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# THE KAPPA PSI MASK

*Including the Δ O A Quarterly and the Φ Δ Black and Gold*



Oregon State  
Special  
Number

*April, 1922*

# PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

## Kappa Psi Fraternity

*Issued under the direction and by the authority of*

THE GRAND COUNCIL

### *The Kappa Psi Mask*

(EXOTERIC)

Official Organ of the Fraternity. Since 1917 including the DELTA OMICRON ALPHA QUARTERLY and the BLACK AND GOLD of PHI DELTA. Published quarterly. \$10.00 Life Subscriptions. Single Copies, 50 Cents.

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# The Kappa Psi Mask

Established in 1904

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Since 1917 including the  $\Delta$  O A Quarterly and the Black and Gold of  $\Phi$   $\Delta$ .

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# Directory of the Kappa Psi Fraternity

Founded May 30, 1879—Incorporated 1903

Δ O A MEDICAL FRATERNITY.....Merged November 17, 1917  
Φ Δ MEDICAL FRATERNITY.....Merged January 26, 1918

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#### COMING OF THE WHITE MAN

A bronze statue in Washington Park, Portland, commemorating the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804. The sign of peace being held out is a sprig of the state flower, the Oregon Grape, *berberis aquifolium*.

# The Kappa Psi Mask

VOL. XIX, No. 2

APRIL, 1922

WHOLE NUMBER 78

## Brothers in Kappa Psi

We of the great western state of Oregon greet you.

We, like you, are endeavoring to further the interests of the fraternity, for they are our interests, as they are yours.

We take this opportunity of placing before you a record of what we have accomplished and of what we plan to do.

BETA-ZETA

BETA-IOTA

GAMMA-MU

PORTLAND GRADUATE CHAPTER.



**DR. L. V. HENDRICKS**

To Dr. L. V. Hendricks, satrap of the Pacific Province, member of the Kappa Psi Extension Division of the Grand Council, past regent of the Portland Graduate Chapter and the man who has done most for Kappa Psi in the West this number is affectionately dedicated.

Dr. Hendricks was initiated in Eta Chapter at Philadelphia. He is also a charter member of Beta-Zeta and of the Portland Graduate Chapter; as well as being one of the organizers of Gamma-Mu and Beta-Iota.

## PORTLAND'S MILK INSPECTION

BY F. M. CURRY, *B-Z, City Chemist of Portland*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Brother Curry is a graduate of Beta-Zeta. He is now a member of the Portland Graduate Chapter.)

To Kappa Psi goes the honor for bringing about a condition that Portland has just pride in, a supply of pure milk.

The city was one of the pioneers in the fight to have city control of milk supplies in the sense of sanitation. This was brought about by the consistent effort of two members of the fraternity and is being carried on by one proud to call all men of Kappa brothers.

In 1911 Brother E. C. Calloway, a graduate of Beta-Zeta and an active member of the fraternity, accepted the position of city chemist. His chief duty, besides being in charge of the municipal laboratory, was to inspect the dairy herds about the city for both tubercular and sanitary conditions. At first he had to go into the field himself and collect samples of the milk and then perform both the chemical and bacterial tests.

With but two assistants the task was a strenuous one. However, through the co-operation of a large daily paper, the *Oregon Daily Journal*, public opinion was aroused to the seriousness of the situation and the city staff increased.

Dr. E. A. Pernot, also a Kappa Psi, was appointed as city bacteriologist in 1914 and another medical man appointed as chief milk inspector. This left Calloway free to elaborate on his milk analysis by doing away with the necessity for his going into the field to collect samples.

Since the milk analysis has been in vogue the bacterial count has decreased and with it the number of deaths from typhoid fever and likewise the infantile mortality rate. From one of the worst cities in the United States Portland came to the front and in 1915 took first prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. In 1919 the city made the highest score at the National Livestock Exposition in Chicago.

This was all accomplished despite the protests of the dairymen, who at first objected most strenuously to any attempt at regulation. Publicity given by the newspaper backing the fight for pure milk soon brought them to time and now they are the first to make complaints and ask for assistance.

Calloway resigned from the city position in 1919.

As an example of what the milk tests have done a comparison of figures for the year of 1911 and of 1921 will be enlightening. In 1911 but 105 samples were tested. The average bacterial count was 561,640, an almost unbelievable number in this day, while it was found that most of the milk was watered. In 1921 the number of samples tested was 3,168 and the bacterial count had dropped to an average of 15,000. Of this 59.5 per cent were under 10,000 in the count.

Over half of the 28,000 gallons of milk consumed in the city daily is raw milk—bottled on the farm where it is produced. This gives an idea of the work of properly performing the sanitary inspection and yet this enormous task is being done. The use of preservatives has been discontinued as has the practise of using coloring to give low grade cream its rich appearance. One wayward dairyman was recently haled into municipal court to explain why his cream contained artificial coloring. His explanation was unsatisfactory and he was given a substantial fine to jog his memory in the future.

Six factors have played an important part in the success of the milk department in its campaign for pure milk. These are exclusive of the co-operation of the city council in passing ordinances with adequate penalties for violation of the standards.

The six factors are:

1. The establishment of a standard of purity in milk, towards which the entire department works.
2. Co-operation of the milk producers and distributors.
3. The inspectors are more than inspectors, they are instructors and teachers. They have learned that more progress can be made by telling people why certain things should be done.
4. Hearty co-operation between the city, state and government officials.
5. Use of standard methods in both laboratory and field.
6. Use of federal government score cards and the publication of the comparative standings. This keeps up a spirit of competition that is hard to excel.

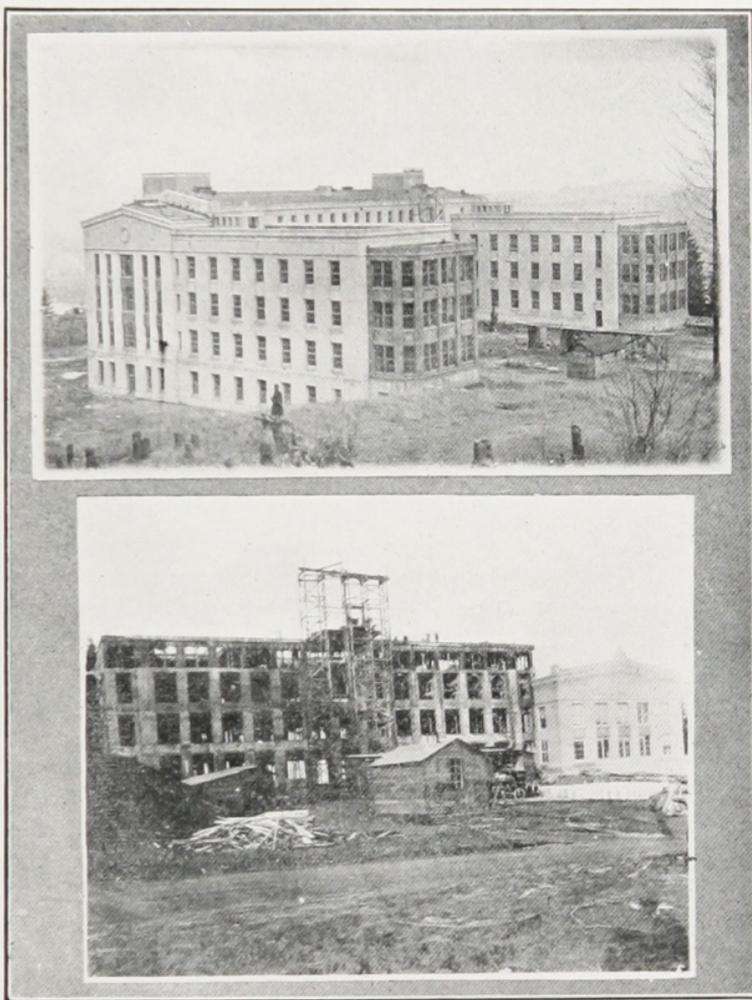
In conclusion a few figures on the question of infant mortality will show the progress the department has made.

The following table gives the year, the number of deaths of infants and the death rate per 1,000:

1909—100—32.6	1915—14—3.4
1910—73—21.5	1916—12—3.0
1911—57—15.2	1917—33—8.2
1912—38—9.5	1918—24—5.1
1913—29—7.7	1919—26—9.5
1914—15—3.6	1920—22—4.2
1921—19—3.5	

It will be noticed that there is an increase in the death rate for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919. This has been attributed to war time conditions with uncertain help.

Still another gratifying result of the department's work is the increased use of milk. The consumption has increased at a rapid rate to the exclusion of the "processed varieties."



SCENES ABOUT U. OF O. MEDICAL SCHOOL

Above: Multnomah County Hospital, Located on Marquam Hill  
Where It Overlooks the City.

Below: Left, Main Wing of the Medical School, Now Under Con-  
struction; right, South Wing, Now in Use.

## DRUGS INDIGENOUS TO OREGON

BY MARC BURDETTE JARMIN, *Beta-Zeta Chapter*

Due to the varied soil and climatic conditions in the different sections of Oregon, it makes possible the growth of many different varieties of drug plants. Not only are these plants cultivated for the drug market by the people of Oregon, but a larger number of these plants grow wild and these are often collected on a commercial basis.

Eastern Oregon has a wide range of climate during the year, being extremely warm during the summer and cold during the winter months. It is considered a dry climate, which is favorable for the growth of certain plants which do not grow in the extreme western parts. Western Oregon, as well as the northern part, is very mountainous, with abundant growth of timber, and has a heavy annual rainfall. Under these conditions plants such as *Digitalis purpurea* L., *Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi* L., Sprengel, *Mentha piperita* L., *Mentha spicaga*. Sinne, *Rhamnus purshiana*, DeCandolle, and others, grow wild in abundance.

The other drug plants that grow in Oregon other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph are: *Agropyron repens*, Beau; *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*, Spreng; *Brassia nigra*, Koch; *Carum Carvi*, L; *Chenopodium ambroseoides*, var. *anthelmenticum*; *Corindrum sativum*, L.; *Datura stramonium* L.; *Datura tabula*; *Humulus lupulus*, L.; *Juniperus Communis*, L.; *Lenum usitatissimum*, L.; *Matricaria Chamomilla*, L.; *Papiver sommferum*, L.; and other plants not so commonly used in medicine.

Those that could be grown in Oregon due to conditions favorable for their growth are: *Hydrastis canadensis*; *atropa belladonna*, *Cinchona calisaya*. These drug plants require a high elevation and abundant rainfall.

*Rhamnus purshianna*, D. C., is Oregon's most important drug plant. It was first discovered by the early Spanish settlers who gave it the name of *Cascare sagrada* or Sacred Bark. The part used in medicine from the tree is the carefully dried bark, peeled between the months of May and September. This bark must be aged for at least three years because if it is used when not thoroughly cured, due to a ferment present, it has an opposite effect when used in medicine than it is generally used for. The tree is generally small, from twenty to thirty feet high. Sometimes they are exceptionally luxuriant growing from ten inches to fifteen inches in diameter, with proportioned height. The bark is peeled from the trunk and limbs in pieces about a foot in length and from two to three inches in width. The largest quantities are gathered near Grays Harbor, Tillamook, and Nehalem. From here it is sent to Portland, Oregon's greatest seaport, where it is stored for curing and shipment. From there the bark is exported to all parts of the world. The people who gather this bark are paid from four to

fifteen cents per pound and they often make as high as five dollars a day during the gathering season. The production of this bark in 1919 was ten million pounds.

*Digitalis purpurea*, L., (Foxglove). The part used is the dry leaves from the flowering tops. *Digitalis* is grown in many parts of Oregon for ornamental purposes only. It thrives in well-drained fertile soil, containing a little sand. It grows wild in abundance along the Pacific Coast, especially in Lincoln County, as the conditions here are the most favorable for its growth. Very little of it is cultivated for the drug market due to the excessive wild growth in the mountains. This wild *digitalis* is gathered while in bloom and oftentimes yields as high as 200 to 250 pounds of dry leaves per acre. This plant grows from four to six feet in height in Europe, but it is not uncommon to see *Digitalis* growing from eight to ten feet high in the mountainous regions of Oregon. During the recent war *digitalis* was in great demand for use of a heart stimulant. At this time Dean Ziefle, of the School of Pharmacy, O. A. C., paid people for collecting the leaf of this plant along the Oregon coast and sending them to him, where they were put up in bales and further sent to the large drug manufacturers in the East. These people received as high as thirty-five cents per pound for them. *Digitalis* has been proven to be one of the greatest medicinal drugs in use, but on account of its potency is administered in very small quantities; consequently a few thousand pounds is sufficient to supply the annual demand. The wild *digitalis* of Oregon yields a larger amount of digitoxin, the principal active constituent, than that grown elsewhere.

*Mentha piperita* L. Peppermint thrives best in deep soils which are rich in humus and retentive of moisture but fairly open texture and well drained. Light, loose, dry soils and sticky clays are alike unsuitable for its growth. It often grows in total seclusion of all other vegetation. The peppermint plant is a perennial herb, having erect and partly prostrate stems which are from two to three feet long, and quadrangular, nearly smooth and often purplish in color. It is a native of central and northern Europe, but in recent years the production in the United States has surpassed that of Europe. The states producing the most in this country are Oregon, Michigan, and New York. An article in the *Pacific Drug Review* on mint cultivation in the northwest, December, 1915, reads: "Peppermint grown in Oregon is the equal of that grown in England, which is considered the best in the world. Peppermint is now grown in only a few places in Oregon and there is no reason why Oregon should not lead the world as a producer. Tests made by the Oregon Agricultural College show Oregon peppermint to contain from fifty to fifty-five per cent of menthol, equalling England's product and superior to that of Michigan and Indiana in that respect. The average yield of peppermint oil per acre is forty-eight pounds, which is considered very good. Its present market value is \$3.50 per pound.

*Berberis aquifolium* Pursh. This plant is the state flower and is therefore called Oregon Grape Root. It is of the Berberidaceae family, in which there are approximately seventy-five different species. They are widely distributed throughout the temperate and tropical mountainous regions. *Berberis* is a shrub or small tree, with spiny leaves, yellow flowers, berry-like fruits similar to currants. It is grown in many parts of Oregon for decorative purposes. For medicinal purposes the bark is mostly used, the roots next, and the trunk bark occasionally. Oregon *Berberis* grows wild along a strip of the Oregon coast extending back into the mainland sixty to seventy miles. It also grows in southern Oregon, but not with such abundance. This plant is not cultivated for the drug market as it naturally grows wild and is collected in the wild state for the drug market.

*Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi* Spreng: This plant grows abundantly in the wild state also in sandy mountainous regions. It is a small evergreen shrub, covers from ten to twelve feet of space with its runners. It has a small leaf, shiny and green in color, and bears small red berries. It is a beautiful plant and is often used for decorative purposes. The leaves are gathered in the autumn for the drug market. The infusion and fluid extract are used mainly for its diuretic action.

*Humulus lupulis*, L.: The part used of this plant is the carefully dried strobiles, bearing its glandular trichomes. It is a perennial, herbaceous twiner, which flowers in July and August. It ripens in September. It is then picked and carefully dried in kilns at 70° C, bleached with sulphur dioxide, then pressed into 500 pound bales. It is then ready for the market. There is a large production of hops in Oregon, ranking third in the United States, Michigan and New York ranking first. When prohibition went into effect in the United States the production of hops slackened materially, but the demand for them from England increased, therefore larger areas are now being planted than before. Hops grow best on river bottom land which has been overflowed by the rivers during the rainy season. Most of the hops grown in Oregon are grown in the Willamette Valley where the conditions are ideal.

*Cytisus scoparius* L. (Scotch Broom) is a plant that also grows wild in Oregon. Scotch Broom is not cultivated nor gathered for the drug market in Oregon although it could be gathered on a commercial basis. It is a beautiful plant, bearing yellow flowers and is used mostly for decorations.

Sphagnum Moss: This is a moss just recently coming into use. It was first brought to prominence by the World War where it was used for bandages and as an absorbent media on pus-producing wounds. Its absorbent power is from three to four times as much as that of cotton. It is used much in the manufacture of sanitary napkins. This plant is always found in swampy places, mainly along the northern coast of Oregon.



*Copyright by Fred H. Kiser, Portland, Oregon*

#### CRATER LAKE

One of the scenic spots of Oregon in the high ranges of the Cascade Mountains. The lake was formed in an ancient volcanic crater that collapsed long before white-men came to the Oregon Country. In places the bottom of the lake has never been sounded.

Other drug plants that grow in Oregon, but not in large enough quantities for marketing are: *Hydrastis canadensis*, *Panax quinquefolium*, *Linum usitatissimum*, *Eryodictyon californicum*, *Lycopodium clavatum*, *Viratrum veride*, *Apropyron repens*, *Sinapis album*, *Sinapis nigra*, *Carum carvi*, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, *Coreander sativium*, *Datura stramonium*, *Juniperus communis*, *Matricaria chamomillae*, *Papaver somniferum*, and many others not so important in medicine.

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### ONLY A WART

BY DR. E. F. PERNOT, *Beta-Iota and Portland Graduate Chapter*

When sliced so thin as to show its cellular structure, the unwelcome wart that sometimes adorns our skin, presents a beautiful picture under the microscope—as seen in Plate No. I.



PLATE I

This section was cut through the centre of a common wart or "papilloma," as it is termed, and consists of connective tissue and epithelial cells, the arrangement of which latter is the outcome of a struggle for their supremacy resulting in a general mêlée far from the orderly arrangement of the normal structure. Nothing is present that was not there before, simply—the cells forming the tissue beneath the skin or epithelium, become stimulated to abnormal growth, pushing the



PLATE II



PLATE III

epithelium before them, and the epithelium resisting the intrusion fights to retain its normal position—resulting in a general mix-up with a local enlargement of the tissue.

When this takes place on the exterior of the body and is slow in its formation, the result is a large hard wart or hard "papilloma," of which a thin cross section is seen in Plate No. II. In this section, a leaf-like structure is seen to have a thick, hard covering around the border of the epithelium, and the inside structure shows plainly how the fibroid tissue has pushed the epithelium before it to such an extent as to form the ugly, warty growth. As this growth becomes older and dried externally, deep fissures occur, forming the so-called "seed-wart."

When the same growth occurs in moist places, such as the nasal passages, oral cavity, or elsewhere in the body, it presents a somewhat different appearance as seen in Plate No. III, which is a section through a soft wart or papilloma. The soft wart does not have the thick, dense epithelial lining; is more delicate and lace-like in structure, yet retains the same characteristic formation, and is composed of the same cells as the hard variety.

These small tumors are very vascular, possessing many blood vessels, which accounts for their tendency to bleed if injured. They are benign in character, yet serious to some degree in certain parts of the body. Just why these cells are excited to such abnormal growth, is not known.

Frequently they become as slowly absorbed as they came, leaving the area they occupied as normal as before their appearance.

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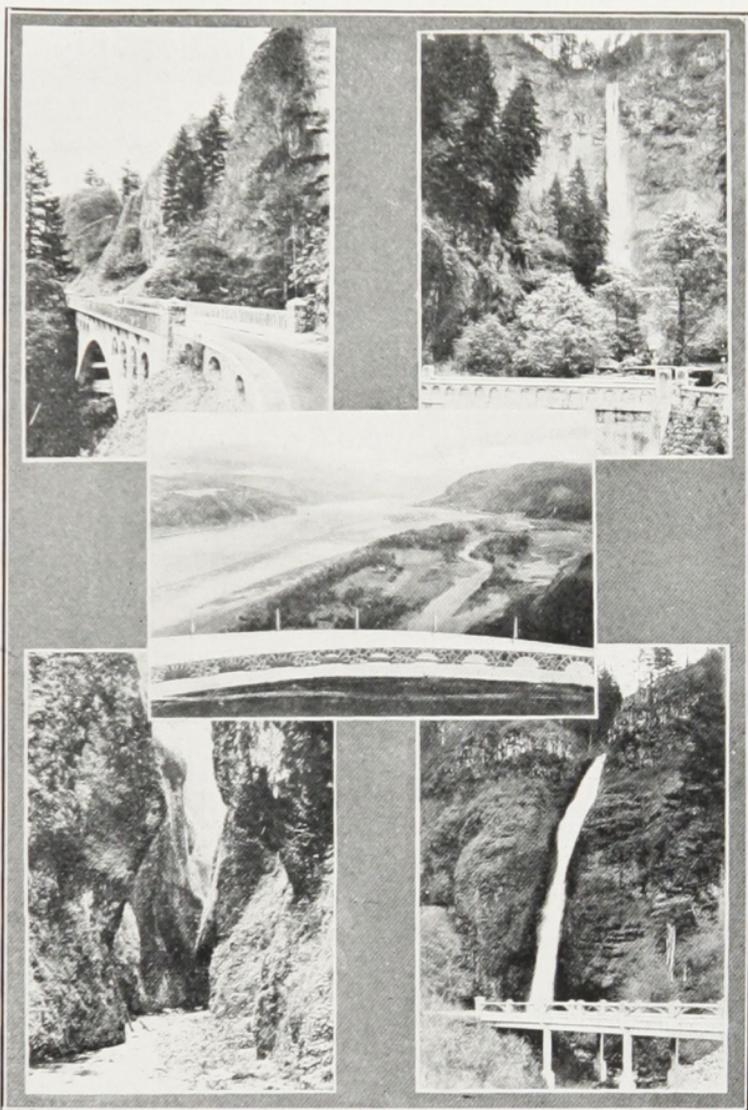
## CHEMISTRY IN MODERN MEDICINE

BY EDWARD C. CALLAWAY, *Beta-Zeta, Professor of Chemistry, North Pacific College*

Since the days of the old alchemists, chemistry has always been the steps by which medical science advances. What would we have of modern therapy had not the creative chemist passed this way and scattered his products? Without Liebig, Lister, Pasteur, and Dakin, surgery would be little more than skillful butchery. If we should undertake to subtract chemistry from medicine the result would be a strange jumble indeed. But we have to make some such deduction to vision the subtle fact that the science of medicine is grafted on to the tree of chemistry.

It is in the hope that many undergraduate Kappa Psi may visualize their opportunity in chemistry while they are still in college, that I have undertaken this article.

What is this highly organized machine that we call a human being? At every stage of his being, he is the product of chemical reaction. From the moment of conception; yes, and even before, until his bones crumble into dust he is a laboratory in which chemical changes are



#### VIEWS ALONG COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY

Columbia River Highway, considered one of the most scenic spots in the United States, follows the Columbia River east from Portland. No. 1, Shepherd's Dell; No. 2, Multnomah Falls; No. 3, scene looking east from Crown Point, highest point on the Highway; No. 4, Oneonta Gorge and No. 5, Horsetail Falls.

moving forward. To watch these chemical changes and come to understand them is to watch the human organism grow, move and direct himself into full life and health and then to wither and slip back to inert matter again. And so the most wonderful study of man is man himself.

In this fast moving age the professional man hardly completes his training before he finds himself out of date or behind-the-times, as we say. And no science is moving so fast as chemistry. What has chemistry projected that a medical student may follow out to find himself on the frontier of his profession, master of the fundamentals and well able to assimilate and apply the new knowledge that comes to him in the years of his service? Let us see:

*Colloidal Chemistry:* What does it convey to you? Almost a new branch of chemistry and so full of knowledge that is to come, the knowledge that will make medicine more of an exact science and less of an art. The human body is just a mass of colloidal material. Most of the reactions of the body are produced in colloidal media. The reactions we have studied in ordinary solutions are one thing but the reactions in colloids are quite another. One can easily be convinced of this by such simple experiments as overlaying a tube of gelatine— $\text{NaCl}$  with  $\text{AgNO}_3$  solution or gelatine— $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  with a silver solution. And so we have the wonderful researches of Berchtold, Fisher, and others leading out into new theories for the cause of disease, and more than that. A rational cure is always forthcoming once the abnormal reaction is understood. And why not? It is just as sure as dissolving silver chloride in ammonia. What do we know for sure of the blood, the organs, the muscle, the nerves, unless we know colloids? Not very much, for they are all colloidal in their substance. And what can we hope to know of the cell reactions; the cell metabolism, the cell at work unless we understand the details of the cell, in so far as chemical science has revealed it?

*Catalysis.* We have just stumbled out of a rut, so to speak. For so many years we thought that spongy platinum, manganese dioxide, hydrochloric acid and other chemicals were queer. They actually stood around and made things happen without getting mixed up in it themselves. Now we find that most substances may act as catalyzers in some reaction or other if conditions permit. And the same organic catalyzer may reverse a reaction if the conditions are right. And when we put these discoveries along side of the fact that most reactions may be reversible under some condition, surely, we say, we are finding out things. The discovery of a reaction by catalysis, the fixing of N of the air, was perhaps one real cause of the war. Such another discovery, we may well expect, may any day bring blessing to the people of the world in alleviating human suffering and conserving human life. Catalysis will be of major importance in future medicine.

*Vitamines.* The commercial world is very alert to apply new chemical knowledge even in an ethical field outside the rightful field of

commerce. Bio-chemists have discovered substances of vital importance to the growing animal but of unknown chemical composition as yet. Funk named them Vitamines and today we see the name carrying all sorts of nostrums to the unsophisticated. But in reality it is one of the great discoveries of modern times and has already produced measurable benefits to humanity. What is not possible in the near future, when we come to know the chemical formula of these vital substances and can synthesize them, which we surely will?

*Serums.* A physician in Oregon not long ago told a district attorney that it was not possible to tell human blood from animal blood by any chemical or microscopical test. One cannot help but wonder if he ever gives any diphtheria anti-toxin. If he does why does he do it? Does he know what he is doing? Or does he know just how to do it and collect the money? And yet he would holler "Quack" at the first drugless healer that came along. Perhaps that is a little hard on him. The writer has talked to many established practitioners about the chemistry of such things. He has soon found them almost as ignorant of the real chemistry of the thing as a layman. And they always say, "I am too busy to keep up on that stuff." It has always occurred to the writer that there ought to come a time when they were not so busy, and perhaps there will when the general public becomes a little better educated in modern science. The chemistry of bacteriology and serum therapy is interesting enough and important enough to command a thorough knowledge of it on the part of anyone who ever expects to practice it.

*Synthetic Drugs.* This is another field where the commercial man is in his element. In fact he has all of us just a little confused at present. There are so many of him, and he is so anxious to save the race from destruction. And of course he needs the aid of the physician to apply his "sure cure." We find *Materia Medica* about as useful to us as a map of Europe. With all these high-sounding and hyphenated names for the same chemical thing; these trade marks and exaggerated claims, what is to be the course of action of the future practitioner? There is only one sure ground for him to stand on and that is the chemistry of the things he is to prescribe. Ignorance and doubt is sure to make a professional man a "boob" for traveling salesmen; and God help his patients! The physiological action of synthetic organics is best understood through the chemistry of their molecules. It offers at once the most interesting and important phase of modern therapeutics. Where it leads every medical man should follow.

*Diet.* The use of food is bidding for a place on the prescription blank. And when it finds its rightful place after the pen of one who knows, it does beat calomel, belladonna, and pink liver pills how people get well and happy on those prescriptions. But that involves quite a knowledge of chemistry, the composition of foods, their di-

gestion and fate in the body; the ability to figure energy requirements, the calories of foods, the intake of mineral salts and all that sort of thing. Most assuredly it does. It demands quite a basic knowledge when a man leaves college, and on this base is built a practice about which there is confidence born of applied science. Such confidence lies deep in the realm of knowledge. One has to dig for it.

*Diagnosis.* And in the field of diagnosis too, chemistry has come to play an important part. It is sure to be used more and more as methods develop. Our methods of determining the H-ion concentration of the blood and body fluids, the determination of elimination products, and the like are too helpful in diagnosis to be dispensed with. Such chemical facts as we may ascertain and use are sure and reliable. The physician must know how to interpret the laboratory report, if he is not skilled in the technic incident to obtaining the data.

The writer has had quite an experience working with the medical profession. As one who stands looking in and desiring the best success of his brothers who are entering this field he would strongly urge all who have the opportunity yet ahead of them to dig deeply into chemistry. To pass the college standard in the subject is a minor thing. It is expedient that the foundation be laid deep and well. It is what you would build your future on. You can never go back and repair it. What you have built you will stand on and there labor to success or failure. Let me say pointedly, it is my observation that the success or failure of medical and dental students is fore-shadowed by their application while in college.

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## PORTLAND AND OREGON IN TABLOID

*Portland:* population by 1920 census, 258,288; area, 66.4 square miles; paved streets, 445.9 miles; 110 miles from sea with deep water channel; direct communication with Orient; commission form of government; George L. Baker, mayor; appraised valuation of buildings, approximately \$335,000,000.

*Oregon:* population, 1920 census, 783,389; area, 96,699 miles; 300 miles of coast line; admitted to Union, February 14, 1859; capital, Salem; Ben W. Olcott, governor; state flower, Oregon Grape; nickname of state, Beaver state; nickname of natives of Oregon, Webfoot; principal towns, other than Portland, Astoria, The Dalles, Pendleton, Baker, La Grande, Salem, Eugene, Medford, Albany, Ashland, Bend, Corvallis, Grants Pass, Klamath Falls, Oregon City, Roseburg; chief industries, lumbering, shipping, fruit growing (especially apples), stock raising, dairying, fisheries.

## THE PFARM-A-KIST

Ay bane a edycated Swede, ay bane away to skule;  
 The boys he stake me if ay lurn, to mak the old white mule.  
 Vere ay kum frum out in the voods, in Puget on the Sound,  
 Et bane so dry ve drink Bay Rum and Lady Pink Compound.

Dem lumber yacks he mak boot-leg, and some he drink it too.  
 Et mak him loco lak a horse, he seek of drink home-brew,  
 And so he say, "To mak Ole Crow, it take a edycation,  
 Ole Hansen, you bane good feller, go get the information."

And so the boys he send me to the North Pacific skule,  
 The Profs. he all got heads of wood, he tank ay bane a fule,  
 By yemmeny, by yumpin yacks, the stuff he heap on me,  
 Ay mak H<sub>2</sub>O and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>.

The stinke ve get in Kemistry, ay never skool forget—  
 Ay burn my pants, Ay burn my nose, ay like that stuff you bet.  
 That sale ve mak frum So-dee-um, on vater it goes hoppin,  
 That Hy-dro-gen he bloome up, some stuff et always poppin,

By gar! the hot stuff et just burn, a hole klean through my hide,  
 Et bane Bos-por-us or Sal-fur-ic or Hot Dog I-o-dide.  
 Ve always tank in Kemistry, Ve skool go up in smoke.  
 And ve kant escape the pay day, fur the dishes that ve proke.

You vant some pills, you kum to me, ay roll em vile you vait.  
 Ay may you powders or some stuff ve call a perkolate.  
 Ay bane know some dope so vell ay taste him in the dark.  
 He bane Ram-us Purch-i-anna and Cas-care Chit-him bark.

Kino! ay know a Sal Prunelle, and Sal Ammoniatum.  
 And Belladon and Rosa Gall and Plumbi Ponderosum.  
 Sapo! ve all know Ben Zine, Ad Eps and Al O Purificata,  
 And Pete Roll and Cap Sicum, and ole I P Cacuana.

Them dental feller he skool go and vash his dirty paws,  
 Ay see him kut a dead man up with buther knives and saws.  
 He mak you seek with all his teeth he hammer and he cut.  
 He mak a lot of stink and noise, ay tank he bane a mutt.

Ay go down that infirmary, to get my tooth ache out.  
 That guy he drill me in the gaw, and pulled me by the snot.  
 He tank he bane Rough Rider the vay he climb my neck,  
 Some day ay get him, just you vait, ay hit him by a breck.

Them Profs. he mak me take et, till ay rattle in the can,  
 Ameber, and protozoar, diplo-ccus gluten-an,  
 Him-o-globin, Berra-Berra, Vita-mina, Met-a-bull,  
 Trip-to-fame, Analine, Benzine Ring, Mon-see-full.

And all this time ay never hear a tang about white mule.

Ay don't know how to mak et, and ay finish up the skule.

Ay don't go near that place the Puget on the Sound:

Dem lumber yacks be sore as goats and plant me in the ground.

OLE HANSON, *Beta-Iota (Pharm-a-kist Guaranteed)*.

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## DANGERS OF MORPHINE IN THE ACUTE ABDOMEN

BY W. B. HOLDEN, M.D., F. A. C. S., *Gamma-Mu*

The writer realizes that this topic is sort of a chestnut. For many years teachers have been decrying the exhibition of morphine in the surgical abdomen. Scarcely a week passes, however, in which the practicing surgeon does not see serious and often fatal results following the administration of morphine for acute abdominal pain. The coming generation of practitioners very likely will be a vast improvement over the present one in this respect. One of the functions of the physician is to relieve pain. Whenever a case of extreme, abdominal colic presents itself, the patient consults a physician for relief. Instinctively, and altogether too often, the physician resorts to the hypodermic. Patients often demand this because relief is what concerns them, and not diagnosis.

After the hypodermic of morphine has been given, the diagnosis is obscure. The physician may be fairly sure of his abdominal diagnosis before giving the hypodermic, but have very grave doubts as to the correctness of his decision after having given a hypodermic. The majority of death certificates signed by the surgeon for acute abdominal surgery, should be signed by the attending physician who had previously administered one or more hypodermics of morphine. In the state of Oregon, one of the questions on the death certificate is: "Did an operation precede this death? If so, when?" It would be far more just to the surgeon if in addition to this question another one should be asked: "Was morphine administered before operation? If so, when, how much, and by whom?" Some may contend that the first dose of morphine does no harm. This is not in accordance with facts. No one ever died from the pain that the first dose of morphine would relieve, but they have died from the effects of the disease, the pain of which was relieved by the first dose of morphine. Within the last few months the writer signed the death certificate of a man who had a

perforating ulcer of the stomach seventeen hours previous to operation. Within two hours from the time of his perforation he had been given a hypodermic of morphine. This was responsible for the man's death, and not the operation that was done fifteen hours later, although the death certificate did not show it.

The general practitioner who only occasionally sees an acute abdomen, can scarcely appreciate the havoc wrought by even a single dose of morphine. Out of seventy-six cases of operative mechanical obstruction of the bowel, there were fourteen deaths. Forty-three of these cases had been seen by other doctors and morphine given before operation. Among these forty-three cases there were thirteen deaths. Thirty-three of the cases had no morphine before operation, and among these there was only one death. There is a mortality rate of at least forty per cent on operative cases of mechanical obstruction of the bowel, and three-fourths of that mortality can be attributed to the hypodermic.

Within the past week a doctor was called at three o'clock in the morning to see an elderly woman suffering severe abdominal pain of four-hours' standing. He gave a hypodermic remarking that it was all he could do. This one hypodermic tided the patient along until a gangrenous, ruptured appendix was removed forty-eight hours after her initial symptoms. Three o'clock in the morning is a disagreeable hour to make a blood count and establish a diagnosis, especially with a hypodermic in one's pocket and a comfortable bed only a few blocks away. This same man would not think of giving a woman in labor a hypodermic, saying that it was all he could do, and go away and leave her. (A woman thus barbarously treated would likely survive, likewise her baby.) The acutely inflamed appendix, acute mechanical obstruction of the bowel, and perforating ulcers, do not recover spontaneously after a hypodermic of morphine.

One very good, safe way for all doctors is not to carry a hypodermic. The sum total of human suffering would be lessened, and many lives saved that are now lost. The time-honored custom of giving graduates of medicine a hypodermic outfit, is oftentimes as disastrous as giving a five-year-old boy an automatic pistol. The writer, in active surgical practice, has not carried a hypodermic for ten years. It has not been missed.

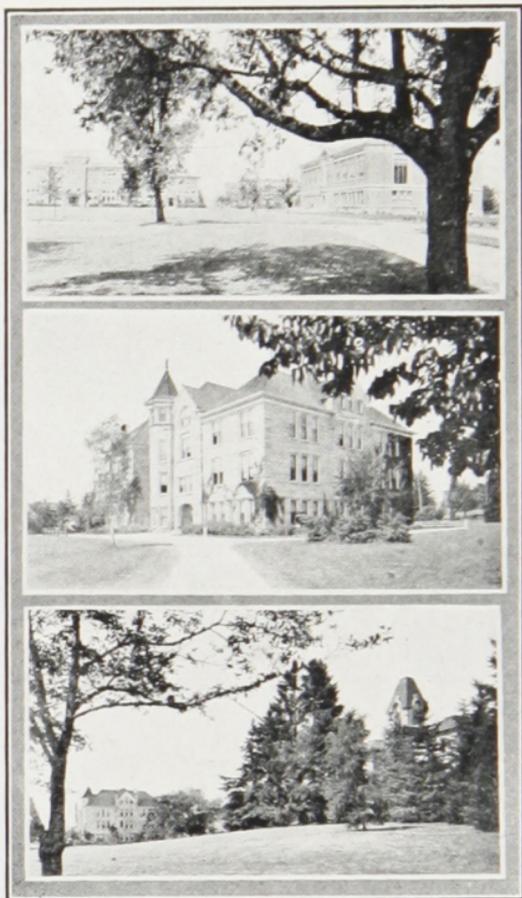
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## DIARY—A OF A FRESHMAN

BY R. L. GOODFELLOW, *Beta-Iota*

Our folks dressed us up in our best clothes, bought us a pair of shoes, packed the good old carpet bag, and off we came to the city to compete with our slick talkin' city cousin.

Our first appearance on the campus was indeed a warm welcome, many upperclassmen coming to the front to inquire as to our tailor,



ON THE CAMPUS AT O. S. C.

Above: The Upper Campus; left, Agricultural Hall, Dairy Building and Library; middle: Science Hall; below: Lower Campus; left, Science Hall; right, Administration Building.

barber and so forth. Goll dern 'em, anyway, it really wasn't our fault, seeing as how our folks dressed us that way.

After a month or so we had quit wondering so much what all of it was about and had begun to wonder how long it would last. Then some fellar more kind than the rest undertook to interpret the meanings of "The Good Old College Spirit"; well, the next morning we did not get up for breakfast nor did we go to lecture that day. About 4 P. M. feelin' very much like a true villin and trying to appear as unconscious as a junior, we strolled forth to the good old College Inn, home of the wind puddin', also the dirty spoon. Immediately to be greeted by our friends as the village rounder. At first this caused our chest to swell with pride. But Shucks! who likes to have his chest puffed out like a settin' hen all the time?

Then we began to repent, first signs of this being to write, and tell the folks all about it. This was soon realized to be a sad mistake as next month our check was only for \$15.98 instead of eighteen dollars. This difficulty we overcame by sellin' the carpet bag. Us men must have our wild oats even if they be adulterated with grape-nuts.

About Christmas time, having no money and having nothin' to put our other shirt in, we guessed we had better not go home. So accepted a position as a nurse maid at a Kennel Show. This was quite interesting but by the end of the ten days, decided that this was a Doggie kind of life. So came back to school with five good hard iron dollars and our other shirt somewhat soiled.

About this time seeing as how we had gotten by in our exams and kept our collar pretty clean and our nose not being very crooked, a fella came up and asked us to come out and eat with him. We went out and stayed an hour or so. Remembering what we had read in that book on the table in the front room (that big red one) we did not eat with our knife or none of that kind of stuff. Well, we got asked a couple of more times, and then they asked us if we would care to be pledged and remembering that dog-gone five dollars, we thought we would.

So in a month or so we got installed in our new home with some fellars who acted like they would do the right thing by us. But our troubles were so many and this darn pencil is so short that we can't write without tearing the paper with our fingernails, so guess that we will go and see if the cat left anything to eat in his dish. Gosh! it seems great to be a writin' fellar and we guess the folks will be glad they sent us to school even if they had to sell two of our best cows.

## PHARMACISTS, ARE YOU PREPARED?

BY PROFESSOR T. H. ECKERSON, *Portland Graduate Chapter*

There has been a tendency on the part of many schools to overlook some of the best opportunities offered to the live, progressive, pharmacists of today. The question naturally arises—is the average graduate prepared to grasp and successfully carry on some of the real big problems of the profession?

Of course much depends on the attitude of the graduate. His first thought on entering the business world is perhaps that of immediate financial success. Too often this leads to a hasty decision to conduct his business interest along purely commercial lines. It is not to be denied that a certain measure of success does occur to the one who follows this course, but any notable achievement in this direction is usually the result of a plan of merchandising so manifestly an imitation of the large department store methods that the business does not warrant being called a pharmacy.

We have heard a great hue and cry that ethical pharmacy does not pay—that only commercial pharmacy is the successful plan to follow. The result has been in many cases as almost complete elimination of the prescription department. Too often these men who have raised the question have not been fair to the profession—pharmacy. They have not grown and kept pace with the advancements in pharmacy.

Pharmacy has not stood still in the rapidly passing years. Many things have fallen to the lot of the pharmacist, which was formally considered to be in the physician's own circle of operations.

One of the most important things that the physicians have had to lay to one side is the subject of technical work laboratory. The busy practitioner of today has but little time to devote to blood-counts, Widal's test, urine analysis, complement fixation tests or other serological work. His time should be too valuable to spend it on technical work of this nature.

Some institutions teaching pharmacy have foreseen the time coming when the physician would have to turn to other sources for help along these lines. And so, as the pharmacist has in the past been, compounder and dispenser of medicaments for the physician, so now it seems logical that he should look for his help from this source. It is granted of course that certain physicians will have sufficient technical work to keep a laboratory physician employed permanently, but the average physician does not belong to this class. Neither can the average physician afford to have a combined office-girl-technician in his employ; since this involves a course of instruction on the physician's part or a payment of a large salary to a previously trained individual. At no time is the employer assured of the permanency of the employee.

All these facts lead us to the only logical solution of the problem, namely: the physician's dependence upon the pharmacist who is capable

of doing this work. Now will the physician find a pharmacist who is prepared to take up this burden and help the forward march of the profession? It must be conceded that the number is limited.

To the pharmacist who would be prepared to "carry on," such work as follows could easily be arranged for in a small well equipped laboratory. Examination of sputa, quantitative and qualitative urinalysis, stomach-contents analysis, determination of bactericidal infections, Widal's typhoid agglutination, and blood count. Of course a well-equipped microscope would be one of the first essentials. Then too, a small but well selected stock of strains and reagents would be required and some type incubator and sterilizer would have to be provided. It is not thought advisable for the pharmacist to attempt to perform the Wasserman test, either the classical or any modification of it, on blood or spinal fluid until a volume of business would warrant the increased cost of apparatus and time involved.

A separate room on the same floor as the prescription department and perhaps adjoining it or a well lighted room above, easily accessible and equipped with running water, white enamel sinks and a convenient work bench with north light preferred is advisable.

With a suitable equipment in readiness, the pharmacist should make the fact known to the physician to whom such a service would appeal. Physicians already favoring your store with prescription business would naturally be in a most suitable mood to be convinced that you were capable and ready to be of professional service to him.

It is unnecessary to say that the pharmacist must be a well-trained technician in any of the services selected and should attempt only those in which he is so well grounded that his interpretation will not be open to question by the physician.

In practically every case where this type of professional service has been available the pharmacist has found it to be profitable not only of itself but also found it to be a trade booster for all parts of the store. The physician who can depend upon your laboratory service will invariably emphasize your store in his prescription writing and this in turn brings the potential customer to your place of business. Looked at from another angle the layman who learns that you are equipped to offer services of the above nature to the physician, will in turn feel a greater confidence in your ability as a pharmacist and in turn trust you with any prescription and other business he may have occasion to offer.

The above thoughts are not compiled from pure theory but from practical experience from a number of sources. As laboratory technician the writer is familiar with the needs of the average physician and the limited time at his disposal. The time is here now for the man graduating in pharmacy to decide which course they wish to pursue. I cannot but feel that a greater opportunity is now offered to the graduates than at any other time. Are you prepared to grasp this opportunity?

## OUT WEST

BY SPYLLE M. DYRTE, *Portland Graduate Chapter*



Out West they grow 'em wild and bad,  
The badmen stalk the campus  
Looking for any devilment to be had.

At O. A. C. they are the worst,  
The men are bad  
And the women wild,  
Boldly they parade  
Mother, and child  
And ferocious Dad.



Once in a while they don  
Attire worn in civil land,  
But this is mere camouflage,  
For they really are the  
Deuce of a band.

## OREGON PHARMACY LAWS

BY JAMES L. PORTER, *Beta Zeta*

The Oregon Pharmacy Law is enforced by the Oregon State Board of Pharmacy. This Board recognized two classes of pharmacists, namely, registered pharmacists and assistant registered pharmacists. The Board outlines the scope and duties of each in regard to the dispensing of prescriptions, sale of poisons, and the manufacture of medicines. Before any candidate is eligible to take the State Pharmacy examination, either for registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, he must be over eighteen years of age and must have had a definite amount of practical drug store experience under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, in a store where drugs are compounded and dispensed. A résumé of the Oregon Pharmacy Law as passed by the 1921 session of the State Legislature is as follows:

**Registered Pharmacist:** Beginning July 1, 1921, all candidates for examination as registered pharmacists must be over eighteen years old and must have completed one year's work of a degree course in Pharmacy in a school or college of Pharmacy which is a member of American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. In addition to this, the applicant must have had an amount of practical experience under the direct supervision of a registered pharmacist, sufficient to make the total of school experience and practical drug store experience four years, or forty-eight months.

The Oregon Law further provides that not more than twenty-four months of actual school experience may be substituted for the required practical experience.

Beginning January 1, 1922, all candidates for examination as registered pharmacists must have attended at least two years at a school or college of pharmacy recognized by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties during which time they must be registered in a degree course in pharmacy. In addition the applicant must present evidence of having had at least thirty months' practical drug store experience under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. Provided, however, the twenty-four months of school experience may be used as practical experience.

**Assistant Registered Pharmacist:** Candidate must be over eighteen years of age, and he must show evidence of three years' practical drug store experience. Two years of practical experience may have been spent in a recognized school or college of Pharmacy. An assistant registered pharmacist is eligible to take the State Pharmacy examination for full registration as soon as he can meet the requirements of the Pharmacy Board as regards Educational training and practical drug store experience.

At the present time Oregon has no pure drug law but the State Pharmaceutical Association is backing a movement to place such a law before the legislature. The absence of such a law is causing the druggists of Oregon to suffer an undue amount of criticism which should be directed at unlicensed peddlers.

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## THE ANTI-NARCOTIC MOVEMENT

BY WALLACE S. WHARTON, *Portland Graduate Chapter*

Elimination of illicit traffic in narcotics by means of an international agreement is the goal toward which the Oregon Narcotic Control Association and the White Cross, a similar organization in the state of Washington, both strive for. On the Pacific Coast, in comparative proximity to the Orient, the source of the greater part of the narcotics smuggled into the nation, the menace is serious. So serious, indeed, that recently Governor Olcott of Oregon called a conference of governors from the four great western states of Washington, Idaho and California to consider steps to be taken to check the evil, ere it passed beyond control.

An idea of the proportions to which the use of narcotics has reached can easily be comprehended that in a city the size of Portland, with a population of 260,000, there are 5,000 addicts known to the police. The addicts are found in practically every class in the social scale, though once "on the habit" they soon lose caste.

Ships from the Orient bring in quantities of opium in the form of *yu she*, smoking opium, morphine and cocaine. Heroin, being a more expensive drug, is but little used while the cheaper varieties of narcotics are so easily to be obtained.

Hauls have been made by local and federal officers in which narcotics valued at wholesale to the extent of \$100,000 have been taken. The narcotics are smuggled ashore in small quantities, twenty-five to fifty ounces at a time and are apparently kept in some central distributing point.

From there it goes to the peddler and thence to the addict. While no ships are not looked on with a certain amount of suspicion it has been found by federal officers that those under the Japanese flag are the worst offenders. However, in no case have the ship's officers been found to have knowledge of this smuggling. That, however, proves nothing.

In the ordinary commerce of dispensing narcotics illicitly the Chinese have proved to be the masters. Chinese peddlers have operated on routes, similar to milk routes. They will make the rounds, leaving the narcotics where ordered. So shrewd are they in their operations that they will not make their route at the same time on any two consecutive days.

One nefarious plot to furnish narcotics to high school pupils free of charge was recently uncovered. The plan was to allow them a liberal supply until they became addicted to the use of the narcotics. Then the free supply ceased and the peddler had a steady customer. This system of acquiring recruits to the army of addicts is not solely confined to school children.

As is well known among the medical profession continued use of narcotics saps the moral fibre and stamina of the addict, rendering him unfit for gainful work. Thus deprived of a means to buy the needed stimulants criminal methods are reverted to.

The man either becomes a sneak thief, or worse, a peddler of drugs. No crime is beyond his power to attempt, in an effort to get sufficient money to purchase a "shot." Police officials have found, however, that the really clever criminal, that is, the one who makes it a profession will not associate with addicts for the reason that they are not to be trusted. They have the reputation of "squealing," an unpardonable offense in the criminal code of ethics, to get a much-needed "shot."

While use of narcotics deprives both men and women of sexual desire it has been found that eighty to ninety per cent of the "street walkers" and prostitutes are addicts. This is explained as being the easiest way a woman, unfitted for other work, can secure money to buy narcotics.

An interesting side light here is the fact that eighty-five per cent of the persons with which police have to deal are addicts. The menace to social life and security with this number of addicts, made ruthless by cravings for narcotics, can easily be seen.

The old fallacy that addicts first became such by having been in hospitals or under doctors' treatment where narcotics were used has been disproved by findings of the Portland police force. Of course there have been a few such "quacks" but fortunately the courts have seen fit to place them safely into jails; for long terms, too.

Most cases when traced down to the origin have shown that the addict became so voluntarily, merely to satisfy a craving for some excitement or to try something new, or to get a "kick" out of life. What bearing the prohibition law has on this condition is hard to say. It would be unfair to blame it for the condition on the data now available.

The conditions as above outlined are not confined to Portland alone. They exist in all large cities of the coast and in a proportionate degree in the smaller towns. Reports from Eastern cities show that they too have the evil to contend with though not to the extent as in the West.

With these things in mind the governors' conference was held. How to stop the spread of the evil, a terrible thing threatening to strike at the very foundations of the American home, was the main

issue. While all of the governors could not attend, those not present were represented by properly authorized persons.

To directly strike at the source of the menace several things were adopted. The national government, which spends less than ten per cent as much in combating narcotics as it does on prohibition, was asked for its support. A delegation of governors plan to leave for Washington before Congress adjourns. They will ask for suitable federal laws to meet the situation and an international conference in which all nations will sit in an attempt to strike the evil from the earth.

One of the most pleasing results of the conference is a bill now in the House of Representatives that, if passed, will allow immigration authorities power to deport aliens convicted of violation of either the Harrison act or any other form of narcotic activity. The bill was suggested by R. P. Benham, chief immigration inspector of the Portland district, and is sponsored in the house by Congressman Mc Arthur.

Deeming fines insufficient to deter peddlers, whose profits are enormous, the conference decided that the respective state laws would be changed so as to make peddling a felony for the first offense instead of after two convictions. This, it is believed, will limit the number of peddlers and it is hoped will finally eliminate them.

Enormous profits are found in illicit peddling. Morphine and cocaine are purchased in the Orient for seven dollars to twelve dollars an ounce. Once in this country it is sold the peddler for from twenty dollars to thirty dollars an ounce. The peddler divides it into one-grain packages, called a "bundle," which is sold to the addict for one dollar. This brings him four hundred and eighty dollars an ounce if the narcotics are not diluted.

It is a common practice to dilute the narcotic and thereby increase the profit. Finely powdered Epsom Salts or boric acid is used to dilute cocaine, while sugar of milk or baking powder is used in morphine.

The situation is serious and law-enforcing officers of the Pacific Coast are awakening to the meaning of it if allowed to continue. Every effort is being made to check it. Since the organization of the Narcotic Control Association and the White Cross, a great deal of good has been accomplished by getting the idea across to the people at large. The press in practically every city on the coast has entered the campaign against the evil and the resulting publicity has been felt already.

Sentences in courts are more severe, for the judges realize that the peddlers or addict is not to be regarded merely as one down on his luck as a real menace to the community, especially as it is the aim of every addict to reduce all those with whom he comes in contact to his own level. Police officers are more active now that the public

eye is upon them and their work is becoming more effective through better co-operation by the citizen.

One of the interesting topics discussed at the various sessions of the Narcotic Control Association, which is headed by the mayor of Portland, George L. Baker, and sponsored by the governor, is the treatment of the addict. It is the consensus of opinion that in most cases, save those of addicts of long years' standing, the addict can be cured.

The effectiveness of the cure is believed to be good if the source of supply is done away with. Addicts who have had treatment and who have been pronounced cured have only gone back to the old habit when tempted by former associates. The plan now being discussed is to give the addict hospitalization at the state's expense and put the peddler safely away for a long term in the penitentiary.

The proposed plan is to create a state farm. The addict will be treated while going through the agonizing throes of being shut off from the narcotic and then placed on the farm where outdoor work will be done for several months. It is planned to pay a nominal amount for the work so the addict when discharged will not be thrown as a pauper onto the community to fall back into his old ways.

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## BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM

*Berberis Aquifolium*, the state flower of Oregon, is the principal genus of the natural order Berberidaceae, which includes about fifty species of shrubby plants and is indigenous to Oregon. It usually grows close to the ground in a straggling bunch, but under favorable situations it is a handsome and conspicuous plant. The leaves, with from three to seven leaflets are stiff, prickly and evergreen. The flowers are rather small rich golden and sweet-scented, forming clusters two inches long. The fruit is a handsome blue berry with a bloom, the color of wild grapes, contrasting well with the foliage which turns red in the autumn. It is generally too acid to be eaten, but is sometimes used to make jelly and preserves, and the yellow root of berberis, especially the inner bark is used for dyeing. The bark has been used for tanning. A yellow coloring matter is also obtained which when rendered brown by alkalis is used in the manufacture of Morocco leather. Its activity is chiefly due to its alkaloid, "berberine."

## PORTLAND'S HOSPITALS

BY RICHARD F. THOMPSON, *Gamma-Mu*

Portland's numerous and efficient hospitals aid materially in keeping her the medical center of the northwest. Besides those at present in use many are being constructed at the present time and many others are being planned in the near future.

At the present time the largest hospital in the city is the St. Vincent's Hospital, a Roman Catholic institution. It is a large five-story building occupying a wonderful site on the west of the city and commanding a view over the entire city. It contains four hundred beds and is classified as Class A under standardization of the American College of Surgeons, and approved for internship by them.

Next in size is the Good Samaritan Hospital under the supervision of the Episcopal Church. At present it has accommodation for three hundred beds but two new units are being added at this time and are now almost completed. The Theodore B. Wilcox memorial Hospital is being erected at a cost of \$125,000, in memory of the late Theodore Wilcox. The building is a three-story structure and is being fitted up pre-eminently as a maternity hospital. The new east wing of the Good Samaritan Hospital is a five-story structure and will cost \$200,000. A feature of this building will be the Clark Memorial Surgery in memory of the late Joseph K. Clark. The building is to be finished in the latest type of hospital construction and will be fireproof. The Good Samaritan provides internship for several of the medical school graduates each year and is approved for internship by the American College of Surgeons.

The Emanuel Hospital is another of the city's medical institutions which is growing very rapidly. At present it has a capacity of one hundred beds and is classified as Class A by the American College of Surgeons and approved for internship by them. A new nurses' home has just been completed and another wing is now under construction which will increase the capacity by two hundred beds. The nurses' home is a four-story structure built at a cost of \$60,000 and the new wing will be a six-story building.

The new Multnomah County Hospital is almost completed and will be occupied in the very near future. It is a five-story, million-dollar structure built on a site adjoining the campus of the University of Oregon Medical School on Marquam Hill, an ideal hospital location overlooking the city and the Willamette river. It will be equipped with all modern hospital facilities, including a commodious library and spacious roof garden. The present structure is in the form of a "U" facing south but with the addition of two more wings when money is available will take the form of an "H." A semi-circular contagion hospital with one hundred beds will be located just behind the main building and access will be had to the laboratories and clinics of the

medical school. The end of a \$100,000 boulevard to be constructed from the city to the site will encircle the hospital.

The city has recently erected an isolation hospital at the outskirts to the east. It is a modern contagion hospital complete in every detail, containing eight wards and with accommodation for sixty patients.

The United States Public Health Service has recently completed the Hahneman Hospital which was started several years ago. The government has a contract to run it for five years and then turn it back to the Hahneman Hospital Association. It is being run under the name of United States Public Health Service Hospital No. 77, and is operated especially for soldiers wounded in the recent war. It contains one hundred seventy beds and has special equipment for rehabilitation of disabled soldiers. The Hahneman Hospital Association is planning an additional wing for civilian use.

The most important hospital planned for erection in the near future is the Shrine Orthopedic Hospital. Portland has been designated as the location of the sixth Shrine hospital in the United States by the Board of Governors appointed by the Imperial Potentate of the Shrine. In conformity with the policy adopted by the Shrine the Portland Hospital will be built along the line of the Scottish Rite Orthopedic Hospital and will cost about \$250,000. It will provide for fifty beds. The Shriner's project for the care of crippled children will be under the direction of a board of orthopedic surgeons headed by Dr. Michael Hoke. Every form of disease coming under the general term of orthopedics, including spinal curvature, club foot, tuberculous arthritis and ailments resulting from infantile paralysis and similar diseases of children will be treated.

Aside from the many public hospitals there are a great many private hospitals in the city. Among them is the Morningside Hospital at which institution the insane from the Territory of Alaska are cared for under contract with the United States Government.

The Portland Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital affords opportunity for the treatment and observation of cases coming under their supervision.

The Portland Surgical Hospital is operated under the direction of a staff of skilled surgeons of the city. This hospital has sixty-five beds.

The Portland Medical Hospital has thirty-five beds.

The Portland Sanitarium now under construction will be ready for occupancy by May first of this year. It will have the latest equipment throughout and will give opportunity for treatment and handling of surgical, obstetrical, and medical cases. It will be under the direction of Doctors W. B. Holden, and Karl P. Moran.



BETA-ZETA CHAPTER, 1921-22  
Oregon State School

## HISTORY OF BETA-ZETA

BY J. M. BOWERSOX

In April of 1911, Beta-Zeta Chapter was installed at O. S. C. This was the first chapter to be installed in the Pacific Province, and hence is the pioneer chapter of Kappa Psi in the West.

The charter roll consisted of Joseph McKay, Ford A. Hand, Lawrence M. Gerdes, J. C. Hurley, Harold M. Peery, Donald M. Mac Claire, Loyd H. Magill, L. V. Hendricks, Lawrence A. Prescott, Edward C. Calloway, William J. Thornton, Charles W. Strong, and Clarence M. McKillips. These men showed their Kappa Psi spirit and started a house.

Gradually the membership increased, losing some men by graduation, it is true, but the depleted ranks were filled with other workers as energetic in their work as their predecessors had been. In these early days many of the college athletes who obtained letters came from Beta-Zeta. Among these old letter men can be mentioned "Hungry" Smith, football; "Cack" Hubbard, football; Clyde Horner, track, and Robt. Hughes, baseball.

With the call to colors, the house was closed, the members all entering the Service in one branch or another. Early in the struggle after the United States had entered, the chapter was saddened by the death of Brother McKillips, then a captain in the Service. Several others from the chapter also paid the supreme sacrifice for Beta-Zeta has furnished her quota of men to "Flanders Fields."

The younger members of the chapter and a few others who remained in the vicinity of Corvallis carried on the work despite the handicap of lacking a house and the few members. By their efforts the chapter was kept alive until the signing of the Armistice when the men were released from military duty at the college and another house was started which was the best that could be procured at that time.

With the entrance into the new home, the work was again continued and several new men were pledged all of whom became greatly interested in the work.

The present residence of the chapter was secured in the spring of that year on which a five-year lease was taken. With the promise of permanent quarters for so long a time efforts were redoubled and Beta-Zeta once more stepped to the front, soon being well known again on the campus and an influence in the Province. Many more promising men were pledged that have continued the work and while this year's graduating class will take away the majority of them, they leave the future Beta-Zeta in good hands. This year's initiates have lived up to all expectations and the horizon of the chapter's triumph becomes even bigger, brighter, and more far-reaching than ever. Indeed Beta-Zeta has not seen her best days yet and greater works lie ahead of her in the future.

At present the chapter roll includes twenty-six active members, six pledges, and two faculty members, with an alumni chapter-roll of over one hundred.

Beta-Zeta always stands ready to sponsor any new chapters and to welcome new chapters to our province. Gamma Nu is a direct result of such active action, it having long been the desire to place a chapter at the University of Oregon Medical School, but this hope was not realized until last year though Beta Zeta's members have worked on it many years.

At this college Beta-Zeta has the distinction of being the oldest professional fraternity on the campus. Kappa Psi was the second fraternity to be installed here, the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity being the first, but soon after became a national, only being revived in the last eight or ten years. Hence Kappa Psi, though not officially, is generally thought of among the students as the oldest fraternity on the campus; and is accorded that honor in the *Beaver*, the college yearbook.

As has been said before, Beta-Zeta's future is full of possibilities and while her past has been active and progressive the future is still more golden and the fraternity at large may look to Beta-Zeta for great things in the future.

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## THE 1922 BETA-ZETA INITIATION

BY GEORGE H. CHEADLE

Since it had long been the hope and aim of Beta-Zeta to know the chapters at Oregon Medical and North Pacific and to join with them in making Kappa Psi the biggest factor in the fraternal world, with the initiation of pledges at Beta-Zeta in February, there was started a step to further closer relationship between the Oregon chapters of Kappa Psi.

Beta-Iota and Gamma-Mu, along with the Graduate Chapter of Portland, responded nobly to the suggestion that they put on the initiation work for Beta-Zeta. Although Corvallis is approximately one hundred miles from Portland on the paved highway, five cars came down from Portland loaded to capacity with enthusiastic knights of Psi who put on one of the most successful initiations Beta-Zeta has ever known. Twenty members, both collegiate and graduate, were present from the Portland chapters.

The initiation took place on Saturday evening, February 18. Coming on Saturday, it kept many members from being present but the number present gives the chapter here an incentive and basis for better co-operation with her sister chapters. Seven men were put through the work and with the masterful surgical work of Brothers Horner, Theines, and Cushman, the advent of these men will long

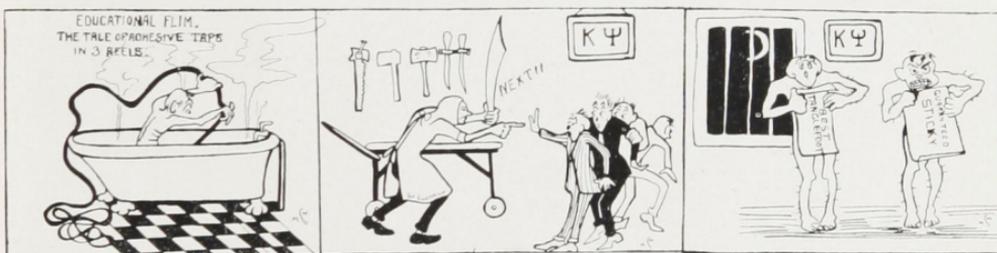
be remembered by the fifty brothers present. Immediately after the initiates had been put through the work, steaming hot coffee and doughnuts were served which melted any ice which hitherto had not been broken and the party then grew rough.

It is the expressed desire that we will soon be able to get in touch with the other Coast chapters as we are with the Portland chapters. When this comes to pass there will be closer co-operation between the chapters in the Pacific Province which in turn will greatly strengthen the influence of Kappa Psi in the fraternal world.

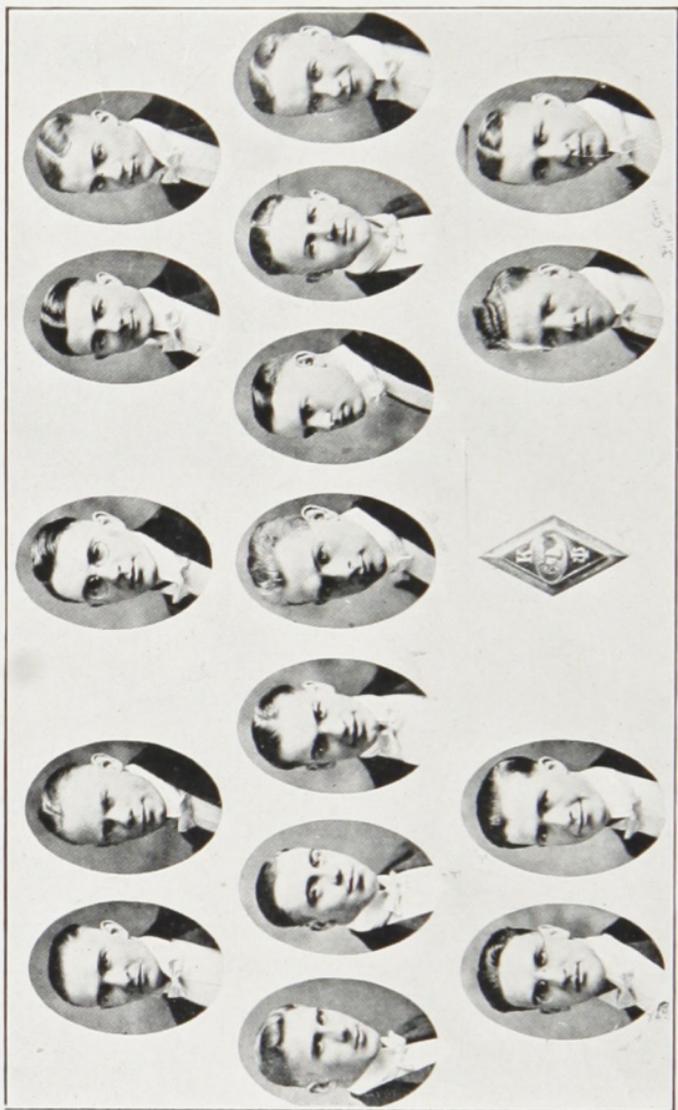
Brother Horner, a charter member of Gamma Mu, was initiated into Kappa-Psi by Beta-Zeta. Brother Calloway, head of the school at North Pacific is a charter member of Beta-Zeta, and it is through these prominent and enthusiastic workers that this advancement and better understanding between chapters has been made possible. It is the aim of Beta-Zeta that each year we shall become more closely connected.

This year, with the exception of two men who are two-year students, the other pledges are three and four-year men. This greatly strengthens our chapter and through the alumnae and Portland Chapters we hope to make Beta-Zeta, Gamma-Mu, and Beta-Iota live factors in the growth of a greater Kappa Psi.

## SEVEN SHRINKING SWAINS SCAMPER



Knights of Kappa Kick Kokos of Knew Kids in Klassy Knocturnal Kommunion at Beta-Zeta



BETA-IOTA CHAPTER  
North Pacific College, Portland

## HISTORY OF BETA-IOTA

BY E. W. NELSON

The Kappa Psi chapter of North Pacific College received its charter in 1913, with a membership of nineteen men.

On April 13, a meeting was held at the Clifford Hotel, for the purpose of installing Beta-Iota Chapter of Kappa Psi. A delegation of five men was appointed to install and initiate the charter members. The installation committee was composed of the following men; L. V. Hendricks, McMinnville, Ore.; Mr. Perry, O. A. C.; Professor Beckwith, O. A. C.; Professor Calloway, Portland, Ore.; Mr. Cotel, Portland, Ore.

The following men were initiated and formed the charter membership of Beta-Iota: G. T. Cressy, South Bend, Wash.; O. C. Shindler, Milwaukee, Ore.; G. R. Baum, Portland, Ore.; K. B. Perry, McMinnville, Ore.; C. Taylor, Spokane, Wash.; L. H. Schultz, Portland, Ore.; C. F. Harlocker, Coquille, Ore.; J. H. Williams, Yakima, Wash.; H. F. Mathies, Portland, Ore.; S. L. Barr, Hoquiam, Wash.; N. H. Rogers, McMinnville, Ore.; W. F. Struckmeyer, Albany, Ore.; E. F. Hearing, Haines, Ore.; H. C. Bowles, Victor, Idaho; W. F. Chapin, Payette, Idaho; E. Hall, Portland, Ore.; L. Guerra, Butte, Mont.; W. O. VanAtta, McMinnville, Ore.; F. L. Christenson, Portland, Ore.; Dr. F. C. Pearn, Portland, Ore.

After installation and election, a banquet was enjoyed by the members, during which appropriate speeches were made and the following new officers placed in charge; regent, T. J. Guerra; vice-regent, W. A. VanAtta; secretary, W. F. Struckmeyer; treasurer, N. L. Rogers; chaplain, W. F. Chapin.

During the years 1914-1915, fifteen new members were added to the list, including Professor Eckerson, present secretary of the Pacific Province. Eight new members were taken in during the fall of 1915, nine in 1916, and three in 1917.

By the end of the year 1917, all active members were in the service and at the beginning of the year 1918, Brother Ferrera, was the only member in school. By his untiring efforts and with the aid of several graduate members, eight men received the oath of allegiance, L. V. Hendricks of the National Extension Committee assisting in the initiation.

Later these men having elected officers, reorganized the chapter and assisted in the installation of the Portland Graduate Chapter.

Meetings were discontinued from May, 1918, until November, 1919, all members being in the Army or Navy. From this time on membership gradually increased until in 1920, the chapter was able to maintain a house.

In 1921 Beta-Iota was invited to take part in the installation of Gamma-Mu Chapter of the University of Oregon Medical School, and a spirit of good fellowship is being enjoyed by both chapters.



GAMMA-MU CHAPTER  
University of Oregon Medical School, Portland

This year Beta-Iota found a permanent home and at the present time claims twenty members, ten of whom live in the house.

Due to the fact that the college has added another year to the course a much stronger chapter is predicted in the future. The house-warming, dances, banquets and smokers have kept alive social life. The enjoyable meetings with fraternity brothers from Oregon State College and the University of Oregon Medical School have spread the good fellowship and built up lasting friendships.

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## HISTORY OF THE GAMMA-MU CHAPTER OF THE KAPPA PSI FRATERNITY

BY DAVID LAWSON, F-M

In the fall of 1920 three Kappa Psi members, James K. Glenn of the Beta-Mu Chapter, Clyde Horner and J. Maxwell Bowersox of the Beta-Zeta Chapter, were attending the University of Oregon Medical School. They later discovered that John Whisenant, another medical student, was a pledge from the Beta-Gamma Chapter.

These four loyal Kappa Psi men were anxious to found a chapter in the school and so putting their dreams into reality, obtained special permission from the Grand Council of the Kappa Psi Fraternity to pledge and initiate new men before formal installation of the chapter should take place.

In a short time they had pledged and initiated six men; Dr. H. J. Sears, head of the Department of Bacteriology, Joseph Wunderlick, Clinton Thienes, Frederick Burke, Norris Jones, and Richard Thompson.

On March 4, 1921, the Gamma-Mu Chapter was formally installed with full privileges as a Kappa Psi chapter by Dr. L. V. Hendricks, satrap of the Pacific Province and member of the national Extension Committee. The organization consisted of nine charter members. Clinton Thienes was first regent. The installation took place in the Multnomah Hotel in Portland and afterwards a splendid banquet was enjoyed with representatives present from the local chapters of Phi Chi and Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternities.

On September 12, 1921, two faculty members, Dr. W. B. Holden, F. A. C. S., professor of surgery, and Dr. Clarence J. McCusker, assistant professor of obstetrics, were initiated in the chapter with several members present from Beta-Zeta Chapter and Dr. Hendricks taking charge of the formal initiation.

During the past year the chapter has lost several valuable members. Frederick-Burke has gone to the St. Louis University Medical School, where it is reported he is doing excellent work. John Whisenant is in Berkeley, Cal., with the Reads Drug Company. James K. Glenn is in the Real Estate business in Los Angeles, while Max Bowersox is

with the Beta-Zeta Chapter taking up pedagogy in the Oregon State College at Corvallis. To make up for this loss, however, the chapter has gained two members from other chapters: Frank Douglas from the Beta-Pi Chapter at the Washington State College at Pullman, Wash., and Harley Shields from the Beta-Zeta Chapter at the Oregon State College at Corvallis, Ore.; while three new members were initiated into the chapter: Glen F. Cushman, University of California, Robbin E. Fisher and David J. Lawson, Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.

Each month the chapter holds a scientific meeting at which time papers are read by student and faculty members. These are criticized by other faculty members and doctors present. Some of the papers read during the past year are "Intestinal Absorption," by Brother Wunderlick; "Recent Studies in Sachs-Goorgi Reaction and Diagnosis of Syphilis," by Brother Jones, and "Effect of Atmospheric Conditions upon Mental Efficiency," by Brother Thienes. These have been found to be very instructive and at the same time have furnished excellent training for those presenting the papers.

The Gamma-Mu Chapter has received splendid co-operation from the other Oregon chapters, Beta-Zeta, Beta-Iota and the Portland Graduate Chapter. In fact the interest manifested towards all things Kappa Psi by all the chapters of the Northwest cannot be too highly praised and makes the future look bright indeed.

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### GAMMA-MU NOTES

Three of our members are actively engaged in research. Brother Richard Thompson, sophomore, is working on blood groups under the direction of Brother H. J. Sears, head of the Department of Bacteriology. Brother Glenn Cushman, freshman, is studying the innervation of the lung of the frog, using the whole lung. He is using both methylene blue intra-vitam stain and osmic acid stain on the killed material. Brother Clinton Thienes, junior, is preparing a model of the venous sinusoids of the liver of a six-millimeter pig embryo.

Brother Richard Thompson holds the sophomore full scholarship. He held the freshman scholarship last year.

The Student Volunteer movement for foreign missions has four members among the brothers. These are Richard Thompson, David Lawson, Robbin Fisher and Clinton Thienes. They have been active during the past few weeks speaking before the young people's societies of the churches of the city in the interests of the movement. The Student Volunteer movement has as its members students in schools of higher education who purpose to be foreign missionaries.

Brother Clinton Thienes is instructor in the Department of Anatomy of the medical school. He is also instructor in chemistry in the Portland Center of the Extension Department of the University of Oregon, lecturing in the evening classes.

All but two members of Gamma-Mu Chapter spent four years in pre-medical preparation before entering medical school. These two exceptions had a three-year preparation.

Colleges and universities represented by members of Gamma-Mu Chapter include University of Oregon, Oregon State College, Willamette University (Salem, Ore.), Mt. Angel Academy and College (Mt. Angel, Ore.), University of California, Washington State College, Stanford University, and University of Chicago.

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## SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

BY W. R. NICKOLSON, *B-I*

The graduation of most of last year's class left only four members to carry on the work of development and enlarging the chapter. Though somewhat handicapped their efforts enabled Beta-Iota to enjoy a very pleasant and successful year's existence.

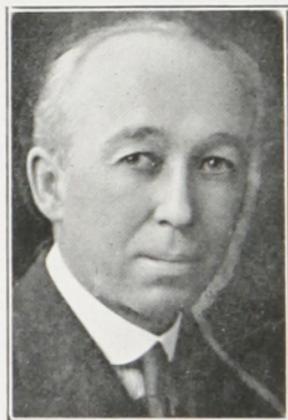
The large size of the Freshman Class gave these men an opportunity of selecting a nucleus for the coming year. Taking advantage of this, twelve freshmen and five sophomores were pledged.

The house warming held the first of the school year was also a get-together meeting for pledges and members. Not the least part of the evening's entertainment was the banquet consisting of five courses, after which toasts were given by members and honor guests, including a very fine definition and explanation of Kappa Psi work by Professor Eckerson. Our regent responded to this toast by outlining the fraternal activities for the ensuing year.

On March 24, Beta-Iota took part in the annual interfraternity dance given by the fraternities of the North Pacific College. Both Beta-Iota and Gamma-Mu were represented and all agreed that it was one of the most successful social events of the year.

On February 18, Brothers Debbon, Inkster, Gardner, H. Walker, Williams, and Maricovich, in company with five members of Gamma-Mu Chapter, journeyed to Corvallis and assisted in putting on the ritual work of Beta-Zeta initiation. It was a visit and an initiation that will long be remembered by those who enjoyed the hospitality of our Beta-Zeta brothers. Upon our arrival we partook of a fine repast, and immediately after dinner the work of initiation was started. It was a fine bunch of fellows who went through and are surely a credit to Beta-Zeta Chapter. We were reluctant to leave the next day the many friends whom we had made, and promised ourselves that we would again avail ourselves of the pleasure of meeting with our Corvallis brothers.

Plans for the annual dance are under way and the outlook is that it will be a most successful event. With spring will come the usual hikes and excursion parties, which are always an enjoyable feature.



A FEW MEMBERS OF PORTLAND GRADUATE CHAPTER

Top row: Dr. W. B. Holden, Head of Portland Academy of Medicine and Instructor of Surgery, U. of O.; Dr. F. C. Pearn, Dean of North Pacific College; Dr. E. F. Pernot, Instructor of Bacteriology, North Pacific.

Middle row: Dr. Edward Hall; Prof. T. H. Eckerson, Instructor of Pharmacology, North Pacific College; Dr. K. P. Moran, M.D., F. A. C. S.

Bottom row: Dr. C. J. McCusker, Professor of Obstetrics, U. of O.; Prof. E. C. Calloway, Professor of Chemistry, North Pacific; and C. C. Cotel, Ph.G., B.S.

## PORTLAND GRADUATE CHAPTER

BY T. A. BLACK

Portland Graduate Chapter since its organization has shown steady growth, both in membership and in interest taken in its work. While not able to hold many meetings it is always well represented at any Kappa Psi gatherings.

This chapter is especially fortunate in the fact that the majority of its membership is made up of alumni of Beta-Zeta, Beta-Iota and Gamma-Mu. This enables the graduate chapter to co-operate in most every way with the active collegiate chapters, Beta-Iota and Gamma-Mu both being in the city. Some of the members always find it possible to be present at initiations or other functions held by the active chapters and always demonstrate that they still retain the same old fraternity spirit.

At a recent initiation held by Beta-Zeta at Corvallis when Gamma-Mu and Beta-Iota put on the work, several of the graduate members joined with members of the collegiate chapters and made the trip to Corvallis, making the occasion an alumni reunion for Beta-Zeta as well as a get-together for the Oregon chapters of Kappa Psi.

Lyle V. Hendricks, one of the most active members of the chapter, was elected satrap of the Pacific Province at the last convention of this province. Professor D. H. Eckerson, E. C. Calloway, and Drs. Pearn and Pernot, all members of the graduate chapter, are on the faculty of the North Pacific College. Wm. Hamilton, Beta-Zeta, formerly owner of the Nob Hill Pharmacy, is now employed at the Hospital Pharmacy. C. Heistand and C. Woodcock have both given up the profession temporarily at least; Heistand being with the Interstate Land Investment Co. and Woodcock is in the employ of the Portland Railway Light and Power Co. Dr. Edward Hall, Beta-Iota, is engaged in practice in the Selling Building. Edward Mayer, Beta-Iota, is president and manager of the Sawyer Photo Co. of this city. E. H. Schultz, Beta-Iota, is owner of the Rose City Park Pharmacy in Rose City Park.

Among the graduates of Beta-Zeta who are in the city are: E. T. Lahti, with the Stout-Lyons Co.; H. W. Moon at Porter's in Brooklyn; E. T. Moon with the Rose City Park; T. A. Black at Spokane Avenue in Sellwood, and M. C. Kaegi who recently located at Sandy Blvd. at Fifty-first St.

Beta-Iota is also well represented throughout the city: S. Inkster is with Stout-Lyons; Geo. Baum, at the Antiko at First and Alder St.; Don Latshaw with Leland; F. Schwanberg, at Woodstock; C. Fryer, at City Hall; H. C. Church is with Park, Davis and Co.

## NORTH PACIFIC COLLEGE HISTORY

BY NELSON AND NICKOLSON, *Beta-Iota*

This institution was organized by Dr. H. C. Miller in 1898, when a charter was obtained from the state of Oregon. Associated with him were Drs. Templeton, Welch, Cardwell, Hurd, Napp, Wright, and Clark. Twenty-five students were enrolled in the college. An infirmary, one small lecture room and three laboratories were provided in the Mulkey Building, on the north-east corner of Second and Morrison Streets. At that time entrance requirements consisted of one year's work completed at a high school and a degree course covered periods of seven months each. High schools were few and far apart in the Pacific Northwest and students wishing to enter had to go to the larger cities for preliminary education. Dr. H. H. Meyer was the first superintendent of the college infirmary. Dr. N. R. Cox was dean of the North Pacific Dental College for one year in 1900, Dr. H. C. Miller becoming dean in 1901, and being the leader who is directly responsible for its wonderful progress as a professional institution.

The quarters at Second and Morrison Streets were soon outgrown and the institution moved to the "Old Willamette Medical College" building on the corner of Fifteenth and Couch Street in 1900. There were thirty-five students enrolled at this time, entrance requirements consisted of two years' high school preparation, but this was soon raised to three years', and then to four years' work and accredited high school with fifteen units as a minimum. The building was a three-story brick structure and proved a decided advancement over the old location. The infirmary and the prosthetic technic laboratories were located on the ground floor with another prosthetic technic laboratory in the basement. To meet increased attendance a small annex was built and an operative technic and small clinical amphitheatre added.

In 1908 an important change took place when the scope of the college was enlarged and the Department of Pharmacy was added. The name was then changed to North Pacific College, although many people still insist on calling it by the old name.

Steady growth in attendance made conditions very crowded. There was no room for additional annexes near the college building, but expansion was made possible by the securing of several large rooms in the "Exposition Building," on the corner of Nineteenth and Washington Streets. This was a huge shell used for fair and exposition purposes. A large reading-room, lecture hall, laboratories and storeroom for supplies were located in this building. New equipment was purchased and the extra room available provided facilities for instruction. There were large increases in attendance. The spectacular fire destroying this building and the Multnomah Amateur Club Building in 1910 left the college again cramped and crowded.

Something had to be done, classes did not increase in size, and efficiency came to a stop. In order to place North Pacific College among the foremost colleges in America, plans were made for a new building specially adapted for professional instruction. Representatives of the college looked around for a desirable location. A beautiful location on one of the lakes at Seattle was offered. This place was rather far from the centre of population of the city and would have prevented the proper development of a big, modern infirmary where large numbers of patients would find ready access. Finally the half block on East Sixth and Oregon streets, Portland, Ore., was purchased in 1907. This was about in the centre of Portland's population, accessible by way of six street-car lines, and only a few minutes' walk to the business centre. The location was admirable.

Dr. H. C. Miller visited all the leading dental and medical colleges in America, obtaining valuable information covering the needs of modern education. In designing the building a great deal of attention was given to problems of lighting, ventilation and heating. As a result, there is not a single dark corner in the building, the entire north wall being of glass, while spacious courts allow light to enter from all sides. Students of histology and biology appreciate the advantage of this lighting arrangement when working with microscopes in the various laboratories. The building was completed in 1911.

With the college in this new fireproof building progress was rapid. The infirmary, including a new clinic room added in 1921, located on the first floor, covers 13,000 square feet and has over 150 operating chairs. The knowledge of the excellency of the instruction had spread throughout the Pacific Coast, and it soon began to attract the attention of professional men of the East.

An interesting feature of the history of the college is that North Pacific College has never received any financial support from the state or federal government. Its directors have never launched a campaign for funds to purchase equipment, property or buildings. It has been purely an independent institution of professional instruction. Those directors whose good solid business judgment managed its affairs received no other reward than modest salaries. Few institutions with the standing that North Pacific College has attained can boast of such a history. With business ability and ideals of a high order the directors of the institution have accomplished a success greater than they dreamed.

Although one of the younger institutions of the state of Oregon, and unsupported by the state, North Pacific College was the third largest in the state of Oregon in 1920, the Oregon State College and University of Oregon being the only institutions surpassing us in size. Compared with the Northwestern colleges North Pacific College is the fifth in size in the five states.

Another interesting fact few people realize is that over ninety per cent of the student body comes from outside of Portland and over seventy per cent from outside the state of Oregon. Large numbers of students come from various Canadian provinces, while there are numbers from the various countries along the Pacific Ocean, with increasing attendance from South American countries.

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## OREGON STATE COLLEGE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

BY ERLING BRAUTI, B-Z

The School of Pharmacy was first established at O. S. C. in 1898 by the regents of the college upon petition of the druggists of the state, to meet the growing demand for thorough practical and theoretical training in pharmacy. From its inception the school has made consistent growth and is now ranked as one of the foremost schools of pharmacy in the country. Even during the first year of its existence the grade of its work was of such character that it was favorably recognized by the State Board of Pharmacy.

From the date of its establishment up to 1917, it was rated as a department of pharmacy and up until 1914 was in charge of Professor C. M. McKellep. Under his able guidance the school grew from a couple of rooms in Science Hall with an enrollment of twenty to include the entire fourth floor with an enrollment of fifty-five students. This may seem a rather slow growth but the science of pharmacy was not given the recognition here in the West at that time such as it is now receiving.

Now these conditions have all changed. In 1914 Professor Ziefle was placed in charge of the department. He at once started to build up the department and his untiring efforts have been well rewarded. At the present time the enrollment is 208, the largest enrollment of any school of pharmacy on the Coast.

In 1917 a resolution was adopted whereby the department of pharmacy was elevated to the rank of a school, Professor Ziefle, the head of the department, being designated the dean of the new school. This marked a new step in the advancement in the study of pharmacy here in the West.

Since the establishment of the department, consistent endeavor has been made to provide a well-balanced course that will enable the student to successfully pursue his vocation as a pharmacist or chemist.

This department offers the same opportunities for study and attainment as any other in the college, and its members participate in all privileges and responsibilities of the institution. As it is an integral part of the college, its students meet all the requirements demanded of other students.

The faculty of the School of Pharmacy is made up of experienced and successful instructors who are favorably known for their ability and thoroughness. Every assistance possible is extended by them to the students, each member taking deep personal interest in the advancement and welfare of the students in his charge.

Beginning with the school year 1914-1915 when Professor Zieffe took charge of the work, the courses of study were arranged to meet the high requirements in pharmaceutical instruction demanded at that time. Through this arrangement and the grade of work offered, the department of pharmacy became a member of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. The object of this conference is to promote the interests of Pharmaceutical education, since all institutions holding membership must maintain certain minimum requirements for entrance and graduation. By virtue of this membership, students and graduates of the School of Pharmacy can exchange credits with all professional schools in this country. Since the School of Pharmacy has met all of the requirements set by the conference it is rated as a Class-A School of Pharmacy by the U. S. Bureau of Education.

The scholastic record of the students who have been graduated from the Oregon Agricultural College School of Pharmacy bears witness to the quality of the instruction they receive. Since 1914 only one man has failed to successfully pass the State Board examination. This is a record to be proud of and the faculty is doing its best to see that that one failure shall not be repeated. This record does not mean that the examination given by the State Board of Pharmacy is easy. Its requirements are just as exacting as any State Board examination in this country.

Three graded courses of study in pharmacy are authorized by the regents of the college leading to the degrees, Graduate in Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemist, and Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy. They cover respectively two, three, and four years of work. The two-year course is to be discontinued after 1925, after which time all candidates for registration must be high school graduates and have completed at least three years in a recognized school of pharmacy. This will leave only two courses of study. However, this is going to help raise the pharmacy standard and future graduates of the school will be far better trained and more competent to carry on their future work. This will be a desirable feature since the majority of men now graduating are registered in the two-year course.

The three-year course is the one that is generally chosen by premedic students. In this course the student can acquire all the pre-requisite subjects necessary for matriculation in any Class-A medical school in this country. At the same time he will receive enough work in pharmacy to pass the state examination in pharmacy.

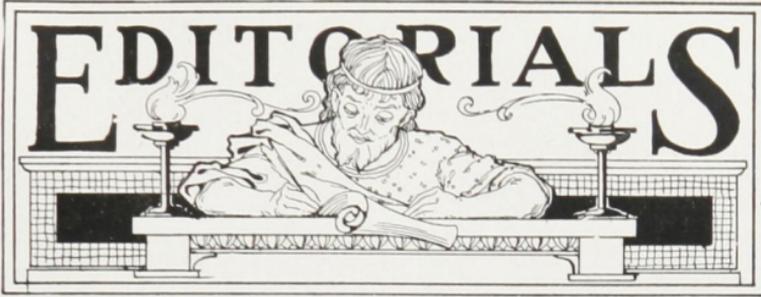
At the present time the School of Pharmacy occupies the entire fourth floor of Science Hall. These rooms are, however, only used for instruc-

tion and straight pharmacy subjects. On the first, second, and third floors, are found the chemistry laboratories and lecture rooms. Subjects such as physics, zoology, and bacteriology are taught in other buildings on the campus.

The above conditions make it very desirable that the School of Pharmacy be housed in a separate building designed for its special needs. This is what the faculty of the School of Pharmacy is working for, and Dean Zieffle has received the assurance of the Board of Regents that construction of a new building for the school will soon commence. This will be a three-story structure of brick and concrete, eighty by one hundred feet. In addition to the main building there will be green-houses and drug gardens. This is to give the students an opportunity of studying the growing drug plants and to try to adapt drug plants indigenous to other parts of the country to grow in Oregon. It is hoped that in the event of Oregon's having passed a pure food and drug law, that the State Laboratory will be housed in the new building.

Another innovation is the Model Drug Store, planned by the department and which is to be housed in the new building. It is to be conducted entirely by the students and is to give them training in practical phases of the drug business. The purpose of the store will be to provide a place for the storage of well-known remedies, sundries, and all other articles kept in stock by the ordinary store, and to teach the students to know their goods and how to sell them. The store is to be complete in every detail and the arrangement is to be based on the suggestions of practical pharmacists, traveling salesmen, and others who have made a study of this problem.

When this building is constructed and equipped as planned it will rank as one of the best equipped schools of pharmacy in the country, and will be a credit to the citizens of Oregon who have made it possible.



In the early days when man first became a social animal a code of honor was adopted. Crude though it undoubtedly was yet in it was the nucleus of that great code now existing.

#### **The Code of Honor**

Tenets of right and wrong have become clearer as the ages have passed. The code is now something we instinctively obey, unless in ignorance it is violated. This code makes possible happy relationship between human beings. Every race, every creed, has its code.

None the less great is that of the medical profession. It is a code strict in its law, violation meaning losing caste. It is a code that shields not the guilty and wrongs no man or woman. It is the code of righteousness and is given to the world by the actions of a body of men who have chosen for their profession the greatest for all humanity.

None is too lowly for attention by the highest and most respected member of the profession. A man in pain is a man to be relieved, not of his pocket-book, but of his ailment.

The essence of this great code can be summed up in one word—*Service*.

This code in all its phases should be, indeed it must be, inculcated into the minds and hearts of every member of Kappa Psi. They must ever keep the standard aloft and never let it become mired.

The ritual of the fraternity reminds us all, the neophyte and the oldster, that ever and anon we are under the eye of Kappa. Let that eye look on us ever with favor and approval of our actions in life.

One of the most unfortunate conditions existing in this country is the prominent position which quackery occupies. Such cults as Naturopath, Chiropractic, Fair Healers of all description, have their place in the so-called medical field and are unfortunately enjoying a flourishing existence.

#### **Suppression of Quackery**

The layman, being unversed in the fundamentals of the medical sciences and, unfortunately due to the apathy of the medical profession in the matter of an adequate campaign of educational publicity, not likely soon to be informed of these fundamentals, is a ready victim for

the smooth-talking, silvery-tongued orators and propagandists furthering these various schools of quackery.

He is often readily convinced that a true tuberculous condition, or an acute appendicitis even, is a mere figment of his imagination and is carefully nursed along a path of speedy fatality, but certain and lucrative financial gain to the so-called Healer. Obviously the simplest blood count, or the preparation of a slide with appropriate stain would show the correct diagnosis and point to the correct method of treatment with the alleviation of pain and the preservation of the life of the patient as the direct aim and result. It is impossible for the layman under existing condition to prove for himself the fallacies of these quackeries. Such a state of affairs is deplorable in the extreme. Cults have arisen and cults have died ever since medicine has become a science but before public sentiment has blotted them out they have taken an uncalled-for toll of lives. They will continue to spring up and exact their pound of flesh in the future as they have in the past unless measures are taken to counteract them as soon as they arise.

It is an obligation of physicians and pharmacists, men that are cognizant with the medical sciences, to warn the world against these parasites of mankind. It is their duty to show those whose confidence they hold the false premises in a chiropractic's argument as to report a case of diphtheria. This is a pertinent question to all Kappa Psis, medical or pharmaceutical, and one which should always be kept in mind. Let every man use his influence and knowledge to fight quackery.

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Members of the Special Oregon Number Editorial Staff wish to express their appreciation and gratitude to the G. R. and E. of Kappa Psi and editor of the *THE MASK*, Brother A. R. Bliss, Jr., Phar. D., M.D., for the courtesy and kindness shown in allowing the Oregonians to make their début to Kappa Psi through the special number.

We also wish to thank those members of the collegiate and graduate chapters, who through their contributions made this issue possible.