

THE MASK

OF KAPPA PSI
PHARMACEUTICAL
FRATERNITY



A PHARMACY CORPS
FOR THE U. S. ARMY

April, 1929

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
**Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical
Fraternity**

Issued under the direction and by the authority of

THE GRAND COUNCIL

THE MASK

(EXOTERIC)

Official Organ of the Fraternity. Published quarterly. \$10.00
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THE MASK

of Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity

Established in 1904

Official Organ of Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity of the U. S.
of America

A Quarterly Magazine maintained and published in the Interests of the Fraternity,
College, and University. Published during the months of January, April,
July, and November by George Banta, Official Printer and Publisher,
450 to 454 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wisconsin.

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THE MASK

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VOL. XXVI, No. 2

APRIL, 1929

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PHARMACY CORPS

A Step Forward Toward a Pharmacy Corps in the Army

Wednesday, February 20, may be put down in American pharmacy records as a day when the importance of pharmacy in military service was placed before Congress in a hearing before the members of a committee of Congress—the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States, H. R. 16278—by Congressman Clyde Kelly and the same bill was introduced in the Senate (No. 5406) by Senator Royal S. Copeland; both of these legislators are intensely interested.

It is a matter of no ordinary moment to bring anything new to the point reached Wednesday during a short session of Congress and this is largely due to the efforts of Congressman Clyde Kelly, and the energetic support of the special committee provided for at the Portland meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the hearty co-operation of every division of the drug trade activities.

That an impress has been made is shown by the interest of the Surgeon-General, his purpose to collect information relative to pharmacy in the Army and a bill presented on February 12 in which the name "pharmacist" is mentioned, even though in a very unimportant way. This is the time for pharmacists to speak out—either pharmacy does service or the people have been deceived. If the science and art of pharmacy are important, deserving of the number of years of college training required for qualification, let us strongly and in no uncertain terms contend that this is so. If the science and art of pharmacy are unimportant then the government and states have been aiding in deception, because they provide laws and insist on the regulation of the practice and the enforcement of laws applying to pharmacy. All states have pharmacy laws; all states have laws applying to pharmacy; all states have laws for the practice of medicine; neither can trespass on the duties of the other, for the protection of the public; the soldier is entitled to the same protection. That he does not receive the protection was clearly shown at the hearing and as fact upon fact was presented the interest of the members of the committee of Congress became more intense; some were astounded, and it was hinted even that there might be a possibility to bring the proposed bill before Congress

for action during this term. The evidence presented seemed to be more significant than the members expected and there is more to come, if necessary.

The following organizations were represented at the meeting: The American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association Boards of Pharmacy, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the American Drug Manufacturers Association, National Wholesale Druggists Association, the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, the Proprietary Association, the Conference of Pharmaceutical Secretaries and by resolutions every national association of the drug trade activities was represented.

THE HEARING

Congressman Clyde Kelly took an active interest in arranging for the hearing and directed the presentation of the arguments before the committee.

A. L. I. Winne, chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy Corps, gave an account of the action of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Portland, resulting in the formation of the committee of which he is the chairman. He referred to the correspondence with the Surgeon-General, which was made the subject of one of the first bulletins issued by the committee and sent out to the pharmaceutical press. He stressed the need and reasons for a Pharmacy Corps and submitted a brief in which the status of pharmacists in the U. S. Army is compared with that of other countries and pointed out the deficiencies to be corrected by the establishment of a Pharmacy Corps.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE BRIEF IN FAVOR OF ESTABLISHING A PHARMACEUTICAL CORPS IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS PROPOSED IN H. R. 16278

The following references to and abstracts from the brief at the hearing before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States affairs on Wednesday, February 20, will give an idea of the subjects discussed. The introductory statement referred to the purpose of the legislation.

Pharmacy as a necessary profession was next considered. The following paragraphs are quoted from the brief:

"The progress of medical service has necessitated specialization and the separation of medical practice into several branches as medicine and surgery, dentistry, veterinary medicine, nursing, and pharmacy. Those who practice either branch must be systematically and scientifically trained to discharge the particular service required of them in the interest of society."

"The success of the other practitioners of medicine and the lives and welfare of their patients depends upon the faithful and capable performance of the work of the pharmacist, for unless drugs are properly selected and unless the medicines are properly prepared and dis-

pensed, their efforts are rendered ineffective and in many instances the health and even the lives of the patients jeopardized."

Consideration was next given to the prominent position held by American pharmacists.

Forceful argument was presented to the effect that the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army demanded adequate pharmaceutical service and in connection therewith a resolution adopted by the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association at its meeting in New York City, in 1917, was included.

"The pharmaceutical service in the Army is unsatisfactory because it is not on a modern basis; there is no pharmaceutical corps devoted to the prosecution of pharmaceutical duties; pharmacists are compelled to enlist as privates without the hope of promotion to commissioned rank as in the dental and veterinary corps. A professionally trained pharmaceutical corps could be made invaluable to the medical corps as assistants both in the field and in hospitals. We earnestly urge the War Department to establish by Congressional enactment a pharmaceutical corps with definite military standing and responsibilities."

A general comparison was made of the Army pharmaceutical service of foreign nations with that of the United States in which the Japanese, German, French, Spanish, and Australian pharmacy services in the respective armies are outlined, making a comparison with the very inadequate service in the United States army.

It was impressed that the soldier should be the ultimate concern of the Medical Department and that it was most essential to provide an adequate pharmacy corps to carry out the government's responsibilities in that connection.

The bulletin issued recently by Chairman A. L. I. Winne (see *Journal A.Ph.A.* for December, 1928, page 1246) in which comment was made on the report of the Surgeon-General of the Army for the calendar year 1927, emphasized the importance of pharmaceutical service and the inadequacy of the pharmaceutical service in the U. S. Army.

The brief was brought to a close with the emphatic statement of the committee that "the present conditions surrounding the practice of pharmacy in the Army are highly unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the control and dispensing of drugs and medicines used in the maintenance and safeguarding of the health of the Army."

The committee also strongly argued that the pharmaceutical corps should be promptly organized to take up its various duties and to co-ordinate its work with that of the medical, dental, veterinary, and nurse corps of the military service.

Chairman Winne then introduced Chairman S. L. Hilton of the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, who informed the members of the committee relative to the importance of the pharmacist as a co-worker of the physician, an adviser relative to preparation of materia medica, of compounded medicines, of dosage, incompati-

bilities, etc. He referred to the fact that the numerous important branches in medicine made it necessary for the physician to depend on the pharmacist's knowledge, skill and care in the dispensing of medicines he prescribes and jointly with him safeguard the patient. He impressed that nearly all medicines when given in large dosage or improperly dispensed were poisons and gave a number of examples from his own experience to explain his presentation. He also showed original orders which went through the regular Army channels, that would have provided for quantities far in excess of the intent of the prescriber and conducive to making narcotic addicts.

Questions from the members of the committee came thick and fast and were met with ready answers. If it had not been for the memorial session held by Congress which required the attendance of the members the meeting would probably have lasted all afternoon. Permission was granted Chairman Hilton to extend his remarks. The orders were made part of the records and are certainly convincing that educated and well-trained pharmacists should be in charge of the dispensing of medicines in the Army hospitals.

President A. G. DuMez of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy had only five minutes to present the importance of pharmaceutical education and the advancement of requirements for pharmacists and extension courses in schools of pharmacy; he submitted a brief on the subject and the status of pharmaceutical education and the proceedings of the Association of which he is the president. He also referred to the *U. S. Pharmacopoeia* prepared largely by pharmacists and the *National Formulary* prepared by pharmacists.

Dr. R. L. Swain, speaking for the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, called the attention of the committee members to the fact that every state had enacted a pharmacy law, emphasizing thereby the dangers in the preparation and dispensing of medicines. He pointed out the watchful care of the boards of pharmacy so that the public may be protected and the advanced educational requirements in step with progress in medicine and pharmacy.

(It may be noted that a recent compilation of laws relating to foods and drugs, largely reference by titles and citations, covers 7,000 pages, which bears testimony to the importance of pharmacy.)

Dr. Swain was permitted to extend his remarks.

James F. Finneran, speaking for the N.A.R.D., referred to the number of enlisted men who had served in the hospitals during the war. He supplemented Chairman Hilton's references to dispensing pharmacy by pointing out the knowledge and training necessary to cope with incompatibilities which would destroy the intended purpose of the prescriber and endanger life. Mr. Finneran also was permitted to extend his remarks.

After the close of the hearing it was readily discernible that a few who had questioned the need for a pharmacy corps in the Army had become convinced of the dangers in handling medicines by untrained

men and women and, certainly, some of them realized the injustice to the soldiers in not according them protection equal to that enjoyed by civilians.

OUTSTANDING FIGURES AND GUIDE POSTS OF PHARMACY

BY E. G. EBERLE, *Sigma, Secretary of the A. Ph. A.*

THE SERVICE RECORD OF PHARMACY

The service record of pharmacy enables us to vision its future service. What we need for pharmacy is more publicity of a high order so that the mission of pharmacy may be better understood by the public, thereby a greater interest will be stimulated in the services pharmacists have rendered and are giving. In this day of general publicity, useful and honest opinion must make its appeal to the public, in the face of other rival efforts to influence opinion. In order to do this we must not only realize the value of the work we are doing for the public but we ourselves must know its worth and what pharmacists have done in the past, what they are now doing and what they propose to do. It is also necessary to know how achievements have been brought about, their usefulness, and whether they may be co-ordinated with that of other activities. Others are studying these various things and because pharmacists are often unmindful of what pharmacy has accomplished other activities lay claim to achievements which rightly belong to pharmacy or to those who have been pharmacists for a period of useful years.

All of us have been inspired by the lives of others, therefore, no argument is needed for convincing anyone of the powers of biography and history, but we often fail to get this stimulation from those who carried on in our activities—"we look over the fence"—we see the greater things elsewhere, while the "acres of diamonds" in the matter of valuable service we can find within our own boundaries. We must comprehend not only a general familiarity with the important diverse fields of human thought that is linked up with the history of our profession and those who pursued it, without the vision and appreciation that enables us to view the past; with only the concentrated gaze on present day conditions with its imperfections we lack perspective and to some extent we are out of sympathy with the spirit of the history of progress and somewhat unappreciative of the common interests of pharmacy and the drug business. We fail to fully realize the more serious duties involved in our work or understand the current of advance that sweeps beyond the sphere of proximate things. An analysis is not complete if the preliminary determinations are not considered with final results, so also the purposes of pharmacy are better understood if we have a general knowledge of its development.

MYTHOLOGY AND PHARMACY

It is not my purpose to take you back into ancient days and trace step by step the development of pharmacy, but I will take you back for a moment into mythology in order to explain in a general way the apothecaries' coat-of-arms.

The Apothecaries' Coat-of-Arms carries the statement, "I am called a bringer of help throughout the world." Dryden has versified the lines. In the shield is Apollo, the inventor of physics, with bow and arrow.

Aesculapius acquired the power of restoring the dead to life, which alarmed Pluto: he complained to Jupiter who slew Aesculapius with a thunderbolt; Apollo was incensed and slew Cyclops, who had forged the thunderbolt; and as a result Apollo was banished to earth for a period of time.

Pharmacy's place in the firmament is in the constellation of Sagittarius. Chiron, the Centaur, was famous for his knowledge of simples, which he learned on Mount Pelion while hunting with Diana. He taught the knowledge of medicine to Aesculapius, to Hercules, Archilles, and to other Greek heroes.

In the *Iliad* Homer represents Eurypylus wounded by an arrow. Patroclus takes him to his tent where he cut the arrow from his thigh, washing the wound with tepid water and putting on it a bitter healing root, so that the pain was stayed and the blood stanchd. In Pope's translation, Eurypylus requests Patroclus:

"With lukewarm water wash the gore away
With Healing balms the raging smart allay
Such as sage Chiron, sire of Pharmacy
Once taught Achilles and Achilles thee."

May I also remind you that Cosmas and Damien are or were the patron saints of Pharmacy. They were Arabs of the Christian faith. Overtaken by the Diocletian persecution, they were condemned to death by drowning but saved by an angel who severed their bonds; next they were ordered to be burnt, but the fire attacked their would-be executioners; then they were tied to a cross as targets for archers, the arrows rebounded and struck the archers; then they were beheaded and their souls were seen ascending heavenward. A church in Rome was consecrated to them and a basilica in Constantinople memorialized them.

SEVEN GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS CHARACTERIZE PHARMACY

At least seven great achievements characterize pharmacy of the last century and present one, and most of them are credited to other activities; in some these share but pharmacy has the stronger claim in most of them. These are the discovery of important elements, analysis, and synthesis; the alkaloid, anaesthetics, synthesis of organic products, biologicals, colloidal chemistry, and the standardization of foods and drugs.

The life of the Swedish apothecary Carl Wilhelm Scheele is an inspiration; he is seldom mentioned as an apothecary, usually as chemist. From boyhood, as an apprentice, to maturer years he lived in his apotheke. Offered an important place as member of a European university faculty, he declined because he was fearful that the acceptance would interfere with his studies and experimentations. Scarcely earning enough for livelihood he labored on. Independently of Priestley, he discovered oxygen. He discovered glycerin, tartaric acid, benzoic acid, Scheele's green. He performed the first synthesis when he made oxalic acid from nitric acid and sugar. He was the first to prove the presence of phosphoric acid in bones. The fundamental experiment which called photo-chemistry into life was made by Scheele. He studied the action of the solar spectrum upon paper covered with silver chloride. He did all this, and half is not told, while he was still a clerk in a drug store; while he was in bad health and with little money. Taking everything into consideration it may be questioned whether he has an equal among scientists.

Frederick Wilhelm Adam Serturner, a pharmacist of Eimbeck, in Hanover, in 1806, made the discovery of meconic acid, and, ten years later, he announced its combination with "morpheum" which he described as analogous to ammonia and prepared several salts from it. He nearly lost his life during his experimentations because he ventured on dangerous doses of the product, so that he was also able to report the therapeutics of his discovery. Serturner's discovery excited much interest and he was awarded a prize of 2,000 francs by the French Institute "for having opened the way to important medical discoveries by his isolation of morphine and his exposition of its character."

The discoveries along related lines of the French pharmacists, Pelletier and Caventou, of strychnine and quinine should be mentioned along with the discoveries of alkaloids by others, but the purpose has been accomplished and the additions would prolong the paper.

Baron Justus Von Liebig was apprenticed to an apothecary in Pappenheim. His *Handbuch der Organischen Chemie* is part of Geiger's *Handbuch der Pharmazie*. Friedrich Wochler, Liebig's friend and co-worker, associated with him in many researches, was for a time a pharmaceutical inspector.

The inauguration of synthetic chemistry is understood to date from 1828, when Wochler produced a supposed ammonium cyanate by the action of ammonium chloride on silver cyanate. He proved that this was identical with urea; thereafter, Wochler and Liebig collaborated in a study of organic substances, and one of the early results of their investigations was the discovery of the compound radical C^7H^5O .

The Erfurt pharmacist—Unverdorben—in 1826, separated "Crystalline" from indigo, which name indicated its character. In 1834 Runge obtained the same substance from coal tar, naming it Kyanol. A. W. Von Hoffman was one of the principal founders of modern organic chemistry. Sir Humphrey Davy served an apprenticeship with an apo-

thecary, Mr. Borlase, of Penzance. It is said that he lost his job because of his continual experimentation and very nearly destroyed his employer's store when making "thunder-powder." This was too much for Mr. Borlase, who ventured the prediction that Davy's foolishness would land him in prison if he did not blow his head off before then.

"Oleum Vitriole Dulce" was made by Valerius Cordus—it may be questioned whether Cordus really made ether, probably "sweet oil of wine." Humphrey Davy is entitled to the credit of first suggesting the use of nitrous oxide gas for producing anaesthesia. The first ether for medicinal purposes was manufactured by Robert Boyle; a paper describing his ether investigations was published by Newton in the *Pharmaceutical Transactions* for May, 1700. Davy foresaw the possibilities of nitrous oxide gas in surgical operations; about 1830 Faraday observed the effect of ether on the nervous system, which he stated was similar to that of nitrous oxide gas.

It was in 1842, that Dr. Crawford W. Long, physician-pharmacist, made actual use of ether in a surgical operation. A statue of Dr. Long was recently unveiled in Statuary Hall of the Capitol, and, more recently, ceremonies at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association memorialized the great service to humanity. It was an apprentice to this physician-pharmacist who aided largely in seeing that due recognition was given for the great discovery of his preceptor.

In 1846, Pasteur was appointed assistant and worked in Balard's laboratory (of Bromine fame) and also J. B. Dumas (he commenced his career in a small pharmacy at Gard). Pasteur's work at that time was the preparation of a thesis on "Arsenous Acids and Arsenites of Potassium, Sodium, and Ammonia." In 1849, he went to Strasbourg School of Pharmacy as assistant professor. An effort was made to have him appointed an examiner in pharmacy but the request was refused on the grounds that Pasteur was not a qualified pharmacist. It was at Strasbourg that Pasteur became acquainted with Bechamp, the pharmacist who, in later years, was an implacable adversary of Pasteur's doctrines.

The work of pharmacists comes in largely because of the development of biological products and their manufacture. The history of biological products dates back to remote areas, but their scientific manufacture and application is associated with that of the past and present century; really the greater progress has been made during the past fifty years.

The introduction of the contributions of Solvents in Pharmacy, published in the *Journal of the A.Ph.A.* in 1917, explains the connection of the later articles by Prof. J. U. Lloyd with those of the Proceedings of the A.Ph.A. in volumes of 1879-1885. During the earlier years Prof. Lloyd contributed a series of papers entitled "Precipitates in Fluid Extracts." This cosmopolitan text enabled him to enter into any desired phase of plant pharmacy manipulation, the study chiefly concerning physics as applied to or involved in phar-

macy. Dr. Wolfgang Ostwald recognizes the work of Prof. Lloyd as the foundation of colloidal chemistry.

Dr. Ostwald asked for permission several years ago to reprint the articles in question because of their importance in the fundamentals of colloidal chemistry. In commenting on the reprint Dr. Ostwald said, "it has not been customary heretofore to reprint in *Kolloid Zeitschrift und Kolloidchemischen Beihefte* reproduction of already printed articles. The editor, however, is of the opinion that the greater number of the readers, after the study of Lloyd's treatise, will share his views that we are here confronted with an even unusually original communication."

Looking down the pages of history we find that the search for drugs was quite as important as the search for foods, gold and crude materials. The search developed commerce and wars and built up strong nations. We may delve into very ancient history, but as our purpose is to give place to pharmacists in these researches we will pass by Pliny, Dioscorides, Galen, and Valerius Cordus and make a brief reference to Pierre Pomet, chief druggist to Louis XIV. He has left for his successors two volumes, a work which is considered the most complete and best treatise on foods and drugs that appeared up to the end of the 17th century; it was translated into German and English and passed through several revisions.

"THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA" AND "NATIONAL FORMULARY"

A very brief history of the *United States Pharmacopoeia* will be found in the U.S.P.X. beginning on p. XV. A few words constitute the biography of Dr. Lyman Spalding who contributed in a large way to the health and life of the people. It was his untiring energy that made the first edition of the Standard possible. He received no compensation to speak of, he dared where others preferred to let well enough alone. He laid the foundation for the best *Pharmacopoeia* published; it supplies the standards for foods and drugs and provides safety where chaos had obtained. Few are more deserving than he for a place in the Hall of Fame of New York University and a statue should also be provided for Statuary Hall at the Capitol in Washington. When nominations for the Hall of Fame in New York University are made, in 1930, let us do our part in aiding the medical men and the Board of Trustees of the *U. S. Pharmacopoeia* to honor Dr. Lyman Spalding, the father of the *United States Pharmacopoeia*.

Dr. John Morgan, pharmacist, then physician, impressed American pharmacy and medicine by his firm conviction and practice that the same individual should not engage in both the application and preparation of medicine. He was for a time Director-General and Physician-in-Chief of the General Hospital of the American Army.

Andrew Craigie was the first Apothecary-General of the American Army, and filled the important position with credit to himself and the profession and gave invaluable service to the army and country.

The *National Formulary* is an accomplishment of the American Pharmaceutical Association; its revisions signify the altruistic services of the members of the N. F. Committee. The two Standards safeguard the public in the protection afforded, and there is no industry nor individual that does not benefit.

Through the *Pharmaceutical Syllabus* a standard is set for pharmaceutical education; by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy the public is reasonably well assured of competent pharmacists and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, in co-ordinated co-operation, year by year, brings about better pharmaceutical training.

Before making reference to the American Pharmaceutical Association, which will celebrate its diamond anniversary in St. Louis during the last week of August, permit me to mention the names of several pharmacists who served outside of their immediate fields. Notable among them is Pharmacist Frederick B. Power, who ceased his labors this year. Few, if any, have equalled this indefatigable research worker and his investigations served agriculture as well as medicine, pharmacy and science in general.

Herman Frasch, a pharmacist during earlier years, made deep sulphur mining possible and a success. The centenary of the friction match originated by the English pharmacist, John Walker, has recently been celebrated and so very many more pharmacists might be mentioned who rendered the world a service, but this must suffice.

THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Pharmaceutical Association was organized seventy-five years ago, so that it might render service to all engaged in the divisions of the drug trade and pharmacy, and thereby share in the larger service of these divisions in behalf of the community, state and nation, and add to the common fund of knowledge and contribute to the promotion of public health by striving for the greatest good for all.

Dr. James H. Beal, a shining light of the pharmaceutical profession, has told us most interestingly of some of the many accomplishments of the American Pharmaceutical Association that fathered and created the state pharmaceutical associations and has been the constant and consistent champion of the organization of all branches of the drug trade. It formulated the first pharmacy and narcotic laws and these model drafts have been and are the source of the material embraced in practically all state and national laws relating to pharmacy and the drug business. It rescued the *United States Pharmacopoeia* from comparative obscurity and established the *National Formulary*, both of which are standards in the pure food and drug laws—both state and national—and has recorded throughout its years of existence the progress of pharmacy. Think for a moment, and endeavor to realize the importance of these accomplishments alone, which are supplemented

by direction along professional and educational lines in the establishment of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the National Drug Trade Conference, and the Seminars, and withall the American Pharmaceutical Association has never selfishly sought to monopolize the entire field of drug organization but encouraged the formation of the associations representing the separate branches of the drug trade and joined hands in advancing their work—its work has been altogether altruistic without desire or expectation of reward and carried on by the self-sacrificing endeavors of a host of earnest workers.

A few years ago, the House of Delegates was organized in which all state and national associations may have a voice and vote by representation in the shaping of the association and the solving of problems that are general and concern all engaged in the drug and pharmacy lines. Therein your association, as you are informed, is entitled to one voting delegate and as many associate delegates as you may care to name. Your delegates should bring resolutions or statements on any matters in which your association is interested and on which it desires the views or co-operation of the other associations represented.

The opportunities of the associations and its members are further enhanced by the establishment of the headquarters, wherein will be housed a research laboratory that has been donated, as you know; a library and museum is to be provided for; all of these will be real service institutions for the promotion of pharmacy and the drug trade. Herein we can establish the Hall of Fame for pharmacists who have done things well worth while in the service for their profession, for the sciences, and for humanity. Summing up, the headquarters is worthy of your continued support and encouragement. As I have said on another occasion it will be publicity for pharmacy of a high order, because it expresses faith in the mission of pharmacy; it will be the outpost of pharmacy and afford the means for combating destructive tendencies, conserving and preventing duplication of effort, and make possible a co-ordinating force and clearing house for industrial, business and professional problems; it will mean a new note of pharmaceutical progress, because behind all of this stand the co-ordinated co-operative associations of the drug business and of pharmacy.

The American Pharmaceutical Association is preparing for the publication of volumes on the history of American pharmacy, which will have chapters by eminent pharmacists on "Pharmaceutical Education," "Pharmacy Laws in America," "Pharmaceutical Associations," the "Practice of Pharmacy in Retail Stores," "Commercial Pharmacy," "Federal Laws affecting Pharmacy," the "*Pharmacopoeia* and *National Formulary*," "Manufacturing Pharmacy," "Proprietary Medicines," "Wholesale Distribution," "Pharmaceutical Journalism," etc.

Those of you who have been discouraged about pharmacy will be heartened by the survey of pharmacy by the charters' committee and

recently published by McGraw-Hill Company in book form. Read it, it will strengthen your pride and confidence in pharmacy.

Without pharmacy there can be no drug business, at least not retail, for a drug business without pharmacy makes for what is aimed at in establishing "drugless drug stores," an undesirable development. In my opinion pharmacy education, as all other education, is to discern the true from the false and to use the scientific equipment for service. Education for efficiency only may become a menace instead of a great good. Our life requires wisdom to know the good that pharmacy can do for the world and our activities must encompass those of others and not be narrowed by self—our service must be linked up with that of others.

Neither our business nor our profession should so engross us that it will stop growth and the development of our trade or profession.

Let us counsel and work together for the greatest good; let us seek out our common problems and use them as stepping-stones leading to co-ordination co-operation of all the divisions of the drug trade and the profession of pharmacy.

"AUGEAN STABLES"

Apropos Humbugs, Fakes, and Bunk

ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

BY DR. H. J. GOECKEL, *Gamma*

Several years ago the American Medical Association established a Council on Medicine and Pharmacy as part of its propaganda for medical reforms. The association was obliged to establish a laboratory organization to examine products and therapeutic claims. This was necessary to aid in protecting the medical profession from being used by over enthusiastic and by questionable business organizations to foist misrepresented and worthless products upon the public.

These activities of the A.M.A. have been a valuable contribution to the better business movement and an aid in the campaign to debunk advertising.

Every issue of the *Journal of the A.M.A.* has a page or two under the caption of "Bureau of Investigation," reporting results of the association's work. Each year this department of the association's activities publishes an annual report including detailed results of the laboratory investigations.

The complete set of these annual reports should be in the library of all colleges of medicine and pharmacy. They should be among the standard reference works for the chemistry and therapeutic courses.

These activities have finally made a formerly very lucrative field for exploitation an undesirable and unprofitable one. The exploitation of the medical profession and of the public through the physician is now a "ruff and rugged road" with the prospects of becoming more so as

this work becomes better understood and appreciated by the members of the medical profession.

The association has no doubt made some mistakes but so has every one who has attempted something big and worth while. The man or organization that never made a mistake, never did much of real value for humanity.

This lucrative field being closed, the exploiters of the pharmaceutical industries for mercenary ends only have turned their attention to the dental profession as a economical field to exploit. To quote from an *A.M.A.* editorial the "peddlers of worthless nostrums and quack remedies . . . and unscrupulous manufacturers of dental nostrums find a fertile field for the exploitation of their wares to the laity and the dental profession." This might better have been stated "through the dental profession." It is the indorsement by that dentist that counts just as in the past and even now occasionally inducing the physicians to prescribe a product has foisted humbugs on the public.

ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

The American Dental Association has established its own bureau of chemistry and investigation. To quote further from the *Journal of the A.M.A.*: "The A.D.A. will render a public service by exposing many worthless dentrifices, mouth washes, pyorrhea remedies, and what-not purveyed to the public. Equally important and an even more fertile field for activities are the so-called ethical remedies. Before the establishment of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry (of the A.M.A.—Ed.) the standard and quality of drugs were left entirely to the manufacturer except for pharmacopoeal products."

We wonder what the Council of the A.D.A. will do with the "ethical" prominent dentist who foists his own proprietary mouth wash on the public? The one with printed blanks with the name of the proprietary article in big black type and full printed directions which he passes out to all his patients. Is it ethical for him to use his patients and those of his colleague's referred to him as a means to foist his own proprietary product? The writer has in the past few years noted just this where the dentist apparently does not even know the rudiments of pharmaceutical manipulation or does not engage someone competent to prepare the product. An exhibition of the different lots of this product sold through the wholesale and retail drug trade would make an interesting exhibit of a shoddy product.

ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

To the credit of pharmacy the standards of the *United States Pharmacopoea* and of the *National Formulary* are mostly the results of the work of pharmacists, pharmaceutical chemists, and pharmacognocists and in late years of pharmacologists and physiologists. The A.Ph.A. contemplates a laboratory organization as a part of its pharmacy headquarters project in Washington, D.C. Just what will be the activi-

ties besides *U.S.P.* and *N.F.* problems will depend upon the moral and financial support given by the pharmacists. It would be a much desired step in advance if the A. Ph. A. also established a bureau of investigation to study these problems from the pharmacy angle. The co-ordinated and co-operate functioning of these three organizations would do much to not only clean the Augean Stables of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy but will insure keeping them clean. The proper functioning of these councils is quite likely to prevent serious mistakes or injustice inadvertently resulting from over-enthusiastic activities by any one organization.

THE TRANSMISSION OF DISEASES BY FLIES

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Every pharmacist should know something about flies as carriers of disease. Such knowledge will enable pharmacists to intelligently cooperate and assist in any anti-fly campaigns in their communities. This article is intended to show the part that flies may take in the spread of certain diseases.

Flies may transmit disease in either of two ways. The first method is by mechanical transference whereby the insect becomes contaminated with the parasite or organism of disease as a consequence of frequenting filth and places where these agents are found, thus carrying the organism directly to food or drink partaken of by man. This is by far the most common method of conveyance. All kinds of flies may act as disease carriers in this manner, but the house fly is the principal offender owing to its prevalence and its great tendency to frequent filth. The stiff hairy parts of the fly are particularly adapted to the transference of contagion in this manner.

Experiments have been conducted to show the length of time flies may carry the organisms of infection. This time varies. If conditions are favorable there is little doubt that bacteria may be transferred in this manner after several days. If the organisms are taken into the intestinal tract of the fly, this period may be lengthened. When it is realized that milk, which is one of the best media for the growth of bacteria, may be contaminated by flies merely through the act of feeding, and that "clean flies" may even derive infection from those which have but recently visited the outhouse or the stable, the danger of food contamination may be conceived.

The second method of disease transmission is by what is known as inoculation. Inoculation is the actual injection into the system, in this case by the insect, or organisms or parasites. These are known as pathogenic organisms. Fortunately, disease cannot be transmitted in this manner by flies which do not bite, else our safety would be far less than at present. The blood-sucking varieties are the only ones which are dangerous in this respect. In America these varieties are relatively infrequent. The mode of transmission is similar to that in

which malaria is conveyed by the mosquito, typhus fever by the louse, and plague by the flea. The parasites of organisms derived from the blood of the infected person are received into the stomach of the fly where they undergo changes requiring a specified period, and are subsequently inoculated into a second individual. The diseases that may be transmitted by flies are typhoid fever, diarrhea, cholera, dysentery, paratyphoid, intestinal parasitic infections, sleeping sickness, and a number of others.

Typhoid fever is the most common and important infection of man conveyed by flies. It is an acute infectious disease of bacterial origin contracted only by taking into the system the bacteria containing discharges of one actually ill of the infection or of some person who serves as a carrier thereof. It may be contracted through sewage-polluted drinking water, infected shellfish, or in other manner. It is essentially a disease of filth, but unless means are established for the transference of such filth to the mouths of persons the infection never develops. Flies frequently serve as a means of this transference and are, therefore, in part responsible for the spread of typhoid fever.

During the Spanish-American War the attention of the American people was called dramatically to the fly as a spreader of typhoid fever. Hundreds of soldiers died from this disease, from this altogether preventable infection. The conditions which prevailed during the Spanish-American War exist in thousands of American communities today. We may look with horror upon the unnecessary sacrifice of life which ensued during the war with Spain, yet within our very vision identical conditions prevail and we remain undisturbed. The unprotected and unscreened outhouse in the country and in many villages where sewage systems do not exist, constitutes a serious menace to the health of any community. Sooner or later such a place is bound to become the depository of typhoid excretions, and that moment becomes a hazard to every resident in the vicinity, for that very environment has created an insect host capable of spreading the scourge to every point of the compass. Typhoid fever bacilli never originates in flies themselves but are always derived from infected human waste. In unsewered districts this hazard is proportionately greater, but even in sections properly provided for in this respect the menace is never negligible if flies exist, due to the presence of carriers and cases of walking typhoid.

Flies which have access to outhouses and to tables may contaminate any variety of food. Milk is frequently subject to such infection, and numerous epidemics of typhoid with resulting deaths have been traced directly to dairies unprovided with proper facilities for the disposal of waste. Food purchased in fly-ridden markets may likewise be a source of contamination and if eaten uncooked may lead directly to illness. Cooked food of whatever nature may be contaminated subsequent to the cooking. This constitutes a serious menace to health. Quite irrespective then of the precautions which we take as indi-

viduals, we are all more or less exposed to the infection of typhoid fever through common sources. As a result of the laxity of others even when we ourselves may have exercised every precaution necessary to prevent the development of flies, our lives are frequently endangered. The eradication of flies then becomes a matter which concerns the entire community, and may be properly classed as community hygiene.

A second infection frequently conveyed by flies is summer diarrhea. This is more particularly a disease of children, but adults are also susceptible. In 1926 in the Registration Area of the United States, 28,374 infants under two years of age died from diarrhea and enteritis, the infectious nature of which has now been definitely determined. Bacteria of various varieties are known to be responsible for the disease. The sources of infection are much the same as in typhoid. The organisms that cause the disease reach the alimentary tract as the result of uncleanness, infected food, and very possibly by contamination of hands or food through the activities of flies. The evidence against the fly as a conveyer of infection is largely circumstantial, yet so conclusive is it that no one would hesitate to place the responsibility upon the insect. If we wish to save the lives of babies, the first step in the process is the eradication of flies.

Cholera and dysentery which are primarily intestinal infections conveyed in the same manner as typhoid, are unquestionably at times disseminated by flies. Fortunately cholera is a rare affliction in this country, originating only from imported cases, but epidemics of dysentery are not uncommon, being especially prevalent in institutions, camps, and districts where unsanitary conditions prevail.

In addition to these intestinal diseases, certain other affections, more or less closely related to them, may at times develop from the activities of flies. Paratyphoid, sometimes called the first cousin of typhoid fever, and food poisoning are to be considered in this category. More important still, however, are the numerous parasitic worms, such as the various species of tapeworm, the hookworm, and even those of rarer forms, all of which are continued through the media of eggs contained in the waste of infected persons.

In addition to the diseases cited there are numerous other conditions where the possibility of fly transmission has at least been considered, although definite proof has been difficult to obtain of the truth of the theories advanced. In the majority of such conditions infective secretions are present. These are capable of being transferred through the action of flies, either directly or through the medium of food to healthy persons. Tuberculosis may be mentioned as an example of such a condition. Access to tuberculosis sputum by flies is not only disgusting from an aesthetic standpoint, but, potentially at least, of serious danger. The infectious disease of the eyes, trachoma, is probably conveyed at times by these insects. Anthrax,

which occasionally affects man and which is rapidly fatal to cattle and sheep, is another disease in the spread of which the fly is a factor.

In short, the fly is a distinct menace to health and should be treated as a menace: exterminated. Swatting flies, commendable a pastime as it is, is not in itself as important as are eradivative measures which aim to eliminate the breeding places of flies.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH PHARMACISTS?

BY H. J. GOECKEL, I

During the past year one of the drug journals had quite a series of articles relative to the move to place pharmacy education on a four year basis, the same as that for other professions. The series was initiated by Dr. E. Little,¹ the dean of the Rutgers University College of Pharmacy and a member of Omega of the New Jersey graduate chapters. The reader took exception to Brother Little's article. One of the members of THE MASK editorial board took exception to the criticism aimed at the four year course. The following are the more important features of the reply.

If Mr. K. had left pharmacy out and had confined himself to a discussion on supplying soda and luncheonette dispensers and to candy, cigar, and grocery purveyors, his stand would be unanswerable. To equip such dispensers with four years of intensive professional technical education of the type dispensed in most of our leading colleges of pharmacy is not only absurd but also a wanton waste of the valued resources of the nation.

The standard by which the two or three-year college course plus the years of so-called practical drug store experience must be judged is whether or not the average products of this system measure up to the opportunities and requirements of modern developments in the United States of America.

I, for one, think the answer is "No, they do not." I also think that the American Pharmaceutical Association and the associated organizations in this movement are the ones who are fighting, not only for the salvation of pharmacy, but also for the best interests of true pharmacy service to the nation.

Much ado will no doubt be made of the stand of the New York State Pharmacy Council. No acknowledgment will be made of the fact that it is an expedient. Some of the colleges in New York have for years encouraged and urged a voluntary continuation for a full four years and even for a six-year doctor of pharmacy course, placing the Phar.D. or Phm.D. on a par with the Ph.D.

The A.Ph.A. has become a part of the American Hospital Conference and has at last entered the fight to get pharmacy recognition in various government organizations. It has no choice but to set its house in order to furnish qualified pharmacists to fill these positions. It has also got to take up the battle to advance pharmacy to a position of deserved confidence and recognition by the public at large.

Those to whom pharmacy is a lucrative camouflage to run variety and department stores without the restrictions imposed upon others doing the same kind of business will naturally be very much peeved at any

¹Little, Earnest, Ph.D., *Druggist Circular*, 1928.

movement which may separate the drugless drug stores from real justified pharmacy service. Those to whom many conditions in present day pharmacy are regrettable necessities will not be quite as peeved as Mr. K.

This letter by the member of THE MASK staff brought forth a very strong letter from a pharmacist. The reply was meant to be a defense of the apprenticeship system of pharmacy education. Many passages will be left to others to answer. They are included to show the attitude toward our colleges and educators and do not meet the indorsement of the writer.

It is harder to carry through the teaching of pharmacy apprentices than of the soda help. Why? Well, because good soda dispensers realize that learning the business is entirely up to them and their own effort, while pharmacy apprentices will go fine for two or three years and then lay down on the job, knowing that they will attend school and have the information put into their heads without much effort of their own.

If you had to learn pharmacy over, you know that you could learn everything you need to know, in a drug store. It is my contention that a registered pharmacist via the apprenticeship route makes a better practicing pharmacist than one finished and supposedly polished in a pharmacy school. An apprentice that becomes registered via the apprenticeship route has done so solely by reason of his own efforts. When he becomes registered he isn't satisfied and remains evermore a student.

It is primarily due to the failure of the practical experience or apprenticeship part of the present arrangement that has caused the failure of the educational system in pharmacy. The colleges have had to try to carry this part of the burden which is not possible in a two-year course. According to the writer of the above paragraph the apprenticeship of old was a wonder. If I had to learn pharmacy over I would not consider myself capable of qualifying on an apprenticeship basis.

A graduate comes out and is worried only until he passes the board of pharmacy examination and has his registration certificate. Then as far as he is concerned pharmacy as such is only a meal ticket. He relies upon his diploma to stand for what he should know. His sole aim henceforth is to make the acquaintance of someone with money to stake him to a store.

Unfortunately this is a true picture of too great a number of graduates to be pleasing. Let us hope the four-year product will be better in this respect.

The apprenticeship system furnished just enough pharmacists to meet the demands for same but when pharmacy started its many schools, it was like comparing an incubator to the old hen method of raising chickens. Pharmacy, like the old hen, still has to furnish the eggs for the incubator. School professors would eliminate the drug store if they could without eliminating the student that makes the school. One or two of the southern states have eliminated apprenticeship requirements entirely. They take the boys right out of high school or out of grocery stores—anything just to get the money. The idea prompting these boys to attend is undoubtedly the glitter and glare and

slick hair. Perhaps their daddies have enough money to start them in business. Anyway it is not love of or for pharmacy that prompts them to attend pharmacy school.

The eliminating of the practical apprenticeship requirements is a further condemnation of the present type of drug store experience. However, that is a problem which must be worked out between the practicing pharmacists and the colleges. My opinion is that we should follow the example set by the medical profession and have apprenticeship or internships, if you will, in certified hospitals and in pharmacies conducted by real pharmacists.

One who has passed one state board examination now can pass any, so far as the examination goes. The boards get their examinations canned mostly from the associated boards. I don't see why they have same.

Teachers get an inflated idea of their importance and worth to society. They want to dictate about things they know absolutely nothing about. If I had my way about it, no one could teach pharmacy excepting those actually engaged in business. A boy goes to pharmacy school five hours a day about three days a week and comes out a Ph.G. This is pretty soft for a teacher, especially when he drags down a goodly salary and has all the time on his hands to leisure with and spend it worrying over the retail druggists and making their road rougher and burdens heavier.

As to the dictatorial teachers we will leave it to their thousands of pupils to answer for them. The soft snap part is ridiculous as the pharmacy faculties are probably the worst and longest worked college faculties in America. In fact the hours put in with classes are so extensive as to be a serious menace to their efficiency both as progressive teachers and as leaders.

The time spent at chemistry in a school for pharmacists is mostly time wasted. Three years out of school the average pharmacist has forgotten about his chemistry. Non-graduate registered pharmacists know as much about chemistry as do the graduates.

The preceding I'm afraid contains much truth. The average graduate three years after graduation knows nothing of chemistry which is evidence that he never really mastered the subject. He then knows nothing and the average non-graduate knows as much.

In telling a practical druggist (to differentiate from a graduate) to run a urine test, he will turn out a test quicker and more accurately than a college graduate.

This is a phase on which I believe I can speak with considerable authority. The probability is neither one will turn out reliable results as neither knows enough on the subject to do so.

Most of the teachers are theorists who never run stores and few of them worked in stores after graduation. They were "bugs" for book learning, made such a hit with their teachers that they were put on the staff.

Usually those selected besides being bugs for books were more ambitious and energetic than the others. I don't think we as pharmacists

have any reason to apologize for the quality of our pharmacy faculties. The absence of retail pharmacists on the staffs of some schools may possibly be justified criticism. It is not so in all schools. I believe the practical pharmacy staff and the business or commercial course faculties should in part be men in active professional and business practice. As to the rest of the departments that does not hold.

Druggists have to use and be responsible for things in prescriptions that are made in factories by common laborers and buy the same things from jobbers, whose help know nothing about pharmacy proper.

This very valid criticism is becoming less valid as the large manufacturing organizations have been extending their control organizations and improving their methods.

What does a pharmacist have to know in hospital work? Nine out of ten hospitals have undergraduate nurses-novices dispensing what the doctors order.

What he should know and what opportunities are presented by the hospitals has been quite extensively covered by the writer in several papers during past years in the *Journal of the A.Ph.A.* and in the past issues of THE MASK. Nine out of ten hospitals without pharmacy service is understating the situation. The A.Ph.A. is the only pharmacy organization seeking to correct this matter.

Conditions in the U. S. Army have been very thoroughly aired in the drug press. What other nations require of their army pharmacists furnishes food for thought for our pharmacy school faculties and furnishes a yard stick with which to measure the shortcomings of our average pharmacist today.

My correspondent is not a sore-headed pessimist as is shown by the following tribute to our neighboring fellow pharmacists.

I have worked in five states of the Union and in two states in old Mexico. Now, American-like, when I went to work in Mexico, I had an exalted opinion of myself, mostly because I was an American and the inhabitants of the country were so-called greasers. It did not take me two days to find out that Mexican pharmacists have it all over we Americans. The first store I worked in had twenty-eight clerks, two American and two Mexican prescriptionists. We Americans were faster workers at the case. We were more apt in guessing and in taking chances but I will say the Mexicans were more thorough pharmacists than either of us. Those Mexican pharmacists have more patience and love detail more than we. They could turn out just as pretty work and would do it more consistently than we did.

But pharmacy is alluring to some. It is to me. With all this jangling and complaining, this crabbing and faultfinding, I would rather be in pharmacy's fight than any other.

NEBRASKA—Bills introduced. Senate Bill Number 108 amends the law regulating barbering by requiring all applicants to have had four years of high school work and to have attended a school of barbering directed by a person holding the degree of doctor of philosophy or master of arts.



During February we celebrated the birthdays of two great men—Abraham Lincoln and George Washington; two men who believed in preparation and realization. To these men organization

Great Men was the means of accomplishment.

Were Abraham Lincoln and George Washington members of Kappa Psi we would feel justly proud. This is impossible, but the sterling principles of success and brotherhood as taught and practiced by these great men can be made Kappa Psi principles.

Therefore we ask each chapter to consider the lives of these great men and help make Kappa Psi a better fraternity by bringing into your fraternity chapter life the qualities that make us love these two wonderful Americans.

Events cast their shadow before. Events also record the milestones of our thoughts and actions. Fraternity habits that are good become our strength and our foundation.

Frates We honor many of our distinguished brothers and in so doing we are inspired by them. This homage is not local but general. It is part of Kappa Psi life. A recent event brings this home to us.

On February 6 a large group of loyal Kappa Psi brothers met in San Francisco to honor a worthy brother—a young man, George Harrison Frates, with a glorious record of Fraternity and Association progress—for his election to the high office of president of the California Pharmaceutical Association.

On the same night, a thousand miles away, another Kappa Psi group met in St. Paul, Minnesota, to tender their respects to one of the most highly honored pharmacists in the world, Dean Charles H. La Wall.

These meetings were neither incidents nor accidents—just splendid Kappa Psi habits. They help make the fraternity.

Every little while something shows us how small the world is; something draws the four corners of our United States closer and closer together.

Our World Our fraternity is one of those things. Through Kappa Psi the students from many colleges of pharmacy are drawn together to make that group all one.

This helps to stimulate all activity and all interest. This makes us realize our responsibility and eager that our unit is well in the foreground of events that make our pharmaceutical world progress.

Our fraternity world is small only in that every district can contribute its full value to each other district; small only on account of accessibility. This smallness, contrary to what we might presume, develops growth, capacity, and greatness.

Let Kappa Psi be small in order that all Kappa Psi may have a full measure of all activity. The greatness of our fraternity will take care of itself.

It is one of the big American pastimes to close the door after the automobile has been stolen. It is so easy to blame your fraternity for the fact that your scholarship grades have reached a low point to where the possibility of graduation or passing to an upper class is the desperate problem to be solved.

The Eleventh Hour

It is your Grand Regent's hope that the chapters of Kappa Psi fraternity have forestalled this danger period that exists in most colleges right now by keeping close touch on those members that have poor grades, by quizzing and helping them along so that deficiency marks have been made up. Even so, there are always a few chapters that wait until the eleventh hour before realizing their peril.

The eleventh hour has arrived. It is up to every chapter to take an inventory that tells them who is who and the man that is not "who" must be put through the paces of study and coaching so that all pass under the line.

Graduation is imperative; passing to the next grade is equally so.

Election time brings into many chapters a strong difference of opinion. We have an American principle that one man is elected to each office and when elected he holds that office during a definite term.

New Officers

Your newly elected officers are the choice of the members of each chapter. The basic American principle demands that the chapter support these officers and make their term a success.

Making the Regent and his fellow officers have a successful year is primarily a selfish desire, for it means the chapter must have a prosperous year. Prosperity of the chapter without the prosperity of the officers is an impossibility.

Support your officers—they need it and you need it.

Just look over my shoulder and read with me the Kappa Psi messages the mail has brought. Of course, we won't give any names this time.

"We recently paid for our home and plan to have a new brick house in three years."

"Building fund contains \$462.50. Our finances are much better; just broke even this year, however."

"Due to sincere effort of Treasurer, financial condition is excellent."

"Have made an arrangement for a house during spring quarter."

"Chapter is getting on splendidly. Another initiation will be held soon."

"Will clear all debts shortly."

"Very good condition, considering the size of our chapter and limited income."

"Most of the officers were re-elected due to our changing from a two to a three-year course."

"We owe no debts and have \$1,000 in a savings account. We pay our debts month by month."

"The general condition of the chapter is good but we have more on our books than necessary."

"The brothers have shown wonderful spirit during the past year and all the officers have been helpful."

So the story of Kappa Psi reads. Taking our fraternity as a whole, we can be proud of our organization and of what it is accomplishing year by year. Keep at your chapter to do its part. See that you as a unit do your part.

Has your chapter a "big brother" that is always ready to help you when trouble begins to show itself in an aggressive form?

Our fraternity is so organized that we can have **Big Brother** "graduate chapters" composed of members that have graduated and left college and are now taking up their work in the outside world.

Every "collegiate chapter" should have this "big brother." Each "collegiate chapter" should keep in close relationship with their alumni that are still fraternity brothers and who will be emblem bearers of Kappa Psi all their lives.

In the history of every chapter there comes a time when the continuance of the chapter is a problem. At those times our "graduate chapters" have stepped in, carried the load, straightened things out, and made successful progress possible. A large membership is not necessary for a successful chapter.

If you have a "big brother," keep close to him. If not, go to your faculty members and see if you cannot soon have one.

Every once in a while a chapter writes asking "How can we collect the amount due from delinquent graduates? This money is needed to take care of the house and fraternity expenses."

Money If our fraternity, at least the business side of it, does not give our chapter members a business education and a full knowledge of the responsibility of debts, we are falling short of our rightful duty. Most states allow a suit to be entered against a parent for legitimate food, lodging, and clothing bills. Those of

your members that are under age might be reached through the father and mother in this way. You should deduct from your bill fraternity dues and things that might be classed as not necessary under food and shelter. Students that are over twenty-one years of age can be sued direct for their full obligation.

We all appreciate that bringing suit against a brother is not a pleasant matter, nor is it fair and just to the fraternity to let these members start their lives feeling that a financial obligation need not be paid. That is not brotherhood; it is taking advantage, unfairly, of a fraternity membership. One should be careful to see that the treasurer's books are well kept and any amount demanded can be conclusively proven.

If there is a moral to this letter it is not to allow these bills to accumulate and at the first sign of an obligation that may not be paid, obtain a note from the student endorsed by the parent or a responsible person. The collection is then much simpler.

A little incident your Grand Regent observed at college is worthy of the following comment.

Golden Rule A fraternity brother was asking an instructor for a correction in his grades and the instructor suggested to the brother that in the future if there was any difference of opinion he, the instructor, would be very happy to take the matter up but that he did not feel the brother was justified in consulting everybody at the college, including students and other instructors, in reference to errors in his mark before he took the matter up with the member of the faculty who gave the examination and had made the corrections.

I think the instructor's point was well taken. I think in the big, broad sense of justice and fair consideration of the other fellow we will get farther in life and obtain what we think is right if every time we have a difference or grievance we immediately take the matter up with the principal person involved. We are all human and liable to make mistakes and I think everyone would prefer to have his mistakes corrected as soon as found out by the parties principally interested, rather than to have the matter peddled around for general discussion and varied opinions. If, of course, satisfaction cannot be obtained and a proven wrong has been made, then there is plenty of time for outside assistance.

This little story applies to fraternity brothers as well as those outside our chapter. Many a story of criticism, unkind remarks, or deliberate accusations dissolve into thin air when the truth is known. Going to the principal at once not only clears the situation but may prevent you from saying or doing things that would later be very much regretted.

It is the old rule—"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you"—appropriate throughout the year.

KAPPA PSI LEADERS

R. C. STOKES, Iota

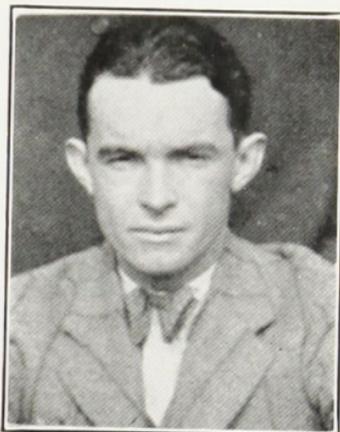
Graduated at Bishopville High School, Bishopville, South Carolina.

Graduated in School of Pharmacy, Medical College of South Carolina, with first honors all three years.

Regent of Iota chapter in 1925-26.

He is now assistant in botany and pharmacognosy, Medical College of South Carolina.

He is also a registered pharmacist of South Carolina.



R. C. STOKES, Iota

THE GRAND AGORA

GAMMA

DR. H. PHIL HILL DIES SUDDENLY

W.O.W. Hospital Head Stricken on Return from Outing

Dr. H. Phil Hill, superintendent of the Woodmen of the World Memorial Hospital and active in San Antonio professional, civic, and fraternal circles, died suddenly Tuesday afternoon. Although he had been in ill health about one year ago, he had apparently recovered and news of his passing came as a surprise to his family and friends.

Dr. Hill was a passenger on an International-Great Northern train, returning to San Antonio from Pearsall, where he had visited a friend, when the end came. He had gone to Fowlerton Monday with Carl Newton for a short outing on Newton's ranch and on the way home Tuesday decided to stop in Pearsall to see his friend. He left Newton there at noon.



H. PHIL HILL

"He was hearty and well on the entire trip and when I left him at noon he was feeling good," Newton said.

Dr. Hill came to San Antonio in 1914, entering the practice of medicine. When the Robert B. Green Memorial Hospital, operated jointly by the county and city, was completed, he was made superintendent. When the Woodmen of the World opened their memorial hospital

for the treatment of tuberculosis here about five years ago, he became superintendent of that institution and had been there continuously since.

He was a past president of the San Antonio Rotary Club and took a prominent part in its affairs. He was always a moving spirit in the annual gridiron of the club, not only giving much of his time to staging it, but assuming rôles in the production.

He was past master of Davy Crockett Lodge No. 1225, A.F. and A.M., a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of San Antonio, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine and Alzafar Temple. Last November the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for the Southern jurisdiction conferred upon him the honorary degree of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor.

"Dr. Hill was one of the most active and useful members of the

Masonic fraternity in San Antonio," P. D. Mathis, general secretary of Scottish Rite Masons in San Antonio, said Tuesday.

Masons, Rotarians, and business and professional men crowded the funeral parlors, where Dr. Hill's body was taken after it was removed from the train.

He was born in New York City on January 7, 1880. He attended New York City College, where he obtained his A.B. degree. He received his M.D. degree from Maryland Medical College in Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. Hill is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nonye Hill; one son, H. Phil Hill, Jr., and two daughters, Misses Lula Kate and Mary Josephine Hill.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed Tuesday night.

San Antonio *Express*, May 9, 1928

It is more than twenty centuries since a great analyst of human nature came to the conclusion that friendship is the only thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all mankind are agreed. By that standard, Dr. H. Phil Hill's worth, his helpfulness, to San Antonio transcended even his service as a superintendent of hospitals for the city and the county and for the Woodmen of the World. To hundreds in this community the friendliness of Dr. Hill's contacts with them—the sincere, unflinching genial and kind interest he showed in their well-being—was one of the most pleasant things in their lives. San Antonio has lost one who always could be counted on to work for its betterment; a citizen heartily liked and as genuinely respected.

San Antonio *Express*, May 10, 1928

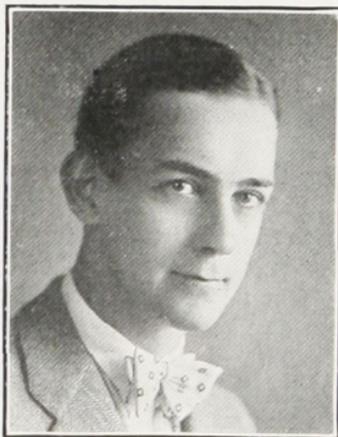
IOTA

Dr. John Miles Jordan, Sr., died July 23, 1928.

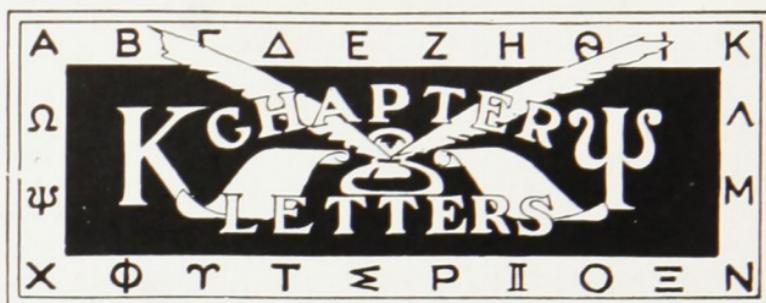
MU OMICRON PI

Marcus Smith of Mu Omicron Pi chapter at Detroit College of Pharmacy passed away, Thursday, February 28, 1929. He would have been twenty years of age next April. His untimely demise is greatly regretted by his brothers in Mu Omicron Pi chapter.

Funeral services were held at the Wheeler Funeral Home at Flushing, Michigan. Members of the chapter acted as honorary pallbearers. He is survived by his father, mother, brother, and two sisters.



MARCUS SMITH,
Mu Omicron Pi



GAMMA

Columbia University

L. ORTEGA, *Historian*

Gamma chapter shortly after the midyear examinations continued its usual activities. Brother Ya Deau had the boys spend a day at his home. None of them regretted that visit.

On February 15, the second initiation of the school year took place. It was a success according to the professors that were present. "Nu" chapter from the Connecticut College of Pharmacy was represented by Professor H. S. Johnson and Instructor N. W. Fenney of the faculty; F. B. Colavecchio, J. E. Milardo, and E. J. Singer, active members. Our faculty representatives present were Professors C. Ballard, H. Carter, and H. Kassner; Instructors R. Hauck, T. Failmezger, and J. Miale. After the initiation, Professor Johnson praised the manner in which the initiation was conducted. Professor Ballard stressed the necessity of quality rather than quantity in the selection of new members. Other speakers were R. S. Snyder and F. Colavecchio. Both Snyder and Colavecchio represented Gamma and Nu chapters respectively at the national convention at Portland last August. After adjourning a light supper was served.

The annual dance which was held at the Hotel Astor, March 15, was a success as all our annual dances have been. We enjoyed watching the old-timers meet after not having seen each other for a time. Our dances, with one exception, the banquet, seem to be just the place for these meetings.

Five days later the boys had plenty of vitality in reserve to have a third initiation. Professor Johnson again favored us with his presence. An enjoyable time was had by all.

Our annual banquet will take place at the New York Athletic Club on April 20. Brothers who happen to be in New York on that date and who intend to be present kindly drop us a line, as we have to make reservations in advance. Professor H. Carter has consented to act as toastmaster.

Our new initiates since the midyear examinations are: McCurran, McSherry, Jones, Patruzio, and Capilla.

MU

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy

RAYMOND A. DAHILL, *Historian*

Mu is now the proud owner of a fraternity house. Through the co-operation of the boys and the alumni this was made possible. We acknowledge our great debt to Professor Florin J. Amrhein and Professor H. W. Younken, who have spent much of their valuable time and effort in bringing this about.

The house is situated at 220 Aspinwall Avenue, Brookline, Massachusetts. It was formerly occupied by a Harvard medical fraternity which had to give it up because of the new rule recently passed, which required students to live in the Harvard dormitories. The house is in a select residential section and a very short distance from the college.

There are now eighteen men occupying the said house who are enjoying the wonderful facilities that are near at hand. Harmony reigns supreme because of the Kappa Psi spirit that prevails.

Because of the irregularities that occur in meeting classes we have not been able to serve a mid-day meal except on Sundays. During the week days there are two meals served, breakfast and dinner, the latter being served about five-thirty o'clock.

Paul S. Smith was elected as house manager for this year and has served very successfully. Our treasurer for the house is Thomas E. O'Brien, who is a fellow at the college.

Mu on several occasions has given a few informal dances under the careful direction of Charles O. MacCullan and William Murdock at the house. On the first occasion, Dean Bradley made his first visit to the new house and was very pleased with it. He congratulated the boys on their success in obtaining such a wonderful place. Professor and Mrs. Florin J. Amrhein, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond S. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Dickson, Regent and Mrs. Quimby, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keene, and Mr. and Mrs. Emery Whitten have acted as chaperons at these dances.

On Saturday evening preceding the Christmas holidays, a Christmas party was given to the active members. Among the faculty present were Professors Amrhein, Youngken, and Kelly. After a very appetizing "turkey" supper, the party moved into the parlor where presents were given to all. Professor Youngken presented the chapter with a microscope and a check which was received with much applause.

Shortly before Christmas a smoker was given at the college and as usual it was a great success. Following an entertainment, short talks were given by Dean Bradley, Professors Amrhein and Youngken. The annual Kappa Psi scholarship was presented by Dean Bradley to Paul S. Smith of Winsted, Connecticut. This scholarship is presented to the man having the highest scholastic standing for the first two years of the course. The alumni were well represented at the smoker, classes from '03 to '28 all being represented by one or more members.

A lunch was served in the lobby by a caterer. All in all the smoker was a great success, the freshmen being very favorably impressed.

After the first term examinations we were allowed to pledge men who had an average of 80 per cent in their subjects. We were successful in pledging the following students: Calvin W. Brown, Carl S. Chapman, Norman S. Cook, William H. Dee, Russell H. Desautels, Arthur W. Dodds, Phillip W. Fisher, Robert P. Glessman, Jr., C. David Halloway, Albert Kingsley, Malcolm Laitimen, Clovis E. Marsch, Roland C. Robert, Chester M. Srocynski, Henry Connolly, James Crowdle.

On October 18, the following men were initiated: Joseph King Chamberlain, 25 Beach Street, Winsted, Connecticut; Orrin C. Chamberlain, 25 Beach Street, Winsted, Connecticut; James B. Coffin, 9 Darling Street, Nantucket, Massachusetts; William E. Dudley, 131 Cushing Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts; Walter B. Keene, 501 Main Street, Rockland, Maine; Francis M. Putnum, 118 Rowe Avenue, Portland, Maine; Leo S. Sheldon, 76 Middle Street, Hallowell, Maine. Nearly all of these men were juniors whom we had pledged up in their freshmen year, but were unable to come in for various reasons. Keene and Putnum are seniors.

On February 14, we held another initiation. There were two initiated, namely Malcolm Laitman of Chester, Vermont, and Norman S. Cook of Provincetown, Massachusetts.

An initiation is to be held in April as we have about ten men who are very anxious to become brothers of Kappa Psi.

We are proud of the fact that Mu has again had one of its men chosen as valedictorian. The man chosen is Paul S. Smith of Winsted, Connecticut, elected by the class of '29 to fill this office.

The following officers were recently installed, installation taking place February 5:

Regent, Thomas H. Sullivan, 1174 Haywood Street, Manchester, New Hampshire.

First Vice-Regent, Donald G. Spaulding, 42 Radcliffe Road, Winterhill, Massachusetts.

Second Vice-Regent, William E. Dudley, 131 Cushing Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Third Vice-Regent, Wilfred S. Thompson, Presque Isle, Maine.

Secretary, Joseph King Chamberlain, 25 Beach Street, Winsted, Connecticut.

Historian, Raymond A. Dahill, Tashnoo Avenue, Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts.

Chaplain, Alfred A. Filadoro, 14 Suffolk Avenue, Rever, Massachusetts.

Worthy House Manager, Lucien LeMaitre, 27 Smith Avenue, Ware, Massachusetts.

Master-at-Arms, Leo S. Sheldon, 72 Middle Street, Hallowell, Maine.

Treasurer, Florin J. Amrhein, 179 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

Financial Secretary, Raymond S. Kelly, 179 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

Grand Council Deputy, Heber W. Youngken, 179 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

On the whole Mu chapter has had a very successful year as far as we have gone. We sincerely hope to be able to keep the chapter up to the standing to which it was elevated by ex-Regent Maynard Ward Quimby and his worthy assistants.

NU

Connecticut College of Pharmacy

ALFRED F. HOLCOMBE, *Historian*

Nu chapter is pleased to announce that just before the Christmas vacation, four juniors and one instructor were initiated into the secrets of our fraternity. These were Brothers Tyrell, Brandt, Cooney, and Holcombe, and Instructor in Pharmacy Nicholas Fenney.

At the dance given by the Freshman and Junior classes at the Hotel Taft ballroom, all Kappa Psi members were present. Brother Singer was made chairman of the dance committee.

At the meeting of the alumni association, two of the brothers elected were Kappa Psi men. Brother Williams, one of the officers of this association, was made editor-in-chief of the school paper.

We are all quite proud of the fact that, in the elections held by the Junior class, all officers elected were Kappa Psi men: president, Colavecchio; vice-president, Anthony; treasurer, Milardo; secretary, Holcombe.

On January 8, a small number of brothers accepted the invitation of Omega chapter to witness an initiation. Those present at the initiation were Brothers Colavecchio, Milardo, and Professor Johnson. We wish to express, at this time, our appreciation of the hospitality given our chapter by Omega. We also wish to extend an invitation to Omega to attend our next initiation which is to be held shortly, around the middle of March.

On January 29 Nu chapter held a smoker at Hotel Duncan. The fellows started to drift in about 8:15 and finally at 8:30 Toastmaster Colavecchio started the ball rolling toward a perfect evening. There were forty invitations sent out by the chapter and all but three of these showed up. A very good showing, we think.

Dr. Eliot, dean emeritus of Connecticut College of Pharmacy, was first introduced to all the newcomers and he then spoke a few words to the fellows. We were all very much pleased to hear and see our old friend, Dr. Eliot, and only hope that he will be with us quite often.

Dr. Garvin, Secretary C.P.H.A. and our pharmacy inspector, was there with bells on and soon had everyone in good humor by his witty remarks put across in his own inimitable way.

A turkey supper next took up most of the fellows' attention and seemed to put everyone in a good mood to get together and meet some of the prospective pledges as well as brothers in the alumni.

After the smoke and débris were cleared away from the banquet table, a magician entertained for about an hour with many good, new, and unusual tricks of the trade. Thanks to the entertainment committee for adding this very welcome feature to the program.

A short act was put on by Brothers Driscoll and Holcombe. They appeared on the floor dressed as girls and it was only with difficulty that they escaped with their lives due to pressure of date making with the audience. However, all went well and they escaped with no broken bones.

Brother Thorsberg, our pharmacy professor, was presented with a Kappa Psi badge and a remembrance for all the wonderful work he has done in establishing and holding Nu chapter in its place in the sun. The presentation proved to be very touching to most of the fellows because we realized all of a sudden that Brother Thorsberg would no longer be with us as a real brother and a real professor of pharmacy. He will be connected from now on with the Dowd Chemical Company of Midland, Michigan. Best of luck in your new enterprise, Brother Thorsberg!

The remainder of the evening was spent in singing accompanied at the piano by Brother Fenny, of the faculty. Others of the faculty present were: Dean H. S. Johnson, Brother E. J. Lofquist, Professor Thorsberg, and Brother Williams.

We all had a great time and are all waiting for the next smoker.

Nu chapter held its election of officers for 1929 on February 7. The following officers were elected: regent, Frank Colavecchio; vice-regent, Dave Cooney; secretary, Ed. Singer; treasurer, Nicholas Feeney (of the faculty); historian, Al. Holcombe.

It seems only fitting to say at this time a few words about our retiring officers. Brother De Stefano is leaving us now after filling a very difficult office, especially in a new chapter. Brother De Stefano has fulfilled his pledge as regent of Nu chapter with the greatest possible care and great benefits were derived from his term of office. Nu chapter has grown greatly and is now quite a healthy youngster so may we congratulate Brother De Stefano and wish him the best of success in his life's work.

Brothers Thorsberg, treasurer; Milardo, historian; Anthony, secretary; and Colavecchio, vice-regent, are also to be congratulated for all their good work and time given for the benefit of our chapter.

We are pleased to announce that we have eleven new pledges all lined up and are now catching a taste of a dog's life until the middle

of March, when we hope to be able to greet all of these men as brothers.

PI

Purdue University

R. McDONOUGH, *Historian*

In facing the great task of establishing ourselves substantially on the campus, the brothers have all been making praiseworthy efforts. Strides have been made along the lines of scholarship, athletics, and activities. Bud Hook, playing his third year of varsity competition, was rated as one of the best guards in the Big Ten conference, but Hook has not confined himself to football alone. As captain of the swimming team he has successfully led his team through a very stiff season. Bud is a three-letter man, his third letter is in water-polo. Keith, our regent, will soon be out giving the other conference teams something to worry about. Keith won his letter last year, his sophomore year, and will probably uphold our traditions of having a captain in some sport every year. Last year Bob Nelson, stellar track man, was our captain.

However, we have tried to keep our chapter well balanced and athletics alone do not make up our activities. On the staff of our school publication we can claim a controlling interest. Don Lape, ex-regent, holds the important position of editor-in-chief, Bud Hook is business manager, Bob Anderson is circulation manager, while Kane, R. B. Nelson, Goodnight, Hendershot, and McCoy, as assistants, represent us on every staff. Lape is vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society. R. C. Anderson, the musician of the chapter, represents us in the band and orchestra. Hook is a member of Gimlet, the campus's largest activity honorary. Armsworth, Emerson, Kenny, and Burt Anderson, our senior social lights, are going strong and Darnell and Crawley are bringing in the grades. Hendershot gave us a boost when he rated the best grades in the school last semester. Keith is one of the nominees for Junior Prom committee.

At present we are working up plans to sponsor a smoker for faculty and students of the Pharmacy School. Lape and B. E. Anderson are the committee in charge, and Teinnery and Martin are working hard on it.

BETA BETA

Western Reserve University

RUSSELL B. MCARTOR, *Historian*

Beta Beta has made some fine progress this term and has an exceptionally good outlook for the future. During the last year we have initiated sixteen new men, and now have a total of twenty-two active members. Two new men, Mr. Otto Rehberg, pharmacist, and Robert Stockhaus, who is now in graduate school, were received as graduate

members. We are proud of the fact that we have four members on the faculty, who are: Franklin J. Bacon, Ph.D., professor of pharmacognosy; Herman P. Lankelma, Ph.D., assistant professor of chemistry; Neil T. Chamberlain, B.S., A.B., assistant professor of pharmacy; and Robert P. G. Stockhaus, B.S., demonstrator in pharmacy. We might also add that Brother Robert Fitch is president of the Sophomore class, and Brother Frank Viglas is president of the Freshman class.

The social activities the first semester amounted to two dances and a smoker. A dance was held at the house in November, and a Christmas party dance was held just before the Christmas recess. We are now looking forward to the annual spring dance April 26. Beta Beta has been flourishing this year in basketball and has a good chance to win the interfraternity cup.

On Friday, February 22, we were glad to welcome back the largest number of alumni that have gathered here in a great while. On that evening eight new men were taken into our order. These fellows are all good, energetic, and willing workers, the kind that make good representatives of Kappa Psi. They are: Weldon Rehbarg, Cleveland, Ohio; Frank Viglas, Cleveland, Ohio; Roger Lager, Jamestown, New York; Michael Lauria, Cleveland, Ohio; Karl Gehweickardt, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Stanley Novotny, Cleveland, Ohio; Russell McArtor, Salem, Ohio; Edward Hoefler, Cleveland, Ohio.

The chapter has voted to award each year, a pin with a Beta Beta guard to the man who attains the highest scholastic standing, and shows the most interest in the fraternity during his pledgship. This pin was awarded to Russell McArtor at the initiation in February. We are planning to hold another initiation before the end of the school year. At that time we expect to receive the following three men, who are now pledges: Harry Henderson, Frank Kasper, John Obester.

The annual election of officers was held the week following the last initiation. The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: regent, Harry F. Valway; vice-regent, Edwin Whittaker; treasurer, Robert Fitch; secretary, Alexander Celke; chaplain, Roger Lager; historian, Russell McArtor; editor (*Beta Gram*), Otto Wolfert.

BETA OMICRON

University of Washington

O. B. McRORY, *Historian*

As the winter quarter draws to a close Beta Omicron is glad to report that this past school quarter has been a success, for our fraternity on the University of Washington campus.

Pledges up to date have lived up to our every expectation and they give all evidence of earning more honor for the fraternity. Initiation will be bestowed upon them during the second week of the spring quarter. Those to be initiated are: Ralph Kirby, Ted Backstrom,

Rodger Dille, Lester Miller, Jack Fowler, Harold Stowell, Emerson Bassett, and Frank Doyle.

On February 16 our winter informal was held at the Sorrento Hotel. Many of the graduates as well as members of various other chapters attended. Plans are now being made either for a yacht party or another dance, to be held in the spring.

Scholastically, Beta Omicron is still holding its place among the other fraternities at Washington. Last quarter our pledges ranked second on the campus, in a list of forty-two fraternities.

Athletics have progressed favorably under the guidance of Arthur Nelson, our athletic manager, who is a foremost varsity javelin thrower.

Officers at present are: Earl Guth, regent; Arthur Nelson, vice-regent; Howard Deets, treasurer; Carl Johnson, secretary; and O. B. McRory, historian and chaplain.

The editor of the *Kappa Psi*, Einar Johnson, has announced the official news bulletin of our chapter will be published soon.

BETA SIGMA

School of Pharmacy, North Dakota

DAN BAILLIE, *Historian*

This year, so far, has been a banner year for Beta Sigma chapter. At the recent College Student Commission elections we placed three men, Simon L. Mark, McVille, North Dakota, as commissioner of finance; Oscar Hanson, Hancock, Minnesota, as member of the athletic board of control; and Kenneth D. Piper, Ashley, North Dakota, as member of the board of publications. These offices mean quite a lot in the affairs of the college and we certainly are proud to have these men on the commission.

Another big item in our year's activities is our new Kappa Psi song. The song was written by Miss Gertrude Murdoch, the sister of our chapter treasurer, Al Murdoch. Miss Murdoch is a pianist of some repute and certainly put her stuff into this song. We had the song arranged by Harry Elford, the man who arranged the "Sweetheart of Sigma Chi." We then sent it to Harold Bachman of the Million Dollar Band, for his approval. Mr. Bachman hailed the song as a real hit and urged us to publish it. He has a band arrangement of the song and is featuring it at the present time.

Recently we have received the song from the publisher and boy, it's some song. The crest of Kappa Psi is in the center of a white cover, a picture of Bachman's Million Dollar Band with the words "Featured by Bachman's Million Dollar Band," on one side, our name as publishers on the bottom, and, most outstanding of all, is the inscription, "Dedicated to Kappa Psi by Beta Sigma chapter," on the other side. The title of the song, "Kappa Psi Sweetheart," is at the top of the page in neat type.

At the present time we have a thousand copies of the song on hand.

We are putting them out wholesale and retail. If any brothers in other chapters wish for any of these songs, they can obtain them by writing to Al Murdoch, care of this chapter. At present we are trying, through jobbers, to put the song on the market in a big way. The song is being featured in all of the local theaters, over the radio through WDAY, at the local dance pavilions, and in the windows of every music shop in the city.

Our Founders' Day banquet is to be held April 28 at the Commercial Club. Our annual spring formal will be held May 3 at the Elks' Hall. We are looking forward to both of these events with great anticipation, and hope to see a large number of our alumni in attendance.

Most of our pledges came through with the fraternity average and will be initiated soon.

A word about our Grand Council Deputy, Mr. Jongeward, an instructor in our School of Pharmacy, a man of high repute, is certainly a great Kappa Psi booster. He is one of the best we have and is doing more than his share to make our chapter up and coming. His present plans for this summer are to attend the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Kappa Psi convention in the Black Hills at South Dakota. He also plans on taking some of our fellows with him. We certainly appreciate his efforts and hope his plans will not fall through.

Our fraternity basketball team came through a very successful season, winning fourteen out of sixteen games. We are proud of our team and feel that it is one of the greatest assets of our fraternity.

Communications from our alumni inform us that pharmacy is still a great game. Brother Walter Renwick is now located in the Owl Drug Company at Spokane, Washington. Vance Vaupel is at Bend, Oregon, in Business with his brother. Brother Gus Samuelson is located with Anderson Drug at Minot, North Dakota. Brother Al Doerr at Steele, North Dakota, informs us that he is to be married soon. Congratulations, Al.

Beta Sigma extends best wishes to its brother chapters.

GAMMA ETA

University of Montana

H. R. VOIGHT, *Historian*

Gamma Eta held its first meeting for the winter quarter, January 22, 1929. At this meeting plans were made for an all-pharmacy smoker which is given for the purpose of acquainting the new men in the pharmacy school with the upperclassmen. The smoker was held February 14. Dean Mollett gave a talk concerning Kappa Psi and its objects. The remainder of the evening was spent in playing cards, telling stories, and eating.

At our last meeting we installed the officers for the coming year.

The new officers are: Earl Eck, regent; William Morrelles, vice-regent; Rex Whitaker, secretary; John Suchy, treasurer; Harold Voight, historian; C. E. Mollett, chaplain.

We pledged the following ten men this quarter: James Burcham, Ismay, Montana; Dee Byrd, Darbey, Montana; Robert Curdy, Livingston, Montana; Alvin Jacobsen, Plentywood, Montana; Henry Peterson, Suffolk, Montana; James Prendergast, Butte, Montana; Lewis Rash, Reed Point, Montana; Vance Shugart, Glasgow, Montana; Warren St. John, Corvallis, Montana; and Loren Thomas, Sheridan, Montana.

Everyone in the chapter is looking forward to the annual spring outing which is one of the big features of the year. Dean Mollett and Professor John Suchy are the two Isaac Waltons of our school and each year furnish the fish for our dinner and second night out. This will be the sixth annual outing and will not be held before May 20, as the fishing season does not open until then. Gamma Eta extends an invitation to all Kappa Psi alumni for this outing. Anyone interested should write to the chapter for information as to the time and place.

We have with us this quarter, Brother Keener, an old member of Kappa Psi. Keener has been out in Idaho working in a drug store. He is going to take the state board in April.

Brother Craig, '26, a frequent visitor at the School of Pharmacy, is the owner and manager of an attractive store in Drummond, Montana.

Brother Romersa, our musician, gave us an entertainment at one of our recent meetings, singing songs and playing the ukelele.

Brother Floyd St. John and wife were recent visitors at the Pharmacy School. St. John is associated with his father in a drug store in Stevensville. He married Miss Mildred Turnquist of Kalispell last June.

Brother Edwin Whitworth of Dillon was a recent visitor of the campus. He slipped one over on the chapter here: While he said he came to visit the school, his real object was to join in matrimony with Miss Lloyd, of Missoula, but a former resident of Dillon. Whitworth is in the sheep business with his father at Dillon.

GAMMA DELTA

Ohio Northern University

WILLIAM L. TREBY, *Historian*

Among the faculty members of Gamma Delta chapter we have Professor L. C. Slesman. Brother Slesman has been teaching in the chemistry department at Ohio Northern for the past twenty-five years. He has made for himself a wonderful record as a chemistry instructor. The American Chemical Society has chosen him for president of this district. Due to his efforts the society held its annual convention at Northern, for this district, this year. Also, Professor Slesman is chairman of the board of physical education at our university.

At the initiation which took place in the middle of the winter quarter, we are pleased to announce the initiation of Danny Raeburn, Warren; Whitey Elsasser, Bryan; and Carl Grimm, St. Marys, Ohio.

A new professor was added to the instructing staff of our Pharmacy College this year. He is Marshal Close, a graduate of a four-year course at Ohio State University. During the spring quarter we admitted Professor Close to the folds of Kappa Psi. We are pleased to have Professor Close added to faculty members of Gamma Delta chapter.



THE THREE MOSQUITOES OF
GAMMA-DELTA

The pledges have weathered through the winter quarter under the following officers: Pledge Tommy Downs, pledge leader; Pledge Roscoe Smith, president; Pledge Joe Charles, secretary-treasurer. The pledges are almost through with their pledge work, and are now looking forward to the time when they can exchange that pledge button for a fraternity pin. It is always customary for the pledges going into the fraternity to buy some useful article for the house. So, the pledges of this year have decided to buy a radio, for which we wish to thank them very much. The pledges that have made the scholastic standing and are now ready to enter the fraternity are: Frank Johnson, Cleveland; Roscoe and Ross Smith, Tippecanoe City; Tommy Downs, Bryan; John Brysacz, Cleveland; Joe Charles, Columbus; Clarence Binau, Upper Sandusky; and Jack Felty, Columbus, Ohio. These men will probably have become brothers by the time that this issue is published.

Gamma Delta chapter held its annual spring party this year. It was a big success, which we were very glad to see because now we can look forward to one of these each year. The spring party was held at Lima, Ohio, at Hotel Norval on March 15. There were about twenty couples in attendance. The table was decorated in the color scheme



PART OF GAMMA DELTA CHAPTER

of scarlet and grey, which are our colors. The favors were leather bridge sets with the Kappa Psi emblem on the outer cover. After the dinner, the party attended the Faurot Theater in a group to see the play, *Married and How*.

We take great pleasure in announcing the pledging of Floyd Lehman of Pauling, Ohio.



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

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	\$2.50	\$2.75
Close set pearl	4.00	5.00
Crown set pearl	5.50	7.00
Double Letter—Plain gold	3.50	4.00
Close set pearl	7.00	8.00
Crown set pearl	10.00	12.00

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 \$2.50 or the medium size at \$3.00.

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 CENTRAL OFFICE OF KAPPA PSI, CROSSTOWN STA., P. O. BOX 3308, 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. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass., and a duplicate order sent the Central Office.

INFORMATION FOR CHAPTER OFFICERS

1. *Badges, Pledge Buttons, and Recognition Buttons* can be purchased only through the CENTRAL OFFICE of K Ψ, Crosstown Sta., P. O. Box 3308, 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.*, can be purchased ONLY from the sole, official manufacturer, The Eagle Regalia Co., 115 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

5. *Constitutions & By-laws, Rituals, Membership Record Cards, Separate Leaf Forms 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 Central Office, 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 Central Office. 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 Central Office, 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 Paraphernalia

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—grey 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 trimming—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

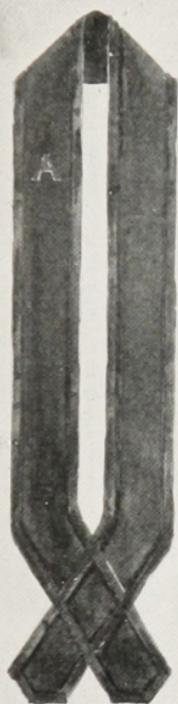
CHAPTER SEAL—Heavy lever stand.

- 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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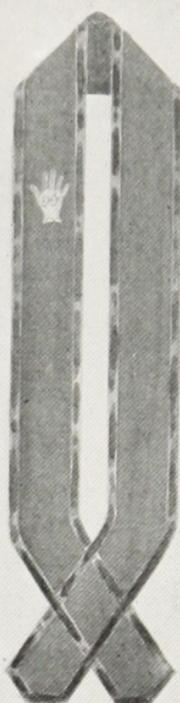


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About Banta's Greek Exchange



In "The Gossip of the Greeks" department of *The Delta Upsilon Quarterly* the writer recently said in a review of the various fraternity magazines; "Now let us turn to the finest magazine of them all: BANTA'S GREEK EXCHANGE. We wonder what has happened to this sheet. It used to be good, but the October issue seems like a real honest-to-goodness magazine that ought to compete with the *North American Review* as well as *College Humor*. Any chapter house library, that has not this issue on the table, is really missing the best thing out, not even excepting our own *Quarterly*." And then he goes on to devote two pages to an outline of its contents.

The Executive Chapter of Kappa Psi realizing the value of this excellent publication, urges every member to become a reader. Send two dollars to George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wisconsin, for a year's subscription.

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