

Which do you consider the best and most effective sales stimulator, cut prices or service? Explain.

What, in your opinion, constitutes ideal service in the retail drug store?

What type of *recent graduate* do you find makes the best clerk, the one with long, practical drug store experience and little technical knowledge or the one who has had much technical training and little practical experience?

Are you in favor of discontinuing the practical experience requirement in our state pharmacy laws? If so, why? If not, why not?

Are you supplying physicians in your neighborhood with all the biological products used in their office practice? If not, are you equipped to do so? Who is supplying them if you are not?

Do you believe that drug stores should be classified? If so, how?

4. "Service Helps Success," Emory H. Breckon.
5. "Shall We Wait?" S. S. Dworkin.
6. "Commercial Pharmacy," Turner F. Currens.

#### SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The program of the Section on Historical Pharmacy will be devoted principally to a reading and discussion of finished chapters in the History of American Pharmacy which, for two years, has been in process of preparation by the Section. Preliminary drafts will be submitted by authors who have not

completed their chapters and the whole work will be discussed with the view to correlating the efforts of the several authors. The chapter titles and the names of their authors follow:

Introductory Chapter, Clyde L. Eddy.

Pharmaceutical Education, Wortley F. Rudd.

Pharmacy Laws in America, H. C. Christensen.

Pharmaceutical Associations, J. G. Beard.  
The Practice of Pharmacy in Retail Stores, Robert S. Lehman.

Commercial Pharmacy, Harry S. Noel.

Federal Laws Affecting Pharmacy, Jacob Diner.

The United States Pharmacopœia, E. Fullerton Cook.

The National Formulary, Wilbur L. Scoville.  
Biographical Sketches, Caswell A. Mayo.

Manufacturing Pharmacy, A. R. L. Dohme.

Wholesale Distribution, C. H. Waterbury.

Pharmaceutical Journalism, Francis B. Hays.

Pharmacists in Government Service, Walter M. Chase.

All members of the Association are invited to take part in the discussion of any and all chapters and to make suggestions concerning the work.

Reports on other sections will be given in August number of the JOURNAL and all of the above including those not printed in this issue will be completed and printed in the official program.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

### THE PHARMACOPŒIA OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. NINTH DECENNIAL REVISION.

#### CHINESE EDITION.\*

It will interest many to know that the Pharmacopœia of the United States, Ninth (Chinese edition), has been available both in China and in the United States for approximately nine months. The book is bound in light blue cloth, with the page approximately 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 5 inches, but reading from what would seem to the American reader to be the back of the book. It is well bound and on paper of fair quality.

A few words with reference to the publication of the book may be of interest:

Mr. Carl Crow, the publisher of the *Chinese Chemist and Druggist* and other journals, at 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai, China, conceived the idea, immediately following the war, that the publication of the United States Pharmacopœia in the Chinese language would be of real service to the physicians, druggists and the hospital attendants in China, who were frequently called upon to dispense or prescribe medicines of the Western World. In recent years, many American pharmaceutical products had appeared upon the Chinese market. Mr. Crow secured the assistance of Chinese scholars from the university, and was able to complete the translation in the course of several years. The Board of Trustees of the Pharmacopœia granted him permission to

\* Agents Chun Hwa Book Co., Shanghai, China.

use the text. It is hoped that the new book will further extend the influence of Western medicine in this rapidly developing country.

Copies have not yet been placed on sale in America but may be obtained by addressing the publishers in China, the price being \$2.00 in gold or \$4.00 in Mexican money.

It is hoped that the U. S. P. X, when it is available, will be also translated, that the latest progress in Western Pharmacopœias may be made available to the Orient.

L. K. Sung (B.A. and M.D., of St. John's University, Shanghai) who has just completed two years' special study at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, with the view of qualifying himself for the study of Chinese drugs and the furtherance of pharmacy in China, has reviewed the book from the viewpoint of its service to China, submitting the following interesting discussion.

"In considering the need of a translation of the Pharmacopœia of the United States into the Chinese language, it is necessary to point out that there are two distinct lines of medical practice in China to-day, namely, the European and the native. The former includes all foreign physicians practicing in China and the Chinese physicians who acquired their medical training in America or Europe, or those who are graduates of recognized medical schools in China. The rapid increase in number of the western practitioners, with special reference to the English-speaking class, has actually brought about the need for a standard formulary among themselves. The Chinese translation of the U. S. P. will, in all probability, safely guide the pharmacists in compounding the prescriptions from those physicians, and in this they are chiefly concerned.

"The present Chinese edition of the U. S. P. is prepared specially to meet the needs of those Chinese physicians and pharmacists, particularly the latter, who have been adopting the U. S. P. as their standard, but who are yet unable to fully comprehend the terms given entirely in English. A casual review of the new book indicates that the work of translating has been done with great exactness and this is very gratifying especially in a first translation.

"In a work of such magnitude, it is seemingly impossible to avoid some typographical errors or minor imperfections but none have been found which will be of great consequence. It is worthy of note that in this edition will be found the correct and up-to-date Chinese nomenclature for chemistry and botany.

"As is to be expected from any reliable translation, it presents practically a duplicate of the U. S. P. IX, in the Chinese language. The present edition begins with the historical introduction, the general principles adopted in the Ninth Decennial Revision, and then the Introductory Notices before proceeding to the translation of the text proper. In Part I, the drugs are arranged alphabetically according to the Latin titles. The Chinese names, however, are given at the head of each drug or its preparations and then immediately followed by English titles, Latin titles, abbreviated Latin titles and finally the synonyms, if any. Chemical formulas and their respective molecular weights are also given.

"It will be observed, however, that the preface, the International protocol and the comparative table showing the strength of the more important pharmacopœial substances and preparations in the preceding and in the present Pharmacopœia, are all omitted. It is also a loss to the book to find no English Index, which, if given, would have materially facilitated reading or reference. It is hoped, therefore, that a revised edition may be soon forthcoming in which the much-needed Index will be included.

"Much credit is due those who prepared this edition, which should give the Chinese pharmacists and physicians a reference book of great value and usefulness and at the same time should be in the hands of all who take an interest in foreign Pharmacopœias."

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