebert prize, in 1921; his researches were further recognized by awards of a number of institutions—in 1924, the degree of Master in Pharmacy was conferred by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; in 1927, his *Alma Mater* honored him with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, and the Master of Science degree was conferred on him, in 1928, by the University of Michigan, and in 1929 the degree of Doctor of Science in Pharmacy was conferred by Columbia University.

Doubtless in selecting the Remington Honor Medalist for 1929 the work of Chairman Scoville in connection with the National Formulary V received first consideration, but thought was also given to other contributions which have in a general way been referred to. As Vice-Chairman of the previous Revision Committee, on account of the impaired health of the revered and lamented C. Lewis Diehl, he brought the National Formulary IV to completion, and his success prompted the selection of the Chairman of the N. F. V Revision Committee. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and his co-workers were pleased to give recognition to his services in completing the present edition of the National Formulary by an honorarium and a testimonial. As President L. L. Walton, A. PH. A., stated, in his address, no reward would adequately compensate the members, hence the testimonial and the award are expressions of appreciation for the altruistic services rendered.

A dinner was given on June 5th by the New York Branch, A. PH. A., at the Hotel Empire in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Scoville, following which the formal award was made at the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University.

An account of the formalities of this interesting occasion will be printed in another section of this issue of the JOURNAL; at this time congratulations and good wishes for many more years of happy and useful life are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Scoville. The Remington Honor Medal has always been bestowed on those who have well deserved it; the recipients have rendered distinguished services to pharmacy, and the New York Branch, A. PH. A. has established a commendable means for their recognition.



LOCAL COMMITTEE, RAPID CITY A. PH. A. MEETING.

Back row, left to right: Albert J. Jones, Custer; G. E. Gustin, Hot Springs; Earl Sly, Sturgis; Roy Doherty, Rapid City; W. P. Loesch, Oldham; Mrs. R. H. Ottmann, Rapid City; H. A. Nielsen, Rapid City; H. Vis, Wasta; E. C. Severin, Philip; Hendrick J. Peterson, Sturgis; Mr. Jones, Jr., Custer; Fred Vilas, Pierre.

Front row: Earl Hazeltine, Spearfish; E. Hargens, Hot Springs; C. M. Fallon, Rapid City; L. E. Highley, Hot Springs; F. W. Brown, Lead; C. B. Baldwin, Rapid City; Otto Uhlig, Spearfish and R. H. Ottmann, Rapid City.