

THE MASK

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PHARMACEUTICAL
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H. H. RUSBY, M.D., Gamma

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THE INFLUENCE ON MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRACTICE OF RECENT DELETIONS FROM THE PHARMACOPOEIA

BY H. H. RUSBY, M.D., *Gamma*, Columbia University

At the last revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, the principle previously adopted was reaffirmed, that therapeutic usefulness or pharmaceutical necessity should determine additions to and deletions from the list of articles to be included in that work, but neither of these conditions was allowed to do so.

The term "pharmaceutic necessity" appears not to have been construed in its plain common-sense meaning of the necessities of the pharmacist. If anything is necessary for the pharmacist, in connection with the Pharmacopœia, it is that that book should contain standards for such non-proprietary and non-secret articles as he is called upon to supply professionally, to any considerable extent. To refuse to include such articles in the Pharmacopœia is to repudiate the instructions that the Committee of Revision had pledged itself to obey.

It is far more important that an article be included because it is itself in demand than because it is required in connection with some other article that is admitted because it is in demand. Consideration of possible action by the National Formulary Committee is entirely out of place in the work of the Pharmacopœia Committee. The two works are organically distinct and independent. Published by two separate institutions, prepared by separate revisers and at different times, there can be no conflict of authority between them. To say that articles that are logically called for in the Pharmacopœia should be omitted for the sole reason that they may be included in the Formulary, removes all logical ground for maintaining the Pharmacopœia, as they may all go into the Formulary, on the same ground. The National Formulary, when established, was not intended to relieve the Pharmacopœia of the treatment of crude drugs. Its purpose is indicated in its name. The inclusion in the Pharmacopœia of formulæ prescriptions was objectionable, especially certain of them, and the Formulary was established to take care of these and a large number of additional ones that were desired but which were not in the Pharmacopœia. The adoption of certain minor drugs was an afterthought and the adoption of those that were in the Pharmacopœia was not contemplated at all. The Pharmacopœia has a definite and perfectly understood office to perform and

this office has been formally stated by its own convention and Committee of Revision as being to provide for the necessary requirements of pharmacy. Under that declaration, I held that it should include all articles for which there is a large and legitimate demand that the pharmacist must supply.

Evidence is not to be found in the proceedings of the Committee that any serious attempt was made to ascertain what articles are largely called for in the legitimate trade of our pharmacists. The only reliable source of such information is the reports of the pharmacists themselves. If any attempt was made to secure this information, it resulted in failure, as we now have positive knowledge. As a matter of fact, the procedure appears to have resulted in depriving the pharmacists of an effective voice in deciding what articles should be included, except in a very restricted sense. In the discussions on scope and admissions, it was freely admitted by most of the medical men that they did not know what drugs were used by others than themselves, and that they were not in a position to vote on this phase of the question. In the nature of the case, this must be true, but it is equally true that pharmacists, as a class, do possess this knowledge. Instead of seeking this information from those who possess it, the decision was left to one or two men who neither knew nor cared for these requirements of pharmacy.

It is not necessary to characterize this proceeding; only to state it. There can be no difference of opinion among fair-minded people as to the treatment that was accorded this kind of pharmaceutic necessity. We understand that the pharmacists of the Committee did not die without a struggle. They did endeavor to secure a fair recognition of the principle that had been adopted. The mountain did labor, and it brought forth *Rhus Glabra*.

There was but one just and conclusive method of ascertaining the needs of the pharmacist in this direction, namely, by allowing the pharmacists to declare, by a majority vote sufficiently large to be decisive, what their interests in the list of inclusions required. Whatever attempt was made in this direction, resulted in failure, as conclusive evidence now at hand has demonstrated. We have a repetition of what occurred at the preceding revision, in regard to *Spiritus Frumenti*. The executive officers of the American Medical Association reported the results of a straw vote as showing that American physicians desired the deletion of this most valuable medicine from the Pharmacopœia. Their declaration that this vote was representative and conclusive was positive and emphatic, yet it proved to be wholly misleading. The demand for the reinstatement of this article was overwhelming and irresistible. The determination of the present list of inclusions and deletions is equally fallacious. Happily, this is no longer a matter of opinion. For decades, we have been floundering in a maze of guess-work as to what drugs are in general use, but the recent survey under the auspices of the Commonwealth Fund has given us definite proved facts on which

to rely. Their method was not that of securing a small number of personal opinions nor that of a straw vote by a limited and selected electorate. Carefully instructed agents were sent directly into 911 pharmacies to ascertain the facts by inquiry and observation. The pharmacies visited were sufficiently numerous to give a reliable result and they were selected with great care to represent not only all geographical areas, but every class of pharmacy and population in each of these areas. This survey has disclosed the fact that 165 vegetable drugs not recognized in the Pharmacopœia are regularly sold in drug stores of the United States, in crude and entire condition, and this does not nearly equal the number that are represented by galenic preparations. With the dropping of a drug, all its preparations disappear also. Of these, 65 are sold in more than 10 per cent of our pharmacies, 40 are sold in more than 25 per cent, and 16 in more than half of the pharmacies of the United States. It is not suggested that all or most of those articles should be taken up in the U.S.P., but it is claimed, without fear of successful contradiction, that the declared principle under which the U.S.P. revisers worked demands that a large number of them should be included, in order to meet the necessities of the pharmacists.

The Eleventh Revision should witness the end of this freezing-out process of pharmacy from the drug-list of the Pharmacopœia. Pharmacy schools and associations should secure a representation in the next coming revision pledged to insure a rational procedure in place of the transcendentalism of a small group of visionaries; one that will secure for them a just and adequate share in the benefits of the Pharmacopœia. The issue is clearly drawn. One medical member who has been very influential in recent procedures has definitely stated that he would delete all but ten articles from the Pharmacopœia, if he had his way, and he and some of his associates are determined to approach as closely as possible to that result.

When we consider the question of therapeutic usefulness, we find equal grounds for criticism of the procedure in admitting and deleting, for judgment regarding therapeutic action has not been based on therapeutic experience, but on theoretical deduction. The rejection of clinical evidence has been open and pronounced, yet in a very large part of the field of medicine, it is our only guide. In fact, the greater portion of medical practice has not yet been reduced to a specific basis. In the excision of diseased tissue or its destruction by applications, in the destruction of disease-germs by an antiseptic, or the destruction of a poison by chemical antidote, we attack directly the cause of the disease and our methods are subject to laboratory experiment and control. Here the reactions of the human system need not be especially considered in determining efficiency. There are many other diseases in recovery from which the reactionary powers of the human system must be depended upon, wholly or chiefly. If it is possible for a medicine to increase this reacting or curative power of the system, that medicine possesses therapeutic usefulness and should

not be condemned. If such usefulness is strong enough or general enough to lead to its extensive employment in medicine, the article should be included in the Pharmacopœia. Questions of this kind cannot be determined experimentally, except in actual therapeutical practice. Denial of the value of clinical testimony is not only invalid; it is indefensible. So far from being without value, it is the only kind of evidence that is obtainable in a large class of cases. It is true that such evidence requires careful scrutiny and sifting, but to reject it altogether, and that in cases where no other evidence is obtainable, is most mischievous. It rules out of court a vast army of practical and competent physicians. Tens of thousands of physicians in the United States are engaged in relieving pain, saving life and restoring the sick to health and usefulness. When they accomplish these results, both they and their patients know it. It is neither necessary nor proper that they repair to laboratory experimenters who have a pet theory to foster, to ascertain the effects of their treatment upon their patients. These men employ medicines because they have found them to be therapeutically useful. Therefore, there is a certain amount of evidence of therapeutic usefulness in the fact of a very general therapeutic use. A still more pertinent fact is that usefulness thus proved will continue to maintain use.

No fact is more important for Pharmacopœia makers to digest than that the office of the Pharmacopœia is in no sense that of a leader. It is a follower. Not a blind and automatic follower, but nevertheless obliged to follow and serve intelligent professional custom, in both medicine and pharmacy. It has not been observant of its position in this respect. With each succeeding revision, it has departed further from its position as a source of information regarding standards for articles in general medicinal use. A long list can be given of drugs which are notably useful therapeutically and which have been completely ignored by the Pharmacopœia.

On every part of the American continent, some species of *Eupatorium* related to *E. perfoliatum* is employed by the aborigines in the same way, and in all cases independently. It is absurd to think that they can be without medicinal value. The use of dandelion root is based on the experience of hosts of patients and physicians, who have found it serviceable in improving conditions. Pyrethrum has a marked effect in promoting digestion, beginning in the mouth and extending through the duodenum; yet its effects cannot be demonstrated by pharmacodynamic experiments. If any man suffering from cystic or urethral irritation will chew a few grains of kava and swallow the extracted matter, he will promptly find the irritation relieved by direct local anæsthesia, and may find its cause removed by profuse diuresis; yet no dog, cat, guinea-pig or frog will be able to express such relief. When I was a medical student, my preceptor came out of a house one day and said, "Don't forget, when you get into practice, that *Viburnum prunifolium* is one of your best friends. It has just saved a woman's

life in that house, and I have saved two other lives with it in this neighborhood." But the Pharmacopœia leaves this useful article to the proprietary medicine man. The same is true of boldo, which is enormously used, and on a growing scale, in proprietary medicine, but considered beneath the notice of our therapeutical sub-committee.

A number of umbelliferous fruits, fennel, cumin, dill, etc., are enormously used, in prescriptions, by the direction of nurses through the experienced knowledge of mothers in the treatment of infantile colic. Millions of little sufferers have obtained relief and rest from this treatment. These drugs are sold, crude, and in numerous forms, in almost every pharmacy. Yet some of our laboratory men exclude them from the Pharmacopœia because a frog is not able to state the effect of this treatment on a human baby. I am ready to agree with these gentlemen that a more scientific and practical method of their use is—or may be—in the form of the oil, but in the meantime, the fact remains that the fruits themselves are used, and the Pharmacopœia should recognize that fact.

Perhaps the latest deletion is the most instructive, as it represents one of the most flagrant offenses. Gelseminum, deleted from the present edition, is the most direct and reliable antidote for actual strychnine poisoning known to me. Doubtless the laboratory expert can find ways in which its action is not antagonistic to strychnine, but I have saved life by its use with certainty and precision. I can anticipate a smiling inquiry from our eastern practitioners as to the frequency of the demand for its use for this purpose, but our western members, who see strychnine ordered in carload lots for the destruction of troublesome vermin, will receive the suggestion of its usefulness more intelligently.

The continued and permanent use of medicinal agents will depend ultimately on their usefulness, and not upon ignorance of the facts by individuals.

It is an unfortunate but hard fact that a great number of deletions from the Pharmacopœia do not rest on any evidence of their uselessness, nor on any want of evidence of their usefulness, but on the complete ignorance of both by those who control their admission, however learned these men are in certain other directions.

I cannot close this communication in such a way as to leave it in the power of any to misrepresent or misunderstand my attitude toward pharmaco-dynamic investigators. I feel a great admiration and a great gratitude toward these devoted workers. Furthermore, I regard their work as constituting our chief hope for future benefits. At the same time, I condemn them for presuming upon their knowledge so far as to rule out the knowledge of others in matters regarding which they confess themselves ignorant. They have no right to demand that everything must stand still until they can find time and opportunity to attend to it in a better way. If this is done by the medical profession, patients are surely going to seek the poor man's physician, the proprietary medicine dispenser.—*Journal A. Ph. A.*

THE PHARMACIST AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH

BY HUGH S. CUMMING

Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service

The usual strategic position and the familiar association of the drug store with medical matters in the popular mind places pharmacists in a position to render a material service to the community in connection with public health activities. It is the privilege as well as the duty, of a pharmacist to co-operate with public health agencies in the dissemination of reliable information concerning the public health, and to assist the constituted public health authorities especially as relates to communicable diseases and the protection of biologic products. It is, therefore, evident that a pharmacist should possess information of wider scope on matters pertaining to the public health than is possessed by the average layman.

Health officers generally have recognized that health education is an important means for promoting public and personal health. Broadly speaking, public health in a given community depends upon the personal health of each individual. To give information on any subject to everyone in a community is a tremendous task, and one that can never be finished. It has no end because new facts are being constantly developed through research and new people are being added to each community through new arrivals and the growth of children to the teachable age. Those who are trying to promote health education for the public have, therefore, the task of imparting an ever-increasing mass of information to an ever-changing population.

The magnitude of such a task, instead of being a cause for pessimism should be a challenge to persons interested in the public health to develop a plan whereby each community may feel a sense of responsibility for the important task of health education. Members of the profession of pharmacy can play an important part in the matter of health education.

The facts for health education are developed by the laboratory workers, those engaged in scientific research of all kinds, the field workers in epidemiology, the vital statisticians, who keep the record of progress, and those clinicians who are close observers of their patients.

Every person should have a working knowledge of what he should expect in the way of health education from his physician, dentist, pharmacist, and nurse, and from the local health organization. In addition to this, he should know what an intelligent and well-organized state department of health may do for the promotion of the health of the citizens of the state, and what may be expected from the federal government in the way of health conservation. In order that the pharmacist may measure up to his responsibilities in the matter of the demands for health information, he must, of course, be properly informed with regard to such matters.

The editors of the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* and of the *Journal of the National Association of Retail Druggists*, have kindly offered space in their columns in which public health in-

formation may be furnished to members of the profession of pharmacy throughout the country. It is possible that other publications reaching pharmacists, will also utilize such information. The Public Health Service is glad to have the opportunity of bringing to the members of the profession of pharmacy from time to time, matters pertaining to the public health that are of importance or of current interest.

When health information has become more general, we should be near to the dawn of a new era in health education; when the citizen develops a sense of responsibility for his own health, he will be in a position to demand competent and adequate service from all health authorities. He will also be in a position to be critical of the kind of service he receives and demand that such service should approximate in efficiency the result which it is possible to achieve with weapons against disease which science has placed in our hands. Then the value of right living and personal hygiene will be understood and appreciated as well as the true benefits conferred by safe water supplies, safe milk, proper disposal of sewage and excreta, the value of birth registration and disease reporting, the control of communicable diseases, and the health promotion value of school hygiene, industrial hygiene, and scientific research.

The public, generally, is rapidly awakening to the possibilities of preventive medicine due to the tremendous volume of publicity on health matters that has developed within the past few years. It will be well, however, to remember that the circulation of misinformation by individuals and unrecognized organizations must be avoided. With the development of general interest in public health matters there has sprung up in certain quarters, an effort on the part of individuals and organizations, for selfish reasons, to disseminate quasi-scientific information that is incorrect, misleading, and harmful.

It is, therefore, of great importance that health information and education come from recognized authoritative sources as medical societies, county, state and federal health agencies, life insurance companies, and unofficial specialized health groups.

Through health education each individual will be made to realize the fundamental importance of national health to national happiness and prosperity. He must not only feel that keeping himself in a healthy condition enables him more than anything else to live a successful, useful, and happy life, but that in doing so he is fulfilling one of the essentials of good citizenship.

THE CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

BY DR. F. J. BACON, *Beta Beta*

Professor of Pharmacognosy, Western Reserve University

The earliest medical practitioners of any sort and among all peoples have been reported to be herbalists. They were, in most cases, women who had acquired a knowledge of the healing properties of herbs. How they came to possess this art is difficult to establish. Old writers

suggest that they got hints by watching animals and applying experiments along the lines suggested, and from accident both happy and fatal, they would gradually acquire empiric learning.

Very soon these herb experts would begin to prepare their choice herbs in various forms so as to make them easier to take or apply, making teas, ointments and mixtures. Thus the art of pharmacy would be introduced. The herbalist and pharmacists among primitive tribes would accumulate facts and experience and, finding that their skill and services had a market value which enabled them to live without so much hard work as their neighbors, they would naturally surround their knowledge with mystery and keep it to themselves or in particular families. The profession of medicine thus started, the inevitable theories of supernatural powers causing diseases would be encouraged, because these would promote the mystery already gathering around the practice of medicine, and from them would come the superstitions and impostures which have been its constant companion, and which, at present, are very much in evidence.

Medicine and magic became intimately associated, empiric knowledge, superstitious beliefs and conscious and unconscious deceptions, became blended into each other, which formed a fixed and revered system of medicine.

A knowledge of drugs and their uses was possessed by the ancient Chinese. Certain remedies as ginseng were accorded almost superstitious reverence, due to the shape of the root resembling the human body. The ancient Greeks were familiar with the use of drugs before the time of Homer. Hippocrates (460-377 B.C.) is known as the father of physic. His teachings extended through many years, and medical art as now practiced dates from that time. In A.D. 77-78 Dioscorides, the first to write on medicinal plants, wrote a book enumerating some 400 plants, many of which are in use at the present time.

As time progressed, more and more vegetable drugs were added to the *materia medica*, and at present, about 600 crude drugs are used in the United States.

The term "Drug" to some people means a narcotic—something to be taken to relieve pain or to put one to sleep. To others, it means an individual chemical or crude product that is used in preparing or in compounding a prescription. To still others, it means any medicine, and this comes nearer to a true definition, for it is any substance or mixture of substances used in medicine, or that enters into the composition of a remedial agent. The term "crude drug" as we use it, is the portion of the medicinal plant in the form in which it occurs in commerce.

The public has always shown considerable interest and curiosity about drugs and medicines. This is partly due to the shroud of mystery with which the family doctor and corner druggist have veiled the character of the contents of bottles and powders that have found their way to the bedsides of almost all of us at some time or another. The

hieroglyphics with which the physician covers the small piece of paper which later turns out to be a bottle of medicine or a number of capsules, stir our imagination. We read with much enthusiasm any article dealing with the subject of patent medicines, regardless of its inaccuracy. And now no daily paper is complete without its section devoted to what a certain doctor says.

When we survey the list of botanical drugs that are in great demand by the druggist and manufacturer of medicines we find that some of them might be cultivated in a country possessing the climate of our United States. Many drugs grow naturally in our country, and we have always been able to supply our own needs of golden-seal, senega, mandrake, cascara, wild cherry, and many others of lesser importance. With the exception of golden-seal the drugs have been gathered from wild growing plants. Most of the so-called pot herbs such as caraway, dill, anise, horehound, thyme, tansy, chamomile and calendula, have been grown locally in this country and are usually gathered by the individual consumers but the bulk of supplies used by the drug dealers have been imported from Europe. The same may be said for dandelion and burdock root; while the plants themselves are troublesome weeds, the supplies for medicine-makers have always been gathered abroad. In foreign lands, medicinal farming has been in progress for many years. Cinchona plantations (the bark yielding quinine) are established in Java and practically all the bark in commerce comes from this source. Coca is cultivated in South America; belladonna and digitalis are grown in England and on the continent; and Belgium has long been noted for its valerian.

In a few instances, medicinal farming has prospered in the United States. A few manufacturers of proprietary medicines have grown their own drugs for use in their particular preparations. Ginseng has been cultivated on small plantations in New York, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, in increasing quantities since the early eighties, due to the gradual extermination of the wild plants which were collected by woodsmen and trappers to supply the export trade with China. The growers of ginseng have extended their operations to the production of golden-seal and now the bulk of the supplies of both of these drugs are cultivated.

The popular interest in drugs has, of late years, been stimulated by several factors, the most important of all being the war with Europe. In the demoralization of ocean traffic that came with the war, the supplies of crude vegetable drugs were seriously menaced and became a matter of daily mention in the newspapers. Interest in the cultivation of medicinal plants became almost universal.

In certain sections of the country, important industries have originated through the collection of our native botanical drugs. In the Carolinas, many drugs have been collected on a commercial basis. In the Middle West, especially in Indiana, the collection of mandrake and golden-seal is extensively handled. One dealer operating in the state, is reported

to handle the world's largest quantities of mandrake and golden-seal.

At the present time, our supplies of native vegetable drugs are obtained almost entirely from local drug collectors who go about the countryside taking up and preparing our natural wild-growing plants which are used in medicine. This practice of collecting the wild-growing plants has prevailed for many years, and in recent years the supplies of many of our natural drugs has become almost extinct. The need for a systematic treatment of our natural wild-medicinal plants has become apparent by the ever-reducing supply of drug plants. The United States, alone in the manufacture of Cascara, uses in the neighborhood of 50 carloads of bark stripped from the wild-growing trees on the northern Pacific coast with no regard for future supply.

A number of the common medicinal plants are being cultivated in this country, either as ornamentals or as a source of herbs used in cooking or in domestic remedies. A very few of these drugs, such as peppermint, digitalis, belladonna and hyoscyamus, have been successfully cultivated on a commercial basis for sale. Gardens for the cultivation of natural and introduced medicinal plants have been undertaken in an experimental way by many of the pharmaceutical colleges of the country. Most of the gardens are on a very small scale, one acre or less, with the exception of the Arlington Gardens in Washington and the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Garden at Madison, Wisconsin. A wide variety of medicinal plants are being experimented with in open fields and in partially shaded areas. The purpose of these gardens is to investigate the culture of medicinal plants and to supply information on this subject to those who may wish to undertake the cultivation of such plants for commercial purposes. The gardens also serve as a means of instruction in course work in the colleges of pharmacy.

There are several conditions that confront the growers of drugs of any variety. The demand of the medicine manufacturer for his staple drugs, though apparently large, is nothing like the demand of the public for general food commodities such as wheat, corn, potatoes and, while the thousands of acres are required to furnish supplies of the latter, sufficient belladonna for our entire consumption can be produced on perhaps 200 acres. The danger of overproduction is one of the important economic factors that greatly influence large and successful drug-raising industry in the United States. The cultivation of medicinal plants requires the same outlay of farm machinery as is commonly seen on any farm. In general, the field equipment and the labor force of a drug farm are the same as required for any kind of agricultural enterprise, and the operations of plowing and hoeing are the same. But the similarity ends there, because a knowledge of the peculiarities of the individual species under cultivation, the character of the soil to which it is adapted, is very essential. It is not an undertaking that can easily be carried on by the average farmer who is familiar only with the cultural and marketing conditions obtained with field crops. Nor, except

as a pastime, does it hold out any inducement to the small occasional grower with a small garden or a vacant city lot.

The conclusions derived from the experiences of those who have been in close touch with the problem, and from the report of actual operations, are ably summarized by Dr. W. W. Stockberger in a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture in which he states that, "The production of drugs of high quality requires skilled management, experience in special methods of plant culture, acquaintance with the trade requirements, and a knowledge of the influence of time of collection and manner of preparation of the constituents of the drug that determine its value. Small quantities of drugs produced without regard to these conditions are apt to be poor in quality and so unattractive to dealers and manufacturers that the products will not be salable at a price sufficient to make their production profitable." In general, the outlook for drug cultivation in this country is far more favorable to the man who cultivates drug plants as a special industry, maintaining a control laboratory and special apparatus for the extraction of the active constituents, than for the general farmer, whose general interest lies in the production of other crops.

The cultivation of medicinal plants in this country will gain in popularity only through a method of producing drugs of higher quality, containing a greater amount of active constituents than those which are imported from abroad. This is being done by careful cultural experiments along the lines of breeding and selection. We will never be able to compete with the cheap foreign labor and it will be impossible for us to raise many of the plants which are secured from Europe. For instance, saffron, which was formerly widely used in medicine and which still enjoys a favorable demand both as a drug and as a condiment, consists of the orange colored stigmas of the flower of a low growing bulbous plant, cultivated commercially in South Europe. The stigmas are removed from the flower by hand picking. About 50,000 flowers are required to produce one pound of dry saffron. Even with this amount of hand labor involved, the drug can be produced at a profit with the aid of the cheap child and woman labor of southern Europe. It would be impossible to produce drugs of this nature in this country under the existing scale of almost any kind of farm labor.

The United States is looked upon as the original source for many indigenous drugs. As the supplies of other species of our native staple drugs such as senega, pinkroot, aletris, cascara, etc., begin to dwindle, it will be necessary for some one to undertake their cultivation, the study of their growth and habits under artificial conditions is now being worked out in the various Pharmaceutical Experiment Stations. In the case of exotic drugs the fate of the industry will depend upon our ability to produce drugs of greater activity and of higher quality in order that we may compete with the less expensive imported material of inferior grade.

CHEMISTRY'S CONTRIBUTION TO PROGRESS

BY GERALD W. WAGNER, M.S., *Instructor in Chemistry**Western Reserve University*

The history of mankind is full of periods, during which no material progress was made, when the life of one epoch resembled very closely that of another. These periods are always characterized by the absence, or fewness of discoveries. In the absence of new discoveries there is little change in the life of man.

Man's material progress, that is, his extended life, his increased wealth, his multiplied conveniences, is primarily the result of chemical discoveries.

Primeval man discovered and learned to use the chemical reaction called fire, and thereby drew the first sharp line of demarcation between himself and the beasts. Later he discovered that by a chemical reaction copper and tin could be produced from their ores. By use of this knowledge he laboriously provided himself with better tools. This initiated the Bronze Age.

Less than four thousand years ago man mastered a greater chemical process—the production of crude iron. This established the Iron Age, now developed into our Age of Steel. With better tools came better opportunities: simultaneously man's mental development increased and broadened.

The début of modern chemistry dates from the end of the eighteenth century, just one hundred and fifty years ago. Since then chemical discoveries have appeared at an ever increasing rate. Today there are twelve hundred journals publishing works of a chemical nature. So vitally fundamental are some of these discoveries that an anticipation of the future of mankind causes one to encourage and to caution.

Medicine was revolutionized by Pasteur, the chemist, who brought chemical methods to the study of disease, and thus discovered the biological basis of infection. Since this discovery the drugs used have been numerous and diversified; such as ethyl chaulmoograte for leprosy; arsphenamine for syphilis; thymol for hookworm; ether, chloroform, novocaine, and nitrous oxide as anæsthetics; mercurochrome, and bichloride of mercury as antiseptics. All of these are the products of chemical discovery.

The people of the world, distributed unequally as they are, dependent upon the products of agriculture for life, present a problem in agriculture. Like medicine, agriculture rests on chemical reactions; for plants, like animals, are chemical machines.

The fertility of the earth depends upon certain substances, needful for growth, but not always present in soil. The chemist increases the yield per acre by preparing the correct plant foods. Some of the fertilizers used are phosphates, potash, nitrates, and nitrogen in combined form. They must be employed more and more as the population increases.

The problems of our industries are possibly the most urgent; our progress and future well being depend upon their solution. The annual expenditure by the industrial organizations of the United States for research aggregate \$200,000,000. Any one of our large industries spends each year, for research, enough to pay the annual running expenses of any one of our large universities.

Industry takes raw materials and fashions them into useful products. In this competitive age the manufacturer must deliver the best product for the least money. His problem thus becomes one of a chemical nature. The chemist selects the raw materials. He decides if they can be replaced by more suitable materials, either natural or synthetic. He supervises every step of their intricate and numerous transformations, until the final product is in the hands of the consumer.

From a chemical viewpoint the industries manufacture only two types of products: the one, such as fuels, dyes, drugs, explosives, and foods which have a market because of the specific chemical behavior; and the other, such as the metals, glass, soaps, rubber, paper, textiles, and building materials, which have a market because of their physical qualities which chemical treatment has given them. Every industry has its chemical problems.

The United States, rich in natural resources, has hardly begun to feel the pinch of scarcity which has harassed other parts of the world. Nevertheless, many of our now plentiful resources must sometime dwindle, as our forests and oil reserves have already dwindled. The chemist is recognized as one of the prime agencies for utilizing all that remains. Upon the chemist falls the task of discovering substitutes to take the place of the metals, coal and oil, when they are gone.

SHOULD 18,000 DRUG STORES BE CLOSED IN 1929? The Field of Pharmacy is Wondering if a Day of Reckoning is Near at Hand

By HERBERT R. MAYES, *Managing Editor, American Druggist*

WHAT SOME MEN HAVE RECOMMENDED

Immediate resignation of all board of pharmacy members and inspectors who are affiliated with commercial enterprises interested in drug stores

Annual appropriations in every state for adequate pharmacy inspection and enforcement

Appointment of full-time inspectors and the payment to them of decent salaries

Minimum number of inspections to be made per store per year

More frequent meetings of boards of pharmacy to hear and pass on complaints

Closing of all drug stores which are not in a position to obey all requirements of the pharmacy laws

Certain statements can be made which no reasonable person will disaffirm. Statements like these: There are too many automobile accidents in the United States; the number of accidents should be reduced. There are too many murders in the city of Chicago; the number of murders should be reduced. There are too many unemployed men in the United States; the number of unemployed men should be reduced.

An accident at any time, a murder in any city, a jobless man on any day—represents a condition less than ideal. Therefore we say: No reasonable person will disaffirm the corollary statements that such a condition should be remedied. However, when we say "There are too many drug stores—the number of drug stores should be reduced," we may find reasonable persons who are of a different opinion. In submitting the matter to a jury it would be essential—otherwise, indeed there would be no case—to prove not only that the number of drug stores should be reduced but before that that there are too many drug stores. Yet the necessity for such evidence must in this article be ignored, though it is true that no man of prominence in the drug industry has yet voiced a dissenting sentiment. Among the college deans, among the more than 50,000 retailers, even among the manufacturers and wholesalers, the opinion honestly is held that there are too many drug stores.

This premise, as has been pointed out, is not by any means new. For a great many years associations in all branches of the drug industry have voiced protests, usually in the form of resolutions. The matter often is the chief subject for discussion at annual meetings of state drug associations and even at meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association it always is a leading topic for debate. It is admitted freely that very little of a tangible nature has been evolved as a result of the discussions. Much as men in the industry would like to see the situation cleared, they have been at a loss as to means for achieving their desire. The problem itself is and has been clear cut and well defined; but its solution has been difficult to locate.

Naturally a problem as widespread as this must have its ramifications. There are, for instance, those who hold that there are not too many drug stores but merely too many chain stores; and they sincerely believe that a curb on the opening of new chain stores would in great measure develop the relief they seek. Toward this end we may point out the pharmacists of Pennsylvania and the Drug Store Ownership Bill which recently they had enacted into law. That this law, if it is allowed to stand, will curb the opening of new chain stores is certain; that it will be permitted to remain on the statute books when reviewed before higher courts, is doubtful. Yet, assuming the permanence of the law, men are wondering if its relief will be, after all, of much avail. For though the opening of new stores is restricted is it not likely that only successors to pharmacists of today will benefit thereby, and then only to a slight extent? Even men who were most earnest in the advocacy of this law are wondering what advantages from it will accrue to themselves, the pharmacists of today.

No, it seems that the problem is one more far-reaching in its scope, one which cannot be much affected by a law affecting chain stores only. It seems reasonable to assume that a remedy, if there is a remedy, must be broader in its aspect, wider in its application, concerning itself with the smallest independent as well as with the largest chain.

Pondering the question, taking it apart, sitting back in reflection, curious phrases come to mind—phrases curious because they strike a note that is not often heard, or because they follow along paths yet little explored. Studying the facts dispassionately, making every effort to err only on the side of conservatism, disposed to grant to the industry the benefit of every doubt, separated from all groups and all discussion, subject to no one branch and bound to no entangling sentiment, one sees in the situation angles which before were not apparent. One may conclude that perhaps there are not too many drug stores, that perhaps there never can be too many drug stores, but that there may be too many stores which, for certain reasons, the industry would be better off without. Then one may study the reasons, and analyze them, and weigh them against reasons from the other side, and, reconciling them at last, bring forth deductions which approximate the truth.

Much of the evidence lying here before us has to do with drug stores which fail to observe the pharmacy laws under which they operate. Much has to do with the extent and nature of their violations and the causes for them, and the causes underlying the non-enforcement or only partial enforcement of the laws. With this evidence before us, you and we, quietly and as wisely as we can, in friendly and unbiased manner, may unearth causes and effects which are new, which have not before been thought of, or not sufficiently considered. Sitting, we may say, somewhat like a jury, you and we may dissect the private and confidential records of our industry and unprejudicedly render our verdict and leave to the industry itself the passing of a sentence if a sentence is deserved.

As an important exhibit there is submitted a copy of a dispatch which a month ago was issued from Atlantic City, New Jersey, to the newspapers of the United States. The opening paragraph of this dispatch reads as follows:

"Alarmed at two narrow escapes from death by residents, due to badly compounded prescriptions, the Atlantic County Drug Association tonight called upon the State Board of Pharmacy to make a sweeping investigation of drug stores here. It is charged that seventy drug stores are operated without registered pharmacists."

On the face of it it is seen that the report is extraordinary and that, if true, a condition exists which reflects no credit on pharmacy and may call for unusual measures for correction. Investigation indicates that in New Jersey are 1,400 drug stores, that in that state 3,000,000 people make their homes, and that two inspectors are occupied with the task of enforcing the pharmacy laws. It is pointed out to us that two inspectors may not be adequate for inspecting so many stores or for protecting the interests of so many people. Entering the county in which it is said more than seventy stores are operating without regis-

tered men, it is found that in 1927 the two inspectors made a total of 161 calls and reported 11 violations.

What lies behind this situation may be complicated and not to be determined by any hasty examination. To charges that there has been neglect of duty; to assertions that the duty of inspection has been poorly performed; to claims that some men are giving and some men receiving graft—we may listen but form no judgment until all the evidence is in.

To a demand for further data concerning inspection in other states, the evidence informs us that in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, with 1,800 drug stores and a population of 4,000,000, there is one inspector. Coming to the state of Mississippi, with 626 drug stores and a population slightly under 2,000,000, we may introduce the evidence of the secretary of the board of pharmacy in that state, who says: "The board of pharmacy here is merely a licensing board—nothing more, although no provision is made anywhere else for taking care of complaints. We have no inspectors, we can collect no fines, the State pays the membership nothing for their work. We believe we have violations, in fact we receive information concerning them, but we have nothing with which to promote an investigation."

Evidence arises to indicate that the secretary of the Florida Board of Pharmacy has in his office no data regarding violations or penalties imposed. The compilation and maintenance of such records belong, perhaps, in some other state department, but we are referred to the Pharmacy Law for the state of Florida and read that "The Board of Pharmacy shall be authorized to employ a competent man or men to make annual tour of the state, if in the opinion of the Board it is advisable to do so, to check up certificates of registration and report any violations of the Pharmacy Law he may find to said Board, and it shall be the duty of said Board . . . to lay the same before the prosecuting attorney."

No inspector, it is found, operates in the state of Vermont, nor—for lack of funds—in New Mexico. In Alabama, where one inspector is on year 'round duty, no violations were reported in 1927. The state of New York, with over 5,000 drug stores and 10,000,000 people, has three inspectors. Virginia has no regular inspector, nor has North Dakota, nor Iowa, nor Oklahoma, nor—with 2,300 drug stores—has Missouri. Without going into too many details it may be stated that several other states also are without inspectors and that it is possible for violations of the pharmacy laws to go both undetected and unpunished.

While some states are without inspectors, it is stated that they do, through other agencies, make inspections possible. In New Hampshire, as a state in point, the chief of police of any city, or the selectmen of any town, may at any time enter a drug store and inspect prescriptions for morphine and cocaine. That such provisions are really worthless is claimed by certain men who question the competency in the drug field of police chiefs and town selectmen. To substantiate their claims these

men assert that no violations of the Pharmacy Law were reported in New Hampshire in the whole of the year 1927.

On authority it is learned that several violations recently have been prosecuted in the state of Nebraska. There a cigar merchant, a café proprietor and the owner of a candy kitchen each were fined \$25 for selling aspirin and at the present moment a case against a grocer for the same offense is pending. The manager of a five-and-ten cent store also was convicted recently, and fined \$10, for selling peroxide. That this is carrying out to good effect the provisions of the Nebraska law is admitted by all; but the charge is made by some that such prosecutions, while necessary and desirable, are not vital when compared with conditions in a number of drug stores in Nebraska, and that pharmacy in that state, before attacking violations on the outside, first should look to itself.

From almost every state, from practically every important city, we receive complaints about violations of pharmacy laws; and these, to give us a fair and honest picture, must be included in the evidence. We are told, for instance, that in New York City and Chicago and San Francisco and Boston, violations are flagrant. It is said that inspection in such cities is a failure and that in New York druggists who are violating the pharmacy laws are powerful enough to prevent the addition of any inspectors to the board of pharmacy staff. It is said there are drug stores in Des Moines, in Chicago, in Philadelphia, in Dallas, in Syracuse and other cities, in which no inspections have been made in five years.

Plainly, with the evidence so far admitted, one is compelled to turn to the systems of inspection in force, to the inspectors themselves, and to the boards of pharmacy to which they report, for further light on our problem of too many drug stores. With this data before them several men prominent in the drug industry have said, "It is certain that if the pharmacy laws were enforced there would be fewer drug stores—a number smaller perhaps by many thousands than exists now." And they have gone on to ask a question: "Why is it that the pharmacy laws are not enforced?"

Many have testified that a majority of pharmacy inspectors are earnestly performing their duties, that day after day they make their rounds, gathering samples, seeing that certificates are displayed, noting absences of registered men. Yet others have testified that certain inspectors may be somewhat lax in the performance of their duties, that some are known to be on chain store pay rolls, pledged not to inspect stores belonging to the chains; that some are on manufacturers' pay rolls, pledged to urge the use of certain products. What seems to cause chief concern to those who have studied the matter, however, is the work of the inspectors who are above the slightest reproach and whose actions are beyond the faintest suspicion. The reports of such inspectors are submitted as a matter of course to the boards of pharmacy which employ them and it is alleged that frequently these reports of

violations go unheeded, that no action is taken. It has been intimated that certain members of certain boards of pharmacy may have an interest in protecting certain stores suspected of violations, and since such a situation would be unfortunate, efforts have been made to determine the truth or falsity of such intimations.

Too many members of boards of pharmacy in the states of the United States, it is stated, are in the employ of certain insurance companies. It is stated that they acknowledge these affiliations openly and make no effort to conceal them. Indeed, it is advanced that druggists in particular must be advised of such affiliations because it is primarily to the druggists that the insurance is to be sold. That board of pharmacy members are permitting their connections as insurance men to interfere with their duties as board of pharmacy men is an assertion which many times has been made. "They know," reads one letter before us, "that if they fine a druggist for a violation that druggist will cancel his insurance and place it elsewhere. They know that if they close a drug store for a major violation the insurance on that drug store is cancelled."

Another letter, from an inspector, observes: "I know a member of the board of pharmacy here who dismisses with innocuous warnings, and sometimes with no warnings at all, druggists who are reported by me to be violators of the law. I have known him to file my reports without bothering to call in the reported offenders. I have heard him boast of the amount of insurance he sells to these druggists, and though I believe the money he makes through these sales is small, yet it helps him to swell by just so much an otherwise very small income."

From another letter, written by another pharmacy inspector, we quote: "No member of our Board works for an insurance company, but that is because more money can be made by working for manufacturers. The secretary of our Board has been employed for years by ———. His job is to get druggists to handle the manufacturer's product and for it he receives a regular monthly fee. How can he help but wield a big influence? His title carries weight and they are afraid. . . . This situation is not unusual by any means. Look at some of the other States and you will find the same thing—Board men and secretaries working for manufacturers and wholesalers, double crossing the public that pays their fees and honors them with its confidence."

That certain board members secure connections with manufacturers and wholesalers because of the influence they are presumed to wield in their official capacities is a fact frequently to be observed in the data before us. That "certain insurance companies make a specialty of picking out big pharmacy men to sell their policies, thus getting big business at the same time they cover their tracks beautifully and fool a lot of gullible druggists," is one assertion that is similar in implication to several others on hand.

It has been suggested that, regardless of the whole or partial or utter lack of truth in all these statements, it might be advisable for all members of boards of pharmacy who now are associated with commercial enterprises interested in the drug business to resign. Such a course of

action, it is said, would leave newly appointed members free from any entangling alliances which might embarrass them in the performance of their duties and the enforcement of the law. A number of men prominent in the industry aver that pharmacy is too big, too vital a profession, to have attached to it the merest vestige of suspicion. They hold that board of pharmacy men who, under the circumstances outlined, would tender their resignations, would be acting in the best interests of pharmacy and so would manifest their good intentions toward the profession which they have engaged to serve.

By other men prominent in the industry it is recommended that steps be taken to have every state legislature make annual appropriations for pharmacy inspection and enforcement; that every state be protected by the appointment of full time inspectors, and that a study be made to determine how many drug stores can adequately and faithfully be covered in a year by one inspector, and that when the number is determined one inspector be appointed for every 200 or 300 or 400 drug stores in the state, as the number may be. It has been recommended that a minimum number of inspections of every store in the course of a year be specified; and that decent, livable salaries be paid to the men who receive appointments as inspectors; salaries which will permit them to devote themselves entirely and exclusively to their tasks as inspectors. It has been recommended that boards of pharmacy be required to convene at more frequent intervals than now in order to hear promptly all reports of violations and to examine the men complained about, and to issue more quickly their decisions on the evidence.

"I am thoroughly convinced that we have too many drug stores," writes the dean of one of our prominent schools of pharmacy. "The excess of drug stores is causing the retail pharmacist to turn his attention from pure drugs to automobile tires, mouse traps, and ham sandwiches. Some one has said that by 1940 the signs above drug stores will read 'Board and Rooms.' . . . I am very sure that a more rigid enforcement of the law requiring registered druggists to be in charge at all times will have a very beneficial effect. The one-man drug store is altogether too common in the United States. We all know that one man cannot be on the job all the time and that unless he employs a registered pharmacist the law is being broken."

One of the leading men in pharmacy in the East sets forth that "Pennsylvania only thinks it has inspection. There, with almost 4,000 drug stores, they have inspectors whose chief job is to circulate among the stores to find out whether or not they have taken out their annual permits. Half of the drug stores there violate the law. They have no registered men. I have checked up and I know."

"Personally I feel," explains a board of pharmacy secretary of one of our largest states, "that pharmacists have absolutely no right to ask for protection or privileges if they are not going to render service which the law requires of them. All schemes for putting chain stores and others out of business are simply a lazy man's way for obtaining the business which he should obtain by the sweat of his brow. . . ."

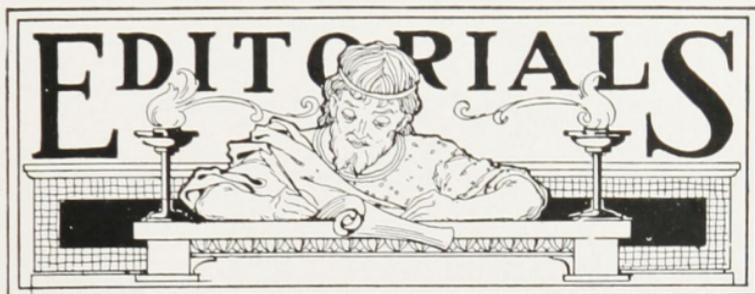
The insurance connections of board members is nothing new. It is so in many cases and is a condition that I brand as rotten. When an officer who is supposed to enforce a law obtains his income by selling something to the very people he is supposed to police, you know the answer and any other intelligent person knows the answer. It will do no harm at all to let the light of day come in on this situation. The plea is made, of course, that in order to carry out the provisions of the Pharmacy Law there is not sufficient money available to hire men to devote their full-time to the task. Therefore, they must do other things to bolster up their income."

"If," observes the chairman of a western board of pharmacy, "one half of the druggists now in business would give up and go to work for the other half, the public would get the service to which it is entitled and pharmacy would be a decent, honest business."

Remarks a prominent inspector from the South: "Pharmacy inspection is a huge joke and I admit it. I will go further than that—it is a false alarm and a constant temptation to larceny. Insurance graft and favors shown for small orders are pernicious. I have long since given up hope for improvement. What are *you* going to do about it?"

That but one drug store out of four has a registered man on hand at all times is a contention voiced in many exhibits among the evidence. Though it is held by some that stores countenancing such violations should be closed at once, others prefer that warnings be given instead and the pharmacies in question permitted an opportunity to fall in line with the provisions of the law. They believe that such warnings instantly would bring about an enormous betterment of conditions, and they feel that only those stores which could not afford to obey the law would venture to disobey it. They believe that many drug stores now without registered men cannot afford to hire registered men, and they estimate that 18,000 such drug stores are in existence. The cost of registered assistants, they believe, would eat too heavily into the profits of the stores and, as one association president has written, "legally they have no right to operate; by being forced to employ registered men it would be impossible for them to operate—they could not possibly afford it."

Thus are brought together the important points of the evidence, and these considerations indicated by men who have given time and thought to the problem; that there are too many drug stores; that 18,000 drug stores now in existence should be closed for major violations; that members of boards of pharmacy—unbiased by any external affiliations and acting on data submitted by competent, full time inspectors equally free of other commercial alliances—can and should close them. It is said the industry then will be better off, that it will enjoy a degree of prestige unprecedented in its history and an era of prosperity never before exceeded. It is said that those druggists who remain will be able to give in fuller measure the service which through the years they have been anxious to give and for which all the world acknowledges them competent.—*American Druggist*



Last week chapters were visited each day; in one instance, two in one day. This with sleeping on trains from midnight to six in the morning, prevented a letter to you.

A brief review of my visit to the twelve chapters shows the wisdom of our fraternity gathering together with full representation this coming August just prior to the A. Ph. A. at Portland, Maine.

The two problems that the chapters put to me, each in a different way, were the fraternity house and the pledging of members that would realize their obligation, attend meetings, pay their assessments, and put their shoulders to the wheel during their entire college career.

Taking these twelve chapters, from New York on the east to Corvallis on the west, as a cross section of our fraternity, every member of Kappi Psi can be proud of his organization. It would be foolish to presume that each chapter cannot improve but I can truthfully say we compare favorably with fraternity groups anywhere.

There is a tendency in many chapters to place their fraternity endeavor above the one thing that is keeping Pharmacy a profession and allows our Pharmacy colleges and departments to continue; that is, the education of the individual student. Always, each chapter must remember that their entire work is the enlarging and completing of the education of the student and any activity or principle that detracts from the accomplishment of a finished education is a detriment to the chapter and reflects on our entire fraternity.

Nothing created as much interest among the members on my recent trip from coast to coast as the coming Convention to be held in Portland, Maine, just prior to the meeting of the A. Ph. A.

The subjects and suggestions that will be brought into this Convention this fall should be a matter of continual consideration during the balance of the present college term. In this way the representative or representatives of each chapter can truly express the feeling of himself and his fraternity brothers on the subjects considered.

One important phase of the initiation that must be given careful consideration is what is termed "horse play." How large a part shall physical punishment, if any, play in the initiation procedure? How

much good does physical suffering, if any, do the initiate in an effort to make him a better fraternity man? Is it best that some form of mental instruction or examination be our sole initiation in addition to the words of our ritual? Could a safe burlesque be added that would be amusing and interesting yet not degrading or objectionable, as are some so-called "horse play" initiations?

Think these things over. They may be more important than you at first realize.

During the week of February 20 I was laid up with the "flu." While taking things easy the doctor kindly allowed me some literature to read.

In the *Literary Digest* of February 25 there was a most excellent article dealing with the scholarship of the boy that worked during the time he attended college. The boy that has to work just has to work. If his scholarship is injured by this extra outside effort, there is very little choice in the matter; either he works or he does not go to college. Strange as it may seem, these boys, and they are among the hard workers, have a very excellent scholarship record.

There is one class of students that have not, the records show, made a very satisfactory grade. These are the students that work in order to obtain money for social pleasures. It means work plus a large amount of social activity crowds out time needed for study, and the biggest percentage of failures are in this class.

Let's think this over. Is our fraternity an expense to the student so that if he keeps up with our social activities he must work on the outside, taking needed hours from his study and recitation period? If this is true, our fraternity is a hindrance to both the student and the pharmacy department.

There is always a reasonable solution; reasonable entertainment carried on without an excessive financial drain—something within the means of the average student's pocket book. Check up on your chapter and your activities. Keep them where the student and the University are not hindered. Kappa Psi members must stand well in their scholarship records.

Fraternity is a matter of custom, fellowship, and general benefit by group organization.

The San Francisco Graduate Chapter has a very nice custom that might well be followed either by the active chapter or a graduate group that is "big brother" to the active chapter.

Each year a member of the San Francisco active chapter is selected by vote of the members as the most valuable man during the past year. To this man at the annual banquet the Graduate Chapter gives a token of appreciation properly engraved. It is not the value of the gift but the thought behind it that makes this a special prize to be earned by

some member of the active chapter each year. This broad principle of service allows each and every man to compete along his original line of school activity, school scholarship, or general benefit in toning up and keeping alive the ideals of the chapter.

Something to strive for and something to aim at is always a worth while stimulant to any organization. We do better by having someone urge us on. This is fundamental of our fraternity. Kappa Psi by this principle urges us on.

It is always the desire of a professional fraternity to help materially in the making of the history of their profession.

Kappa Psi starts this year to make pharmaceutical history. Our Convention or annual meeting at Portland, Maine, just prior to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be an epoch both for Kappa Psi and the American Pharmaceutical Association.

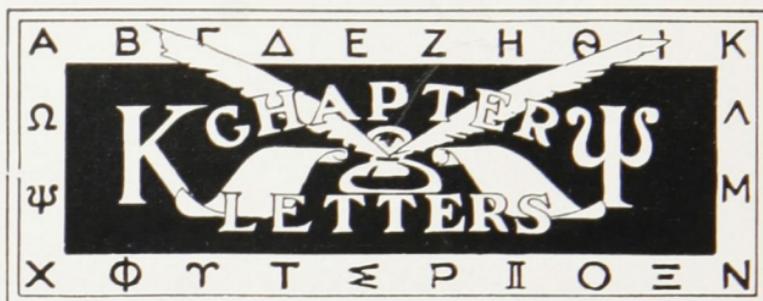
It must be understood that delegates attending the Kappa Psi Convention in August will stay over for the A. Ph. A. meeting the week following.

When we add to the attendance of the A. Ph. A. at their annual meeting one hundred or more from the student body of the colleges, we are giving the students and the Association a wonderful opportunity; the opportunity of the students to meet the leaders in education from all the Pharmacy colleges, the opportunity of the leaders in Pharmacy to deliver a message to representatives from the student bodies. The more you think of this Convention the more you realize what Kappa Psi will mean to Pharmacy.

W. BRUCE PHILIP, *Grand Regent*

BETA PI LEADS IN SCHOLARSHIP

Registrar Frank T. Barnard of the State College of Washington has just announced the scholastic standing of the various campus groups for the first semester of 1927-28. There are forty-five organizations on the Pullman campus. Beta Pi chapter of Kappa Psi stands tenth with a general average of 85.60. Gauge and Gavel is first with an average of 89.44.



"The death of any chapter means the useless waste of the constructive energy and sacrifice of others."

GAMMA CHAPTER

Columbia University College of Pharmacy

Harken to the good news. Gamma takes great pleasure in announcing the thirtieth annual banquet to be held on April 11, at the New York Athletic Club, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. If you were present at our successful dance on March 2, you will know what to expect at the banquet.

Having held our banquet at the New York Athletic Club before, and having enjoyed one of the best affairs of its kind we are assured of the success.

As you no doubt are aware, Gamma has had a very good year.

Now we are calling on you, the graduate members, to turn out in strength, and plenty of it, that is all we need.

We can guarantee a perfect evening such as only an affair of this kind can propose. The committee is hard at work to make the affair unique and original—so *plan on it*:

The time: April 11, Wednesday night.

The place: New York Athletic Club, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

The object: Eat, drink and be merry.

We are depending on you—come and renew old acquaintances and make new ones.

Tickets \$5.00—make your reservations immediately.

Address correspondence to A. E. Tiesler, chairman, 116 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York City.

The success is assured. "It all depends on you."

ETA

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy

C. D. METZLER, JR., *Historian*

After considerable work and untiring efforts on the part of the faculty members and men now active, Eta chapter now occupies a new home at 4215 Chester Avenue. Our new home will be one square from the new college, this will save some of the boys taxi bills when in a hurry to get to school on time. After a few more repairs Eta chapter will have a house, that every man will be proud to live in.



Eta Chapter House

ELECTIONS

After the usual enthusiastic pre-election speeches upon the part of all the members, regarding the respective officers for the ensuing year, the following men will carry on the destinies of Eta chapter. Much praise must be given to the former officers, for their untiring efforts in completing one of the most successful years in Eta chapter.

Retiring Officers

Regent—G. E. Miller.....	<i>Newly Elected</i> J. C. Davis
Vice-Regent—A. Cox.....	C. Crunkelton
Secretary—J. C. Davis.....	E. Auker
Treasurer—J. Mc Naughton.....	N. F. Shape
Chaplain—A. Voetter.....	A. Voetter
Historian—C. F. Riley.....	C. D. Metzler, Jr.

This has been a big year so far for Eta chapter. Our college has moved from its old location 145 North Tenth Street, to the corner of Forty-third Street and Wingsessing Avenue. On February 23 a formal dedication of the new college took place, and many prominent men of the city of Philadelphia, and surrounding vicinities were present to pay homage to the oldest college of pharmacy.

Kappa Psi men in the Senior class elections took all the offices except one minor office. Also the present Senior class will be the first class to graduate from the new college.

NEW MEN

Two initiations have come and gone but not forgotten by the future pharmacists. Kappa Psi picked the best of the Freshman class. The following men were welcomed into our noble and honorable brotherhood.

R. D. Clyne, Boise, Idaho; P. J. Starkey, Easton; C. L. Cump, Chambersburg; G. Bittner, Greencastle; C. H. Smith, Hagerstown, Maryland; E. Wagner, Carlisle; H. Henning, Lebanon; H. R. Boggs, Collingswood, New Jersey; R. A. Steele, Tyrone; C. Hinkle, Columbia; C. Ayres, Easton; C. Kline, Semeton; R. Pepper, Carlisle; H. Hazel, Tyrone.

MU CHAPTER

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy

HENRY PETERAITES, *Historian*

In accordance with our policy to pledge men who prove themselves good scholars as well as all-round good fellows, we waited until after our first term exams before we pledged any freshmen. We pledged fourteen freshmen, who in our opinion are the cream of the class of 1930 and will be capable of carrying on for Mu chapter of Kappa Psi.

Besides the freshmen we had pledged five men of the junior and senior classes, three of whom were initiated February 16: Charles A. Branagan, South Natick, Massachusetts; Clyde E. Murray, Madison, Maine; Kenneth R. Wiles, Littleton, New Hampshire.

In the meantime officers for the coming year had to be elected so on January 19, we elected a committee to name officers. The committee made their report January 24, and all of the names were unanimously upheld. The following officers were installed February 2:

Regent—Maynard W. Quimby, Cornish, Maine.

First Vice Regent—Donald F. Humphrey, Pittsfield, Maine.

Second Vice Regent—William C. Murdock, Milton, Massachusetts.

Third Vice Regent—Michael Fallon, Ware, Massachusetts.

Secretary—Paul S. Smith, Winsted, Connecticut.

Historian—Henry Peteraites, Billerica, Massachusetts.

Chaplain—Norman F. Bell, Guilford, Maine.

Master of Ceremonies—Briceno P. Fosset, Jay, Maine.

It was unanimously carried to retain Professor Florin J. Amrhein as permanent treasurer, Instructor Ray S. Kelly as financial secretary, and Professor Heber W. Youngken as grand council deputy.

The new officers are right up on their toes and promise a bigger and better year for Mu chapter.

The first signs of progress came in the form of a change in our social calendar. Following the suggestion of a few graduate brothers through Brother F. J. Amrhein we are going to replace our annual dance and banquet, which had heretofore been held on separate nights about two weeks apart, by a round-up affair and by getting as many graduate brothers as we can to participate in what we plan to be the biggest and best affair ever held by a fraternity in our college hall.

UPSILON

Louisville College of Pharmacy

WM. A. PRICE, *Historian*

Upsilon chapter, with a force of seventeen active members, is pushing toward the front of fraternal activities with a zeal, characterized by concentrated interest and effort. Its progress becomes more pronounced as the school term ripens. Its strength was fortified with the return of thirteen members at the beginning of the year; reinforced by the initiation of four previous year pledges in October, and again strengthened by six initiated in March. There are also six more pledges pending at this writing. The October initiates embody the following:

Clifford Ducker, Adam Campbell, H. W. Limper, and F. E. Roberts.

The newly made members are Frank McClain, J. D. Newbauer, Walter Schmidt, L. S. Ransdell, Herbert Habermell, Raymond Wirth.

Election and installation of new officers were held the first week of March. The ones to whom the honors were bestowed are:

Regent—William H. Cord.

Vice-Regent—F. C. Roberts.

Chaplain—Herman W. Limper.

Historian—William A. Price.

Secretary and treasurer—F. D. Stoll.

Assistant secretary and treasurer—James Alexander.

All are capable men and possess the initiative to carry on the good work that the retiring officers have maintained. The three senior Kappa Psi men are to be commended for their devoted work in helping to put Upsilon in its present status. We regret that they must go out from us this year, but realizing that the responsibility they bore now rests with us, we shall strive with more eagerness and fervor to compensate for our loss.

We gave a luncheon at one of the leading hotels in honor of the Pledges during November and it went over with such success that its regular monthly occurrence was instituted for the year. For reasons

of interest or what not, it was decided that the "girl friend" might also be included from this time on.

Plans for a party and dance for April are now under consideration.

We are proud to say that Upsilon members are keeping well above the scholastic standards and have a good chance to reach the apex in all three classes this year. Brother James Alexander distinguished himself as the Freshman class wizard last year and carried away highest honors. He also won the Simon Jones Scholarship this year. In fact the three highest averages in the Freshman class of '26-'27 were received by Kappa Psi men. They are back again, striving for scholastic attainment, which is a wonderful asset for Kappa Psi standards.

We have made definite plans to make a trip to the Mammoth Cave regions in April. It is unnecessary to elaborate by explaining the beauty and grandeur of One of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World, but in the next issue of THE MASK we hope to be able to be more explicit.

Upsilon wishes to take this opportunity to extend to Kappa Psi the invitation to hold its 1929 Annual Convention in this city. Louisville, "The Gateway to the South," due to its temperate climate and central location, is an outstanding gathering place. It is an energetic, serious-minded and teeming modern city. It is made up of people possessing famed charms and Southern hospitality, added to this the twentieth century spirit, diligence and views, with buildings, thoroughfares, magnificent parks, not surpassed in the entire country, excellent hotel service, the beautiful Ohio, the residential districts interspersed with garden spots; all these give Louisville a distinct personality.

There are numerous interesting places to visit in the vicinity of Louisville. Lincoln Memorial, the little backwoods cabin on the hill near Hodgenville, where the Great Emancipator was born, is a shrine that brings the nation to Kentucky and makes all humanity her willing debtor.

Mammoth Cave, known throughout the world as one of nature's wonders, is but a few hours' drive from Louisville, through Kentucky's scenic beauty.

My Old Kentucky Home, made famous by the song writer, Stephen A. Foster, is still to be viewed at Bardstown.

The indescribable Blue Grass Region, home of the thoroughbred race horse, dotted with a number of breeding farms celebrated all over the world for their product, remains for your observation.

The attractions of our beloved state are endless, and we heartily wish that our brothers can share with us the grandeur of Nature, which has been prodigal in beautifying Kentucky's landscape and with which man has here wrought nobly.

Conventions held in this city find it to be as delightful a city for such meetings as any in the country.

BETA BETA

Western Reserve University

HARRY F. VALWAY, *Historian*

Is Beta Beta chapter alive? I'll say it is. Our chapter has been keeping things humming this year. We have already initiated five new pledges and are about to put six more through their paces on April 13; one of the last mentioned pledges entered school here from Ohio State at midyear. The five men already initiated and the six who are about to take the long journey are the cream of this year's Freshman class; they are all among the leaders in scholarship and, in fact, two have good chances of winning the annual scholarship given each year to the man having the highest average.

The chapter has held two rousing house parties this year and are now planning on the annual May party (dinner party and dance combined), which is to be held in one of Cleveland's finest hotels the first week in May. The present indications are that this is to be the biggest and best social affair ever staged by the chapter.

A new orthophonic victrola, several new parlor lamps, a new heating system, new kitchen equipment, and several other furnishings are among the useful and homelike additions acquired by the chapter.

Kappa Psi is well represented in school activities this year as it has always been in the past. In fact, anything and everything of importance at Western Reserve is sure to have a Beta Beta man among its numbers. Here are the officers and members of our chapter and the parts they play in scholastic circles:

Regent—Robert Porter; editor of *Pharmacon*.

Vice-Regent—M. W. Aldrich; president Sophomore class, member Student Council.

Secretary—Robert Fitch; vice-president Freshman class, Pharmacy basketball team.

Treasurer—Ralph Blakeway; treasurer Sophomore class, assistant on *Pharmacon*.

Historian—Harry F. Valway; Pharmacy basketball team.

Chaplain—Brooke Phillips.

House Manager—E. Whittaker; president Freshman class, member Student Council.

Charles Young; James Neely, president Student Council; G. Novotny; L. Shebanek, member Student Council; Joseph Nagy, Pharmacy basketball team.

I think that you will agree that the above is a pretty good record for our fraternity.

The Kappa Psi fraternity house was a scene of a very happy social gathering of the alumni, actives and pledges on October 14. Many out of the city graduates as well as a goodly number of city men were present. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin and Dr. and Mrs. Bacon acted as chaperons.

Brother Nelson Scribner now has a baby daughter to look after. Ask him for the smokes.

Brother Walters is now in Akron, Ohio, working with Brother Donahue. They recently announced the opening of a new drug store in the Ohio Building. They have the best wishes of the fraternity.

Brothers Hickernell and Streng are located at the Cleveland City Hospital. We understand that Streng is now teaching a class of nurses. More power to him.

Brother Brooks has returned from his trip abroad. He says that many of his old girls could not be found but that there were many others to take their places.

Brother Smith is now working in the prescription department of Miller's Fenway store.

Brother Bannon recently joined Brother Krewson in the employment of Strong Cobb & Co. Bannon was formerly at Lakeside Hospital.

Brothers Geuss, Jewell, and Cullinan have been occasional visitors at the chapter house.

The members of Beta Beta chapter of Kappa Psi Fraternity wish to take this means of expressing their sincerest and kindest wishes for a Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to the alumni, faculty, and students of the school. A similar expression is made to the editor and staff of the *Reserve Pharmacoon* for the work which they are doing.

Brother Wetzel is recovering from a broken leg, which he received while doing some repair work in his drug store in Amherst, Ohio.

Misfortune recently visited the home of one of our students when the father of Robert Fitch dropped dead on his way to work. The entire school extends their sympathy to the family.

Robert Porter is laboratory assistant to Dr. Bacon in pharmacognosy.

BETA ZETA

Oregon State College

LEON F. RAY, *Historian*

Initiation was the first important event of the second term. Our new members are: Alexander Atterbury, Albany; Fred Hewett, Independence; Harold Boothby, The Dalles; Leon F. Ray, Portland.

Dr. Bruce Philip, the Grand Regent, visited Beta Zeta chapter February 4 and 5. This was the twelfth chapter that he inspected on his return trip from Washington, D.C. Dr. Philip was entertained by the chapter at a banquet at the Hotel Benton. Brother Horace Coshow dropped in during the Grand Regent's visit and presided at the banquet.

At a recent house meeting Preston "Swadlenocker" Rohner was elected house manager for the following year, and at a chapter meeting which followed Leon F. Ray was elected historian.

Dr. C. W. Johnson, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and dean of the College of Pharmacy at the University of Washington, and Dr. Langenhan paid a visit to O.S.C., and inspected the School of Pharmacy. The chapter entertained Drs. Johnson and Langenhan at a banquet at the chapter house, followed by an after-dinner get-together.

Brothers Armstrong and Van Alstyne, of Beta Omicron chapter at the University of Washington, spent a week-end with us. We surely enjoyed their visit and would like the brothers of that and other chapters to visit us whenever they can.

Edward C. Calloway, a Beta Zeta graduate, has been appointed dean of the School of Pharmacy at the University of Des Moines, Iowa. Calloway was formerly an instructor in pharmacy here, city milk chemist for Portland, and for the past five years professor of chemistry at North Pacific College, Portland.

We wish to congratulate our brother, Lowell S. McGraw, on his recent election and initiation into Rho Chi, a national honorary in pharmacy.

Palms and colored lights formed a decorative background for Beta Zeta's fall informal at the Hotel Benton last term. The big social event of next term will be our spring formal about the third week in April. The chapter is enthusiastically looking forward to this dance.

Our five-foot rook, Alex Atterbury, made the college band, and was elected assistant yell leader for the Freshman class.

The grand old pastime of horseshoe suddenly became the most popular sport around the house. After a long and bitter struggle our senior, Brown, attained championship with our star, Karnath, as runner-up. Baseball season is nearing and Coach McGraw is beginning to look for tentative players. It seems as though we ought to have a championship team. Our all-star catcher, "Bill" Raw, and pitcher, Wellington Hamilton, are back. A goodly number of the rooks are aspiring to baseball fame.

Beta Zeta will elect its delegate to the national convention in Portland, Maine, in a short while. Since the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association will also be in Portland, Maine, and will follow our convention, we believe that this will give the fraternity delegates an opportunity to attend the A.Ph.A. convention and become acquainted with the leaders in pharmacy. This, we also believe, will be a wonderful chance for the college man to discuss with the practicing pharmacist his problems and listen to the latter's counsel and advice.

Brothers Allen Young, Lowell S. McGraw, Roy R. Brown, and Harvey D. Beauchamp will soon take the State Board. We wish our brothers, and all the members of Kappa Psi, who will take the State Board this year, success.

BETA XI

University of North Carolina

B. N. AUSTIN, *Historian*

The beginning of 1928 was indeed a happy one for Beta Xi. It found us located in our new and spacious chapter house at 212 Rosemary Street. To say we were elated in securing this desirable and enviable location would be stating it mildly. With this facility, enabling us to enjoy a more complete fraternal companionship than ever before, and with letters of congratulations and encouragement pouring in from the alumni, we set our course towards the future with a feeling of triumph and confidence.



Beta Xi Chapter House

Our first initiation of this school year was held in November. Those initiated were B. C. Brown, N. F. Crissman, M. A. Gallop and J. D. Matthews. At

the present time we have one pledge. While we admit that the number admitted to our ranks this year is not large, we are justly proud in saying that those admitted to the chapter represent what we believe to be the pick of Kappa Psi material the campus afforded. With us quality is paramount and only those men whom we consider "worthy stones" for building up Kappa Psi are selected.

At the last election of officers the following were honored with offices: Regent, D. B. Browning; vice-regent, O. L. Umstead; secretary, J. L. Pinnix; treasurer, J. C. Brantley; chaplain, J. S. Eaves.

We had our first informal dance of the year since moving in our new home, on the evening of February 25. Several of the faculty were present, also a good many of the alumni. It was indeed successful and enjoyed by all.

The chapter loses several good men this year by graduation. When the graduation and State Board time rolls around in June we hope for Kappa Psi to be in the lead.

GAMMA DELTA

Ohio Northern University

W. O. ROWLAND, *Historian*

Our dean and Kappa Psi brother has made a great name, not only for himself, but for Kappa Psi throughout the country. A recent honor was his appointment to the chairmanship of the National Committee on Curriculum and Teaching methods of the American Association



R. H. RAABE, Γ - Δ , Dean



GAMMA-DELTA CHAPTER HOUSE

of Colleges of Pharmacy. He has served on the Committee on Education of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association for several years. This year he was made chairman of that committee. No, that isn't all. He was also appointed a member of the house of delegates of the Committee on Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association. With all these duties he is still loyal to our chapter and helps us out of many scrapes. We take off our hats to Dean Raabe.

TENNIS

The brothers are anxiously looking forward to dry weather when we can begin work on our tennis court. This year we intend to put up new screen and poles as backstops. This is made possible by assessing each member. (It was by assessments that we obtained our new orthophonic victrola.) Some of the new members are pretty handy with the racquet and we expect many thrilling contests this spring.



DEAN R. H. RAABE

ERROR

After writing about our new pharmacy professor in the last MASK, the writer failed to give his name. Many apologies to Professor W. Barkley for overlooking the most important part of the writing. We find in Gamma Omicron's letter that Professor Barkley was their regent of last year, for which we highly congratulate them.

INITIATION

Probation and initiation this year comes about April 1. Its lateness is due to not being able to pledge men the first quarter and also the many activities that are planned during the week-ends of March. Those who have their grades up and are ready are, H. W. Leicy, Crestline, Ohio; C. Cook, Nelsonville, Ohio; M. D. Lindau, Napoleon, Ohio; R. Von Duyke, Rocky River, Ohio; O. Radenbaugh, Payne, Ohio, and L. W. Asman, Marysville, Ohio. These men in all probability will be members at the time this issue is published. Many graduate members are planning to be here for initiation, thus to make it a grand occasion.

SPRING FUNCTIONS

Every brother is looking anxiously toward our spring party which will be given in Lima this year. It will consist of a banquet at a hotel, and from there to Schines Ohio, Lima's new playhouse, where we hope to have a real time. Favors are to be given and everything is being planned so as to give us the party we have so long looked forward to.

Besides this we are planning a Parents' Day and a New Members banquet. The Parents' Day we tried out last year and it proved a big success so we have listed it as an annual function. New Members banquet has been an annual affair for many years and we find it helps bind the brothers more closely together.

GAMMA EPSILON

University of Nebraska

C. GERALD ADAMS, *Historian*

All indications point to a very successful and profitable year for Gamma Epsilon at the University of Nebraska for 1927-28. The interest and fellowship has been very keen, and prevalent from the beginning of the year and is continually increasing. The upperclassmen have resolved to make Kappa Psi one of the leading fraternities on the Nebraska campus, and a chapter that our other brothers might well be proud to recognize.

From the ranks of the new Freshman class we were very fortunate in securing the cream of the Pharmacy College. At the present time we have pledged fifteen, all of whom we are justly proud as they have the old Kappa Psi spirit and are always ready and eager to promote and fight for our ideals. The numerous successful parties they have sponsored thus far this year is evidence of their ardent and active interest in the affairs of our fraternity.

During the week of the State Board examinations we entertained all three members of the board to dinner and had a very pleasant and profitable get-together. This year we have adopted the policy of having a guest for dinner every Wednesday and Sunday. In this way we have been able to keep in touch with the faculty, and various members who are advancing pharmaceutical leadership.

Although Gamma Epsilon is comparatively new at Nebraska, she is taking her logical place in leading the way in every field of advancement. This is shown by the number of old grads who found their way back for homecoming, and the enthusiastic fathers who were with us for Dads' Day.

Socially, Kappa Psi is well started this year and the various parties staged during the first of the year have all been "wows." With our formal in January, our plans are to make it the best party on the campus this year.

The Kappa Psi brothers responded to interfraternity basketball with a winning team and accounted for themselves in a very worthy fashion. Baseball is the next sport in line where we may test our athletic ability and the prospects for a winning team are the best they have ever been since our inauguration on the Nebraska campus.

Gamma Epsilon extends best wishes to all sister chapters in Kappa Psi and may we all carry the principles and traits our old fraternity has given us throughout the years to come, and really make Kappa Psi the biggest and best fraternity in existence. Carry-on, brothers all!

GAMMA ETA
University of Montana

WILLIAM F. BARRY, *Historian*

The winter quarter started with everyone back, comparing grades and holiday experiences.

Early we pledged ten new members, and we did it most wisely as we got the best of the frosh. They are: Charles Guilbault, Missoula; Rex Whitaker, Kalispell; Phil Hoffman, Melstone; Harold Voight, Manhattan; Bernard LeGrandeur, Missoula; Gale Stocking, Whitefish; Archie Grover, Frenchtown; Bud Grover, Frenchtown; Joe Duffy, Butte; Lud Polich, Roundup. Early next quarter these men will be initiated.

On January 25 we were greatly honored by having with us for the day, Dr. W. Bruce Philip. Brother Philip addressed the Pharmacy School on a very interesting subject, "The Advantage of the Small University over the Large University." That evening Brother Philip was the chapter's guest at a banquet in the Florence Hotel. More than thirty actives, pledges, and alumni were present. Short talks were given by Brother Philip, several Missoula druggists and faculty members. Alex Peterson acted as toastmaster.

Plans are already being made for our annual camping trip, held the latter part of May. The place hasn't been decided upon yet but there are lots of other things to plan. We think this is going to be the biggest and best trip yet.

Election of officers was held last month. The officers now are: Regent, Claude Britell; vice-regent, Thomas Sullivan; secretary, Earl E. Eck; treasurer, John Suchy; historian, William F. Barry; chaplain, Dean Charles E. Mollett.

Our alumni are still a matter of concern to us and it is with difficulty that we keep track of them. We can however tell about a few.

Brother Jack Wheatley has visited us several times. We offer him our sincerest regrets for the loss of his mother.

Fred Woehner recently lost his young wife. She died rather suddenly about a month ago.

Al Woehner also had the misfortune to recently lose his wife.

Art Aspengren bought A. F. Reidel's store in Boulder, Montana.

Andy Watson is now employed in a drug store in Bozeman, Montana.

Jack Wheatley took the big leap not so long ago and is now the perfect husband.

Much interest has been shown in the intercollege basketball tourney as the Pharmacy School has been going strong in it. Brother Lindlief is the team's sturdy center and Pledges A. and B. Grover have been going fine as guards while Brother Giacobozzi is a fast, shifty forward who believes in running up a score.

We also have with us Brother "Battling Dick" Romersa the Terror of the Campus, who is right handy with his mitts.

That seems to be the size of it so Gamma Eta signs off with best wishes to all.

MU OMICRON PI

Detroit College of Pharmacy

RICHARD CORKERY, *Historian*

Mu Omicrom Pi has made wonderful progress since it entered Kappa Psi. Although we do not have a house, we hope to have one in the near future. A greater percentage of the students attending the school are local—this is our main reason for not having a house.

Mr. Koelzer, with the aid of the other officers has proved himself a very capable regent. Everything that he has undertaken has turned out worth while.

The social program of the fraternity has been exceedingly fine. The bi-monthly luncheons which are held at the various hotels of Detroit have been fully enjoyed by all the brothers. We have arranged to have either a dance or smoker about once a month and I assure you that Kappa Psi spirit is always present.

The pledges we have are the best of fellows, besides picking the cream of the Freshman class we have taken pledges from the other classes. They survived that stage that all pledges have to undergo, namely the "hickory stick stage." The pledges have been initiated a few at a time instead of all going through at once. The outstanding group that went through were Urban and Quinlin. The degree team had held several practices and the entertainment was all mapped out. Joe Urban was artistically painted by the fraternity's official artist, Ray Parker. Quinlin got off easy because of his delicate condition. In spite of the fact that the treatment was rough both brothers survived and are doing good work, for the fraternity. The last initiation was held at Brother St. Amour's home. The victims were Lyle, Miscavige and Jezewski. After scrubbing all the floors of the house they were sent out on good will errands. Lyle tried to skip, but made such poor work of it that some passer-by wanted to know if he was trying to ride a bicycle. After their return from the neighborhood thereabouts, they were received in the basement by the degree team who were waiting with outstretched arms. There were many complaints from the pledges but the team didn't seem to hear. When the pledges were doomed to die they were surprised by the roaring shots that came from Brother St. Amour's giant forty-four.

The same evening of that tragic day was celebrated by a smoker. The pledges, who had by this time become full fledged members, were unable to sit down but seemed to be enjoying themselves standing up.

The school is giving its annual dance at the Crystal Ballroom of the Book-Cadillac Hotel, April 13, and Kappa Psi expects to be there 100 per cent strong.

As this is being written we are advancing into the second semester and at this time we are having a re-election of new officers. The new officers are as follows: Regent, Le Vecque; vice-president, J. E. Mel-

ton; secretary, K. Acker; treasurer, R. J. Corkery; historian, J. Dorion; chaplain, William Bertram.

Kappa Psi regrets the passing of these old officers, but hope that the new officers will do as well.

The fraternity also wishes to thank brothers, Dorion, Stout and Crandall respectively for their loyalty to Kappa Psi.

NEW JERSEY GRADUATE CHAPTER

ALEX D. DEL BUENO, *Secretary*

At a meeting held at Rutgers University College of Pharmacy, on Friday, January 27, 1928, the following offices were elected:

Regent—Louis Ghiosy, 635 Anderson Avenue, Grantwood, New Jersey.

Vice-regent—G. C. Schicks, c/o Rutgers University School of Pharmacy, Newark, New Jersey.

Secretary—Alex D. Del Bueno, 12 Front Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Treasurer—Bernard Chiego, 152 Eighth Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.



GAMMA

Dr. E. C. Hazard can be reached at the Dr. E. C. Hazard Hospital Training School for Nurses, Washington and Dewey Streets, Long Branch, New Jersey.

Professor Leon Monell, Gamma '11, has been elected vice-chairman of the section on Practical and Dispensing Pharmacy of the A. Ph. A.

OMEGA

Frank X. Eten is now located at 165 Rutherford Avenue, Rutherford, New Jersey.

BETA PHI

Kirk K. Hamilton can be addressed at Batavia, Ohio.

Diary of a Pharmacy Student

Monday—Spent all day trying to decide what was meant by the first question in Pharmacog exam.

Tuesday—Listened to lecture on Frigidaires.

Wednesday—Waited from 8:30 to 5:10 at stock room window for percolator.

Thursday—Saw Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Chi man shake hands with each other.

Friday—Severely burned by steam pipe while resting in foyer of "lounging room."

Saturday—Learned today that professors are all kind, conscientious men with the burden of the student in their hearts.

Sunday—Gave devout thanks for what I have learned about pharmacy during the past week.



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NOTICE: CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS. NO C.O.D.s

New Price List: Kappa Psi Badges and Guards

PLAIN, polished or Roman, beveled border; or chased or nugget border; with two rubies in the eyes of Mask.....\$ 4.50

CROWN SET BADGES:

Whole Pearls, Opals, or Garnets (or any combination of these alternately or in corners)	14.50
Whole Pearls with Ruby corners	17.00
Whole Pearls with Emerald corners	21.80
Whole Pearls with Diamond corners	50.00
Whole Pearls and Rubies alternately	22.84
Whole Pearls and Emeralds alternately	31.08
Whole Pearls and Diamonds alternately	94.50
Emeralds and Diamonds alternately	112.62
Rubies and Diamonds alternately	103.95
Emeralds with Diamond corners	76.23
Rubies with Diamond corners	65.84
Diamonds with Emerald corners	149.00
Diamonds with Ruby corners	145.54
Diamonds, entire	174.25

Sapphire mounting, same prices as rubies.

Both eyes of Mask set with—

Brilliant Cut Diamonds, extra cost	12.00
Rose Diamonds, best quality, extra cost	6.00
Platinum Setting: \$25.00 additional. 18K White Gold: \$5.00 additional.	

CHAPTER GUARDS:

	Small or Medium	Large
Single Letter—Plain Gold	\$2.63	\$2.89
Close set pearl	4.20	5.25
Crown set pearl	5.78	7.35
Double Letter—Plain gold	3.68	4.20
Close set pearl	7.35	8.40
Crown set pearl	10.50	12.60

Additional price per stone

Rubies, \$0.53

Emeralds, \$0.79

Diamonds, \$3.15

The Fraternity coat-of-arms with safety clasp and guard chain attachment may be had if preferred. They are furnished in gold in the miniature size at \$2.63 or the medium size at \$3.15.

18K White Gold..... \$2.63 additional

Platinum Settings—Single Letter..... 5.25 additional

Platinum Settings—Double Letter..... 10.50 additional

All jewels are carefully selected and matched and of brilliant cut. The badges are of 14K gold and are provided with safety catches. Three initials and chapter letters will be engraved on the backs free of charge IF cash accompanies order. All badges are made with the Mask raised in gold and a ruby inserted in each eye.

PLEDGE BUTTONS will be furnished for 35c apiece. These are made of gold plate hard French enamel, and a solid back. Each chapter should have a supply of these buttons on hand as the property of the chapter.

RECOGNITION BUTTONS, 75c each.

WALL PLAQUES: Insignia or Coat-of-arms in bronze, \$5.50 each.

TERMS

ALL ORDERS MUST BE SENT TO THE G. R. & E., DR. A. R. BLISS, JR., THE ALMADURA APTS., 1489 POPLAR BLVD., MEMPHIS, TENN. No jewelers will furnish Kappa Psi badges. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

Kappa Psi jewelry other than badges MUST be ordered from the OFFICIAL KAPPA PSI JEWELER—there is only one—The L. G. Baltour Co., Attleboro, Mass., and a duplicate order sent the G. R. & E.

INFORMATION FOR CHAPTER OFFICERS

1. *Badges, Pledge Buttons, and Recognition Buttons* can be purchased *only* through the CENTRAL OFFICE. Send such orders directly to: Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., The Almadura Apts., 1489 Poplar Blvd., Memphis, Tenn.

Other jewelry and novelties can be purchased from the *sole, official jeweler*, L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., *direct*, if a duplicate of the order is sent the Central Office. All designs, etc., are *copyrighted*, and hence may not be used without official license from the Grand Council.

2. *Plaques*, bearing either the *Coat-of-Arms* or the *Insignia* in bronze, can be purchased *ONLY* from the *sole, official jeweler*, L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass. The designs are *copyrighted*.

3. *Stationery, Dance Orders, Menu Cards, etc.*, can be purchased *ONLY* from the *sole, official stationer*, L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass. Designs of badges, coat-of-arms, insignia, etc., are all *copyrighted*.

4. *Flags, Pennants, Banners, Pillow Covers, Skull Caps, Arm Bands, etc.*

5. *Constitutions & By-laws, Rituals, Paraphernalia, Membership Record Cards, Separate Leaf Form for Secy. & Treas. Books, Transfer Cards, and Pledge Cards* can be secured *only* from the Central Office.

6. *Membership Certificates* are issued *only* by the Central Office through Chapter Secretaries to members in *good standing* with both Chapter and Grand Council at the time of graduation.

7. *The Per Capita Tax or Grand Council Dues*, consisting of 50c per month, for the months of Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., April and May (eight months) of each session, *per active member*, must be paid to the Grand R. & E., Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., using the regular per capita forms provided by that Grand Officer.

8. *The Agora Assessment* of \$4.00 per year for each *Collegiate Chapter* must also be paid to the Grand R. & E., Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr. Space for this is provided on the per capita forms. It must be paid by Feb. 1.

9. *The Grand Council Membership Fee* of \$2.00 for each and every initiate must be paid to the Grand R. & E., Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., *immediately following initiation*. Space for this fee is provided on the per capita forms.

10. *Life Subscriptions to THE KAPPA PSI MASK* must be paid to the *Central Office* by ALL members. See the Constitution for details.

11. *Membership Record Cards* (two for each initiate) must be filled out at the time of initiation, and one sent to the Central Office and the other kept in the chapter file.

12. *Annual Officers' Report Forms*, due in February of each session, may be obtained from the Central Office.

13. *Chapter Letters* must be sent the Central Office by chapter historians by the dates requested. Chapters unrepresented by letter are liable to a fine of \$10.00.

14. THE KAPPA PSI MASK is mailed chapters in bulk, c/o the Historian who is responsible for the *delivery* to active members. Requisition for the number required must be made to the Central Office at least three weeks before date of issue (Jan., April, July, and Nov.). The summer issue is mailed to individual members IF a summer mailing list is furnished by the chapter; otherwise no copies are mailed.

15. *Coat-of-arms or Insignia inserts for college annuals* are furnished by the official publishers—Geo. Banta Pub. Co., Menasha, Wis.

16. *Hat Bands*.—Order from Wick Narrow Fabric Co., 931 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NO PERSON IS A MEMBER OF KAPPA PSI UNLESS HIS GRAND COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP FEE, HIS PER CAPITA TAX (to date), AND HIS LIFE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE KAPPA PSI MASK (or installments to date) ARE PAID, AND A MEMBERSHIP RECORD CARD HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE CENTRAL OFFICE. THERE ARE NO EXCEPTIONS.

If an officer finds his duties interfere with his college work he should ask his chapter to give him an assistant who, besides helping him, will be trained to succeed him.

Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity Regalia

When Ordering
mention Item No.

OFFICERS' SASHES: Set of twelve, all of adopted regulation patterns, and edged with silk braid, with correct emblem embroidered in golden-yellow silk on each, as follows:

- 1 One, only, scarlet sash of fine satin, golden-yellow braid, emblem "A."
 2 Eleven—gray sashes of flannel, scarlet braid, emblems, one each as follows: Greek letter Omega, Palm 99, Short Greek Sword, Shield and Wreath, Crossed Long Greek Swords, Crossed Short Spears, Crossed Pens, Crossed Keys, Mask, Eye, Greek letters "Kappa Psi."
 3 Sashes, any of above—each \$3.30, per set of 12.....\$35.75
 5 **MEMBERS' COLLARS:** (Optional). Lined and interlined, cadet-gray flannel, scarlet silk braid on both edges, no emblems. Each \$2.25. Per dozen, \$22.25.

MEMBERS ROBES: (Optional). Loose fitting, plain draped gowns with hood and cotton cord; waist girdle all of solid black with double facing bands of scarlet sateen down front, each decorated with a scroll design worked in narrow silk braid (soutache) of gray on the scarlet facing.

- 10 Cambric, trimmed with sateen, any quantity, each.....\$5.90
 11 Cotton cashmere with sateen, any quantity, each..... 6.60
 Or same as above with the gray soutache scroll design omitted.
 14 Cambric, trimmed with scarlet sateen, any quantity, each.....\$4.85
 15 Cotton Cashmere, with scarlet sateen, any quantity, each.....\$5.65
 18 **TRIANGLE** (one required), wooden, painted alternating colors, scarlet and gray, each.....\$1.40
SPEARS: (two required). Each with seasoned shaft.

	Each	Pair
27 Gilt bronzed wooden point and ball.....	\$1.10	\$2.20
28 Polished brass point and ball.....	1.15	2.30
29 Nickel plated metal point and ball.....	1.30	2.60
30 Nickel plated metal point and ball.....	1.45	2.90

GRECIAN SHORT SWORD: (one required).

- 31 Leather scabbard, Grecian hilt, steel blade, brass mounted handle and trim ming—with stud for belt throg, each.....\$5.80

BELT, FOR SWORD: (one required)

- 33 Shoulder sling style—heavy webbing, leather throg.....\$1.30
 34 Shoulder sling style—all leather, leather throg..... 2.00
 35 Waist belt style—heavy leather 1¾ inch wide, plain metal plate, leather throg (advise color black, brown, red)..... 2.95
BALLOT BOX: (one required). Exclusive of ballots (See next item).

- 37 Full secret swan neck pattern, walnut.....\$7.50
 38 Full Secret, hinged lid pattern, quartered oak..... 3.50
 39 Semi-secret, oak..... 1.50

BALLOTS: 50 assorted black and white.

- 41 China, glazed, per set of 50......25
 42 Rubber-noiseless—black cubes, white balls, per set of 50......75
GAVELS: (four required).

	Each	Per set of four
45 Oak.....	\$.40	\$1.60
46 Walnut.....	1.00	4.00
47 Rosewood.....	1.50	6.00

HOODWINK: (one required). Each equipped with strap to adjust size, and spring attachment to effect quick removal or replacement.

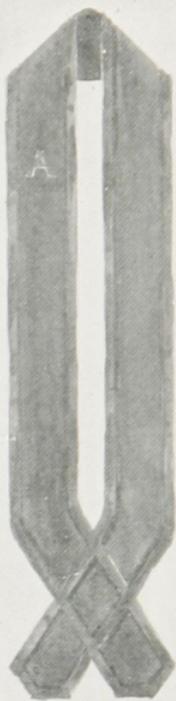
- 50 Leather, velvet lined, metal eye caps are permanent, each.....\$1.88
 51 Similar to 75799 but metal eye lids can be turned open, permitting clear vision without removing hoodwink, each.....\$2.10
 52 Special pattern—permits clear view, or shows through red lens, or shuts out light completely.....\$2.50

CHAPTER SEAL—Heavy lever stand.

- 55 Circular die, 1¾ inch diameter, plain lettering, no emblem or Greek characters.....\$5.25
 56 Circular die, 2 inch diameter, plain lettering, no emblem or Greek characters..... 35.25

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