

THE MASK

OF KAPPA PSI
PHARMACEUTICAL
FRATERNITY



HAPPY NEW YEAR

“Back of everything in life that is worth while stand Nobility of Character and Courage—courage to carry out your plans and purposes when you know you are right. These two virtues are the composite of loyalty, honor, honesty and fairness to others. And of these qualities we would place loyalty on a plane of equality with all the others. Success which comes without hard work and hard knocks is only superficial.”

NEXT NATIONAL CONVENTION CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
OF 1940

January, 1940

"Sweetheart of Kappa Psi"



Miss Rowena Craig, '40, who was sponsored by Gamma-Zeta Chapter in the Annual Entre Nous Beauty Parade of Howard College of Birmingham. Miss Craig was also one of the twelve winners among some sixty-odd entries in the 1938 contest. She is the only girl in the senior pharmacy class.

THE MASK

of Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity

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"Miss Howard"



Marjorie Holcomb, elected by popular vote in chapel, is Miss Howard of 1939. She was one of the featured attractions of the Howard-Southern Parade. She is a member of the Freshman Class, Phi Mu Sorority, and also served as Chairman of the Car Committee on the Parade and is assistant society editor of "The Crimson," Howard College weekly newspaper.

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VOL. XXXVII, No. 1

JANUARY, 1940

WHOLE NUMBER 149

A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM THE GRAND REGENT

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

On the last day of the old year, as I reflect upon the disturbed order in the world and view the haze on the horizon, these lines from Tennyson's "In Memoriam" aptly express my sentiments. As we take stock of our accomplishments during 1939, several things appear to stand out clearly.

First, the noteworthy impetus made in the recovery of certain of our chapters from the dormant or semi-dormant condition of the depression period to the active, rejuvenated state of the present time. Secondly, the increased interest shown by the alumni and faculty members in the welfare of the local chapters.

Moreover, the majority of the new Provinces have been organized, and some of them have set their machinery in action. In at least one of them, there has been started a system of visitations by the Province Officers or their delegated representatives to the Chapters within the Province. This has affected an improved *esprit de corps* in the Chapters visited. The boys are learning more about our Fraternity and are, accordingly, exhibiting a real interest in its progress.

Despite the haze on the horizon, owing to the uncertainty of the results which are apt to accrue from the war being waged abroad, the outlook for Kappa Psi, in this blessed land of peace, appears to be promising.

Your Grand Regent is hopeful that all of the new Provinces will be actively functioning before the National Convention of our Fraternity



DR. H. W. YOUNGKEN
Grand Regent

convenes during the Christmas holidays of 1940. With each brother putting his shoulder to the wheel in whatever be his fraternity duty, we shall continue to advance steadily forward.

I extend my heartiest greetings to all the National and Province Officers and to each individual member of Kappa Psi for a most happy and prosperous New Year.

Fraternally yours,

HEBER W. YOUNGKEN, *Grand Regent*

OHIO DRUG EXECUTIVE INITIATED BY KAPPA PSI IN JOINT CEREMONY

Graduate and Howard College Chapters Induct Mr. Warren



RICHARD S. WARREN, Gamma-Zeta, President, The Warren-Teed Products Co., Columbus, Ohio; Los Angeles, California; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Dallas, Texas.

The Birmingham Graduate Chapter and Gamma-Zeta Chapter (Howard College), of the National Pharmacy Fraternity, Kappa Psi, jointly initiated Richard S. Warren, president of the Warren-Teed Products Company, pharmaceutical manufacturers of Columbus, Ohio; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Dallas, Texas, and Los Angeles, California, at a ceremony held Tuesday in the Tutwiler Hotel.

The initiation was presided over by Dr. A. Richard Bliss, Jr., dean of pharmacy at Howard College, national secretary of the Fraternity, assisted by officers of the local graduate chapter and of the Howard Chapter. John R. Warren, son of the initiate, was the official representative of the Howard Chapter, and

took part in the formalities.

Members of the local graduate chapter include E. W. Gibbs, Paul Tarrant, N. G. Hubbard, Charles Alley, W. W. Bowen, Lehman Alley, Luther Jacks, Murphy Davis, V. C. Wood, John O'Dell, W. L. Fadely, Wade Fadely, L. C. Fadely, W. B. Forbes, Charles Gammill, Benton C. Shafer, George Gammill, J. I. Goodwin, A. L. Glenn, H. E. Duncan, J. H. Hays, J. D. Sherrill, H. R. Snow, J. T. Yeates, L. L. Pair, U. C. Turner, W. W. Bonds, C. R. Woodruff, W. C. Farrar, J. L. Sims, G. M. Fields, C. N. Snow, Claud Lavender, Walton A. Hill, J. H. Robinson, C. N. Blackwell, Otis McCloskey, J. A. Pass, W. C. Gaines, L. B. Moffett, E. D. Bright, D. J. Green, R. L. Lanier, H. R. Wood, C. C. Reeves, W. C. Burchfiel, Harold Carter, Wilbur Ward and L. C. Lewis.

The officers of the Howard Chapter are Leroy Vance, regent; M. S. Qualls, vice regent; John R. Warren, secretary, and Frank Butenschon, Jr., treasurer.—*The Birmingham News*.

INFORMAL MEETING OF PROVINCE II

The following is the account of the informal meeting of Province II of Kappa Psi which was held at Philadelphia November 12, 1939:

An informal meeting of Province II of Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity, called by Satrap George E. Milliman, was held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Sunday, November 12, 1939, at 2:00 P.M. All officers of the Province and one officer of the Grand Council, George C. Schicks, Grand Historian, were present. Thirty-eight brothers representing collegiate chapters; Eta, Nu, Omega, Beta-Omega, and graduate chapters; Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Philadelphia.

The regents of the collegiate chapters were asked to report their activities and plans for the year. These reports were delivered by Thaddeus S. Poreda, Nu; Anthony Ridolfo, Omega; Victor Shivy, Beta-Omega; and Robert Gordon Johnson, Eta. It was suggested that since none of the chapters of the province were separated by many miles it would be well for the collegiate and graduate chapters to send out a monthly news-letter to each chapter in the province. By so informing the other chapters of the activities and coming events more frequent inter-chapter visitations would be encouraged.

Grand Historian George C. Schicks reported the meeting of Kappa Psi at Atlanta, Georgia, and commented on the excellent report of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., a copy of which he read to the assembled group.

Dr. Richard A. Deno suggested that since the American Association for the Advancement of Science was meeting in Philadelphia in 1940 at about the same time of the year as the quadrennial convention of Kappa Psi, an effort should be made to hold the Kappa Psi 1940 convention in Philadelphia, thus making it possible for the Kappa Psi members of the A.A.A.S. to attend both meetings. A motion requesting the secretary to make this suggestion to the Grand Council was carried.

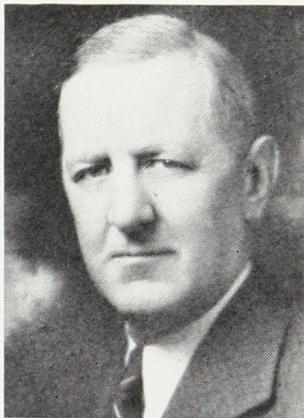
A motion to call another informal meeting of the Province in April, which meeting to be held in New Haven, Connecticut, was carried.

The following brothers attended the meeting: *Eta*: Angelo Anthony Albino, Caspar Becker, Malcolm W. Cox, Daniel Figlio, William A. Heymann, Robert Gordon Johnson, Wesley B. Muller, George Wm. Patterson, John E. Ryan, Franklin L. Smith, Ray Wall; *Nu*: Charles Bonadio, Thaddeus S. Poreda, Francis J. Sullivan, Michael Zygun; *Omega*: William Benica, J. Henry Brzezinski, R. A. Deno, Donald N. McHenry, Anthony Ridolfo, George C. Schicks, George Ventolo, George Zeevalk; *Beta-Omega*: W. M. Armstrong, Jr., Frank H. Eby, Glenn Emanuel, Michael J. Falcon, Donald Fullman, Gustav Helm, John A.

Lynch, Victor Shivy; *Beta-Psi*: Ralph W. Clark; *Connecticut*: Bruno Bacchocchi, Henry S. Johnson; *New Jersey*: C. L. Cox; *New York*: George W. Milliman; *Philadelphia*: Carl F. Riley, E. J. Roberts.

C. L. Cox, *Secretary, Province II*

MOBILE DRUG EXECUTIVE ELECTED TRUSTEE OF HOWARD COLLEGE OF BIRMINGHAM



J. LINYER BEDSOLE, Gamma-Zeta, President, McKesson-Bedsole-Colvin Drug Co., Mobile, Alabama.

Other Howard College trustees whose activities are related to Pharmacy include Crawford Johnson, Sr., president, Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Birmingham; Louis Sessions of Enterprise, Alabama, president of the largest peanut butter mill in the U.S.A.; Col. W. A. Berry, Virginia Life Insurance Co.; John Holcombe, president Britling Co.; J. D. Heacock, M.D., and James Alto Ward, M.D., of Birmingham; Frank Samford, president, Liberty National Life Insurance Co.; C. R. Bell, president, Commercial Bank of Anniston, large chemical manufacturing center; Drayton Daugherty, M.D., Selma, Alabama; N. N. Harte, president, Huntsville Cotton Mills; and Benjamin Russell, president First National Bank of Alexander City.

BETA-PSI CHAPTER University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

As the newly elected secretary of the reorganized chapter Beta-Psi of Kappa Psi at the University of Wisconsin, I am sending you copies of the membership cards which were made out at our recent initiation. We have found the reorganization of the Beta-Psi chapter to be no easy task. However, everything is proceeding nicely, and we will forward the money due the Grand Chapter very shortly. The following summary of our first meeting and initiation may be of interest to you.

The first meeting of the reorganized Beta-Psi chapter of Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity was held after a dinner in the Lex Vobiscum room of the Memorial Union at 6:00 o'clock on the night of November 20, 1939. The meeting, which raised the Wisconsin chapter from its former dormant condition, consisted of the initiation of ten new members and the election of officers.

The initiation ceremony was conducted by Mr. Redman, connected with the Beta-Sigma chapter at North Dakota State College, and the following men were initiated: James Keffrey, Donald Cook, Henry Cook, Lester Feiertag, Hugo Hessman, Paul Bjerke, Dale Wurster, Lloyd Kellogg, James Russell, and Amos Colby.

Dr. Lloyd Parks, a member of Pi chapter at Purdue University, acted as chairman during the election of Regent, after which the elected officer took charge. The officers elected were: Regent, Amos Colby; Vice Regent, Paul Bjerke; Secretary, Hugo Hessman; Treasurer, Lloyd Kellogg; Historian, Lester Feiertag; Chaplain, James Russell. Upon Dr. Uhl's suggestion Dr. Parks was unanimously elected Grand Council Deputy.

Dr. Uhl, a member of old Beta-Psi chapter at Wisconsin, gave the new members a brief résumé of the former history of the chapter, after which the meeting was adjourned.

HUGO E. HESSMAN, *Secretary*
Beta-Psi Chapter, Kappa Psi
1025 Regent St.
Madison, Wisconsin.

Dec. 3, 1939.

December 1, 1939.

Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., Grand Secretary,
East Lake Station, P.O. Box 7,
Birmingham, Ala.

DEAR BROTHER BLISS:

The following students were initiated into Beta-Psi of Kappa Psi a week ago:

Paul Bjerke—Vice Regent
Donald Cook
Henry Cook
Amos Colby—Regent
Lester Feiertag—Historian
Hugo Hessman—Secretary
James Keffrey
Lloyd Kellogg—Treasurer
James Russell—Chaplain
Dale Wurster

These young men represent some of the best students and I hope will form a basis for continued Kappa Psi work on this campus. You will be hearing from the respective officers regarding their plans.

With kind personal greetings, I am

Fraternally yours,

A. H. UHL

THE PROFESSION AND THE COUNTRY DRUG STORE

By CHARLES E. WILSON, Sigma



DR. CHARLES E. WILSON

So far as this article is concerned, the phrase "Country Drug Store" is used for the purpose of comparison, and refers to those stores located in the rural sections, the small towns, the smaller cities and the suburbs of most of the metropolitan districts. These stores are selected because they are believed to be in the majority numerically, and as a result come much nearer serving the nation than does the real city store.

Professional Equipment.—The physical and orderly appearance of the country store seems to compare favorably with that of the city store. The stock investment, considering the population served, will in many instances be more varied and

in larger quantities than the city store for the reason that the source of supply is usually farther away from the country store, while it is close by for the city store, thus it may be beneficial to each. The country store perhaps stocking a greater quantity, may be able to secure discounts which would not be practical to the city store because of its inability to use such quantities. The operator of the country store looks upon the big city store as being the reward for supreme effort and professional ability. He thinks that the city stores all have big prescription business and have the equipment necessary to carry out most operations; but, have they?

It would seem that in country or city the average store has only such equipment as is necessary to get by with. There are seldom enough graduates; too frequently they are not accurate because they were bought for price. How many graduated percolation jars, tablet trituate molds, suppository molds, collapsible tubes, retort stands, filter papers, hot plates, homogenizers, mixing machines, will you find in the country or city drug store? If you locate a funnel the chances are that it is made of tin and is rusty from use and disuse.

The country drug store pharmacist lays a lot of oral stress upon the prescription end of the business when talking with a customer in an apparent effort to advertise, yet he has his prescription desk pushed into the dark corner of the store where it cannot be seen and where it can be used for storage room and will not have to be kept clean. It is usually of the one-man type store, meaning, of course, that the registered man in the store is usually the proprietor and it is not often there are

two registered men in the store. These stores usually have a small amount of professional business; consequently they work from one part of the store to another. Their time is consumed in various and sundry ways so peculiar to the retail drug business, and as a result their professional interest is usually of the passive type. In other words, they are always going to do this or that, yet they seldom get around to it.

Ability to Promote Professional Work.—A close study of the country drug store with its registered man will reveal that he has had about the same standard training; has passed about the same type state board examination as has the city pharmacist. Basically his ability should be on a par with the city man. Naturally there are some who are misfits and have to be classed as poor. In most instances this is an individual matter and is no reflection upon the training received. Generally they do have ability and initiative, even though it may be latent.

Time Element Necessary for Professional Work.—The average country drug store usually has more time at its disposal than the city store with the continuous stream of traffic that must be handled. There are certain seasons of the year when general business for the country store is at low ebb, but we find that illness is no respecter of seasons and people get sick then as well as when the commercial aspects present a red glow from acceleration of a big sale that produces much traffic and less profit. There are many official and unofficial preparations that these country drug stores use that are simple, easy and economical to prepare. This is true also of the city stores, yet we find that so many of these stores prefer to pay a premium to the manufacturer on peppermint water. They are too busy advertising "Prescriptions a Specialty," to make a pound of ammoniated mercury ointment; a quart of phenobarbital elixir, or to fill a collapsible tube; to use an ointment jar for appearance's sake instead of an ointment tin; time does not seem to permit a little attention to the finished package that leaves the counter of the self-styled prescription expert.

Professional Remuneration.—The price for professional work has long been in the print and in the talk of the average association and among the individuals. We find a group who abhor the fact that we have no regular schedule for professional fees, while the majority seem to be indifferent to the matter. It is to be admitted that there are numerous times when it is impossible to reconcile the charges with what the quality should be. That there is a variance in professional fees in a number of different stores can be attributed to several factors, few, if any, of which would have any economic foundation. The city dweller usually classes the fees of the country drug store with the Jesse James Gang; the city pharmacist frequently bewails the fact that the country drug store is tearing down the professional structure with his disastrously low fees, therefore we find two extremes. Investigation will show they are practiced by the city stores as well as the country stores.

Manifestation of Ability.—From the foregoing it is possible some of you have decided this was an indictment of the retail drug business

and that everything was wrong. This, happily, is not the case and can be easily proven by the fact that once or twice in a blue moon we do find a country drug store and what might be termed a country pharmacist who realizes that his professional training was a foundation upon which to build. We further find that he has built wisely because he realizes that the professional end of the business is the keystone to his success. We find this store right up to the minute in equipment, stocks and appearance. We find his finished prescription a credit to the profession of Pharmacy instead of the butcher shop. We find that this individual has taken an idea, added an ell, and made an ideal which he has taken as his objective with the hope that he will finally reach his Utopia and that in his travels he will be able to offer an incentive to others to follow.

Conditions like this are rare indeed, comparatively speaking. The fact that they are rare serves to show the possibility for development and also that it will not grow without constant attention to details that the average pharmacists overlook as being insignificant.

Possibilities for Improvement.—Many of the possibilities for improvement of the conditions mentioned lie within the reach of the individual, but these same individuals must in some manner be awakened. There are a great number in Pharmacy who are not interested in the professional side, and nothing can be done to interest them. There are many who are interested but apparently do not know how to proceed. This group seems to have lost faith in the profession or their ability; maybe both. This group keeps a so-called prescription department for selfish reasons. They prefer to throw a prescription together, extract the money from the customer to keep him from going to an establishment where they do care for prescriptions and make an honest effort to prove it by the work they turn out. In a case of this nature and based on economics taught before the days of "New Dealers," this type store would be better off to discard the Prescription Department and in many instances so would his customers.

It would not be wise to waste time, effort and money trying to show the above-mentioned type stores the possibilities that exist. The second group could in many instances be helped, but the third group, those who are actually interested and who are trying, is the group to help and in so doing the torch you hand to them will help light the way for the others.

When we speak of professional interest in the country drug stores, there are many who immediately think of a prescription when, as a matter of fact, there are quite a number of things that can be included in this category. There are so many preparations that have to be made before a prescription can be turned into a product for consumption, and many of these operations the country drug store can carry out with the time he has at his disposal and with a financial saving, in most instances. To mention a few other factors, there are biologic stains, dyes, ampoules, sterile solutions, the supplying of dispensing physicians and veterinarians. These are often overlooked

because of the barrier of hate that we have built up against these practitioners. In short, there are about as many ways and methods of improving our professional business as there are ways and methods of dodging the issue.

Support Necessary for Improvement.—A good bit of this lethargy referred to seems to have become a habit due to the fact that the average country pharmacist has been taught by trade magazines and manufacturers how to cut prices on commercial items and thereby dispose of stagnant merchandise or increase his turnover. But this same individual is absolutely lost in the wilderness when it comes to advertising professionally. Various trade magazines suggest many types of advertising schemes. A few of the manufacturing pharmaceutical houses offer a series of professional ads if the country store will agree to purchase his merchandise exclusively. The few truly professional magazines that exist seldom, if ever, offer a suggestion for professional advertising, much less offer any practical copy. Rather, they seem to lean to the problems related to pure science and extensive research which, it must be admitted, have their place.

Hospital pharmacy in coming out in the open through several of the professional magazines has helped materially the condition of the country store because they have in so many instances dealt with practical issues, and the country pharmacist needs just such encouragement, the type that is plain and smacks with so much sincerity until he knows that it is for his own welfare and not that of some greedy manufacturer or high-powered advertising organization.

There should be an organization to whom the country pharmacist could appeal for professional advice. It should be so organized that it would co-operate with the colleges of pharmacy, the state boards, and the state associations to sponsor professional clinics where matters pertaining to their needs could be practically demonstrated. More actual demonstration and less theory would be mighty helpful. This organization should be in a position to lend assistance with professional advertising and literature pertaining to the profession designed for the physician and the public. They should be in a position to gladly give time and effort to the several U. S. P. and N. F. State Committees to the extent that their work could be more uniform, their services worth more to the physician and the pharmacist, and the cost of such operations more within reason.

The organization at present that seems to be best able to handle this situation is the A.Ph.A. It has the age, the experience, the organization, the necessary contact with agencies interested in a publication with a reader acceptance. Within the organization there are, or should be, individuals with the intelligence to promote and carry out such work.

The A.Ph.A. could easily use the support of more retail pharmacists. It can get them by putting forth efforts that will convince the country pharmacists that they have something besides scientific data to offer them. It would be useless to spend money and time through the *Journal of the A.Ph.A.* or other means in trying to sell all the pharmacists in

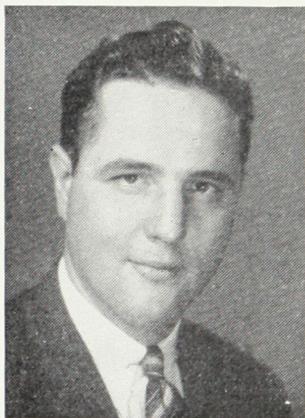
the country or city on the professional end of the retail business because it is extremely doubtful if 25% of the so-called retail drug stores are worth trying to save for Pharmacy. Socialized medicine, if developed in any form, will probably necessitate a change in our present-day methods. The biggest change will be making the change from our old way to a new, and it will be the hardest. In short, many of us will die hard. To say the least, it should be a means whereby Medicine and Pharmacy could and would be more closely welded in their activities, politically and professionally.

The new drug and cosmetic laws, when finally amended and regulations issued, will have a decided tendency to slow down traffic for the many stores who are fighting for turnover. This should open avenues for the professional associations and the professionally-minded pharmacist to build professionally and to make more money in his effort. With the advertising claims of the medicine houses held down to a minimum, who is going to sell the debunked merchandise? And there are many so-called specialty items that should be classed with the so-called patents.

What is going to become of the so-called ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers who load up the country drug store and then load up his only avenue of disposition, the physician? What is this organization doing about it?

WARREN APPOINTED

Pharmacy Student on Retail Druggists' Committee for First Time



JOHN R. WARREN
Secretary of Gamma-Zeta

Mr. Charles L. Gammill, President of the Birmingham Retail Druggists' Association, has just announced the appointment of John R. Warren, senior pharmacy student of Howard College, as a member of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary and Pharmaceutical Education Committee of the Association. This is the first time in the history of the organization that an undergraduate has been appointed a committee man.—*The Birmingham Post.*

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

By C. ALBERT ANDERSON

There was a feeling of excitement and expectancy as the throng lined both sides of the street. Below, in the harbor, there rode at anchor five of Uncle Sam's mightiest warships, numerous destroyers and submarines, as well as two destroyers and three submarines flying the Union Jack—for it was July 4th, and our Canadian neighbors were joining in the celebration.

A blare of bugles and the regular zooming of bass drums told of the approaching parade. Blue uniformed sailors came into view with rhythmic step, bearing the country's standard amid the cheers of the people who lined the streets. With martial music came bodies of marines, soldiers, light army field pieces, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and women's auxiliaries bearing banners and flags. The mayor of the city rode by waving to friends at the sides of the street. In contrast, there rode behind him on spotted ponies a body of stoic and picturesque Indians in colorful regalia. More bands followed, separated by bodies of Spanish War Veterans and motor cars bearing Civil War Veterans. Then came cowboys, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and floats of numerous designs amid a riot of color, waving banners and rippling flags.

For thirty-five minutes the crowd applauded irregularly to the passing units, and then came the end of the parade. The on-lookers began to leave for the stadium for a continuance of the celebration.

From the crowd I saw a son who had not yet reached his teens sitting on his father's shoulder to better view the procession. Then as the parade passed I found myself close to the boy as his father stood his son on the paving beside him.

"Did you see it, Daddy?" he inquired with enthusiasm. And then as though some part of it was vague to his comprehension, he did not wait for a reply to his first question when he asked, "Daddy, what does it all mean?"

Passersby hearing the question laughed softly and eyed the boy with sophistication, then looked at the father for the reply. They *knew* the answer to the question; they *knew* what it all meant. Bands, parades, speeches, and fireworks were annual responses from the American heart to an act one hundred and sixty years ago. Was there another answer?

At the stadium the celebration went on. Seventy thousand came to fill a stadium that would seat fifty thousand. From a battery of microphones down in the arena the human voice in song and speech was increased by numerous well-placed amplifiers. Finally came the speech of the evening; this would be the answer to the boy's question of "What does it all mean?"

"This is a day of idealism," began the speaker. Then as though he was speaking to but one person, he carried the thoughts of the crowd back to Lexington and Concord, to Bunker Hill, and other battles of the first year of the Revolutionary War. Then shifting from the con-

flicts of battle, the speaker carried that through through the conflicts that were going on in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in June, 1776. A people bowed down by taxes imposed by the Mother Country was in revolt. Then Richard Henry Lee, Virginia's representative, in a firm voice proclaimed a resolution in effect,

These United Colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

It was a speech bursting with patriotism of colonial government; it was high treason to England. After two days of debate in secret session final action was deferred to July first when the Declaration of Independence was presented and further days of debate followed until the adoption and the first two signatures of John Hancock and Charles Thompson were placed upon the national document on July fourth.

The old bell ringer who had climbed the tower of Independence Hall waited for the moment of that act of Congress. As he waited he read and re-read the prophetic inscription cast upon the bell: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." What questions ran forth in the mind of the old bell ringer? Would Congress have the courage to act? Would that bell herald the coming of liberty to a people in a new world? Would the people already at war with the Mother Country win that liberty? Finally came the welcome words from the page below: "Ring! Ring, Grandpa! Ring for liberty!" New life leaped into the arms of the old man as he heard those words, and he rang that bell with the enthusiasm equal to his hope.

What did it all mean? Independence and freedom to its people. Courage and determination were acts by which they were to gain that freedom and that independence.

Then the speaker carried the thoughts of his vast crowd to the triumphant culmination of the Revolutionary War to the growing nation pushing out to the Alleghenies, into the northwest territory and across the Mississippi. The essential characteristics of her people still carried her on: courage and independence, a feeling of strength added to strength expanded, a buoyant hope, a dominant faith, and a belief in self.

The approach of a national disaster in the coming of the Civil War had nearly caused a separation of the Union, but there was a spirit predominant that had proclaimed at the end of that conflict a national prayer—

that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

The new note beyond that prayer was unionism and oneness of her people.

And so the speaker concluding gave his answer to: What does it all

mean? America had won by courage and determination, with faith and hope, that birthright of independence and freedom to rule herself.

With the dawn of July fifth of our present year, the shouting of celebration ended, America will put aside her holiday garments for those of her daily pursuits. Yesterday, was a day of idealism; today, a day of actualities. Problems of economics, unemployment, strikes, armaments, labor and capitalism, various policies among nations perplexed, political machines with purely party interests, a people—some perplexed, some not caring about a rising national debt, problems numerous, intricate, baffling to a nation 160 years old. Today that question still ringing in our ears is apropos: What does it all mean?

America's birthright of independence had depended on her courage and determination, on her steadfast faith and definite hope. Under such a birthright there had been growth in her lands and in the number of her people as with that courage they became Conquerors of tangible things; of wilderness and waste lands, of mountains and their metals, of rivers and the red man, slavery and its shackles, on and on ever subduing, so went the growing nation. What made it grow? The dominating spirit to conquer that was in its people, an unflinching belief in the individual's endeavors, a determination to strike out against the apparent baffling odds to win a new home in a new country—these made it grow.

With the post war problems, has there come a change? Has the unemployment of many of the people helped to bring about a change within the nation?

Today the unemployed seek the means necessary for a living. Tri-lettered government aid organizations endeavor to find the solution by temporary employment. The word *relief* takes on a new significance. Has it undermined individual independence, the spirit to conquer, the faith in self to meet new problems?

Almost daily in local newspapers are stories similar to the one related by the city chaplain who closed the citizens' mission, for, as he states,

Sugar companies and railroad officials asked me two weeks ago, to find them 200 men to work for their organizations. I not only posted notices of the jobs on the mission bulletin board but solicited at least 1,000 men, asking them to take the employment. Almost everyone I talked to was on relief and said he preferred to receive the dole than to take a job. That is why I closed the mission—I cannot see why we should house and feed men who will not work.

Does one feel as he reads this and many other similar stories that there still exists the essentials of individual independence and the conquering spirit of the pioneers who made this country? Can it be that there is developing an individual dependence, a desire to be supported by federal money, and the acceptance of things as they are or tend to become?

The farmer who finds it difficult to employ sufficient labor to put up his hay crop, we find making a motor-driven buck rake from the chassis of

a motor car in order to dispense with the remaining fleet of horse-driven man-directed rakes. To him there go words of criticism because he puts a number of men out of employment. The farmer responds that even though his rake does the work of four men and four teams, he must use the motor-driven rake as the men who formerly ran his buck rakes are now on relief. The difference between relief wages and the wages he pays them is three dollars more for the latter. The men laugh at the idea of working a full month for three dollars. The farmer states that he cannot pay more because the price of his produce will not warrant it.

From other employers come similar stories of the inability of the individual employer to cope with the national purse in payment of common labor. What does it all mean? Independence? Faith? Courage to conquer? Hardly. There appears a dependence on the national purse; for courage appears a substitute of willing helplessness; for faith appears a belief in luck or some chance occurrence to meet the problems of the unsolved future.

A recent writer states:

When we lose faith in our ability to get things done, and even a part of our respect of what has been done, and then our personal responsibility for keeping on, we lose our will to conquer.

Have we a new country to conquer, a new frontier to challenge our ingenuity? Is there a new independence to gain that depends on a reconfirmed faith, a reawakened courage, and a renewed action?

Doctor Norlin, president of Colorado University, reminds us:

It is stupid to think and still more stupid to teach in our schools that democracy in the true sense has been established in our country—that it was established when the Declaration of Independence was published to the world, or when the Revolutionary War was fought and won, or when the Constitution was adopted effecting a more perfect union, or when the American dream was renewed on this or that frontier. In fact, the principle of true democracy has but an older philosophy of exploitation on a thousand battlefields in our country and never yet won a decisive victory. And the battle is still on. No doubt the battle is without end. But what of that, if it offers a great cause to the soldier that is or should be in every one of us?

There must be a renaissance of independence, of courage, of understanding, of faith and of hope. The American dream will not die. We should thank God if, regardless of our years, we are young enough in spirit to dream dreams and see visions of the tomorrow that should be—dreams and visions of a greater, a finer, a grander America that is yet to be; if we can dream those dreams and behold those visions imbued by the conquering spirit of the pioneer, to wipe out class hatreds, drive out involuntary unemployment, lessen poverty, establish peace within and among nations, divert from the implements of war an energy to upbuilding causes; and that one day a generation may inhabit this land, blessed beyond our present hopes, with those spiritual and material things—make more abundant the life of man. That is the fashion of the renaissance to be desired, the fashion of dreams our America needs.

Theodore Roosevelt said:

We run with the torches, content if, when we fall, we can pass them on to the hands of other runners.

May we pass on to others those ideals. We have, then, taken our part in answering the question: "What does it all mean?"

THE M.D.—LEADER OR FOLLOWER

By N. E. WOOD

It is assumed that the physician starts out in practice of his profession well equipped with everything pertaining to a knowledge of the science of medicine, except actual independent and unassisted contact with the infirm world, and experience in the details of its maladies. It must also be assumed, inasmuch as it is an essential part of his success in his practice, that he keeps himself abreast of improved methods in surgery, carefully studies new remedies and their therapeutical effects, and rigidly scans new treatments from whatever source they emanate, to ascertain whether they produce beneficial or detrimental results. In the former case, it may be advisable to adopt them where applicable and they are not wholly experimental; in the latter, he will of course, set his face against them if an angel from heaven should urge him to accept. He must never forget that he stands upon the threshold of a vast scientific domain, one in which he can find abundance of certain material to employ for the benefit of humanity, without being compelled to wander off into some uncertain bypath of empiricism.

He will be met with that universal outcry from morbid minds, who have crammed their brains with encyclopedic information, written by "compilers" for some cheap publishing concern, that is engaged in spreading so-called "information," that this is an age of great progress and that science has progressed along with commercial money making. In addition to that, he will read in every newspaper the senseless articles of lay male and female writers, urging upon a deluded public the astonishing news that it is the "progressive physician" alone who succeeds, and by progressive physician is meant one who abolishes the knife, throws away powders and pills and goes in for quackery based upon scientific discoveries in mechanical and chemical appliances. Here is the idea sought to be inculcated by the blind writers who are leading the blind: "The world moves—and it is moving rapidly away from the old school of medicine. You must broaden out and accept new methods; you must give the world what it wants. Humor it. The people of the earth will be better and you the richer for it."

You will observe that this is the equivalent of the idea that "every man should be his own physician," and is really a thinly disguised encouragement of quacks and patent medicines. Wherefore be on your

guard against this pernicious scheme to foster charlatanism. Stand upon the broad ground of your profession, a profession that is the very essence of progress in itself, but so little known to those who have not made it their study, that they advise the consumption of deadly doses of common table salt as a means of prolonging life, because some college professor prolonged the life of a frog by its use.

Here is the parting of the ways between the physician and suffering humanity. He must either be a leader in his profession, shine as an expert in the treatment of diseases, and succeed in relieving humanity, or be a mere follower of public clamor founded upon ignorance, enhanced by rattle brained advice, and prolong the miseries of his patients by "giving them what they want." A physician is as worthy of his hire as any other profession, but he discountenances the making of money by any such prostitution of a noble science to the vox populi, and diseased mental expectations based upon quack advertisements of patent medicines. As a leader, the physician will succeed in the same manner as a leader in any profession or occupation; as a follower, pandering to the foibles and whims of his patients, he may apparently succeed and make an envious showing, but the time is not long coming when self-preservation will drive every patient into the derided "regular school" for a cure. It is like religion: The suffering soul hears all around him: "Here is the Lord; there is the Lord," but when he comes to be in extremis he looks away from the sensational banners for the meek and lowly apostle who can save his soul. In the case of the sick man, the "fireworks" of empiricism and quackery possess no attractions; he feels in his soul that the truth does not exist in sensationalism, froth and bubbles, and he seeks the solidity of the "regular profession," trained to the truth and away from mere experiment, and the glamor of "Get-rich-quick" medical concerns exploiting barrels of universal specifics of "rapid-cure treatments."

There are two phases of self-preservation: one pertains to the patient and the other to the physician. Both are equal in their qualities as necessary elements in human life; both form but one law of nature, and the canons of interpretation are the same in both cases. The patient applies to the doctor by the operation of that law, and the doctor takes his case with a full understanding that it is through the operation of that law that the sick man seeks him instead of going to a veterinary surgeon. Now the doctor must impress upon his patient that this law of nature works both ways, that is: The physician must draw some advantage from it as well as the patient, there must be reciprocity of sentiment in that respect, or a cure is far off, if not impossible. The patient knows, or he ought to be made to know, that the doctor has something at stake when he takes a case as well as the patient. His science, his skill, his reputation, his profession, his entire life are at stake in aiding his patient to fulfill the law of self-preservation. He knows what his science, skill and knowledge can accomplish, and he does not know whither the caprices of his patient will lead him. Following them, or public clamor,

the doctor becomes a traitor to his knowledge, a sinner against his own convictions, and a panderer to a diseased imagination.

What secret motive impels a young man to devote his life to the medical profession? Ask any member of the profession and he will answer: Because it is an honorable and high calling; a science whose vast, illimitable attainments afford scope for a progress which never reaches its confines. It is a domain in which the human mind may wander at will, free from the bigotry and restraining dogmas that are the necessary evils of the other professions, of the law and of the gospel. Moreover, deep in the heart of every student who runs his course and adopts the life work of curing human ills is the idea of humanity. As a profession it stands at the head of all others; all others are subservient to it, inasmuch as all the others bow down before it at times and recognize its supremacy.

There is also the remunerative idea. Having taken the medical profession out of the sacred circle of the priesthood, and having forced it to abandon the free-will offerings and altar gifts, the question of remuneration is highly pertinent. It is also an adaptation of the law of self-preservation. It is a profession of honor and profit, one in which the highest ambitions may be realized, whether in science, politics, or anything commensurate with the rights and privileges of a man.

The doctor's future is to be taken into consideration, the inevitable "rainy day," which comes to all men. That unprovided for, the world bestows but cold comfort, and treats the doctor as the old woman did her cat as Florian relates. The application will be obvious:

An old woman's cat, grown old and frail,
 Its teeth and claws worn out,
 No longer pursued the mice and the rats
 That fearlessly scampered about.
 "Alack-a-day!
 What good are you pray?"

Quoth the ancient dame to her cat,
 "I'll chop off your head;
 Get a new cat instead,
 Since you can't catch a mouse or a rat."

"I pray you, dear madam," the old cat cried,
 "Consider the service I've done.
 To put me to death would ingratitude be,
 A foul deed—a worse one there's none."

Said the crone: "Quite true; I admit all you claim,
 But I find rats and mice everywhere.
 Get them to consent to keep out of the house,
 And your life I gladly will spare."

Whatever may be the social condition of the physician, whether single or married, it is time for him to take his stand as a member of the only humane profession in the world, hold his head high and demand recognition. There is more than the individual physician concerned in his bearing in this respect; the entire profession is involved in his con-

duct and in the manner in which he carries out the objects of his life work. To cheapen himself is to belittle the almost sacred character of his calling, and when belittled humanity becomes doubtful of its saving qualities or of its healing power. The world has already made a mess of the medical profession by its misapplication of education, a misapplication which, founded upon some fancied connection between humanity in general and the political rights of citizens, fancies that because one man is as good as another in the political scale, he also knows as much as another. A fallacy which is demonstrated every day in the case of the medical profession by rapidly filling graves. It is said: "Lawyers' mistakes are hung on gallows, and doctors' mistakes buried beneath the ground." It is witty to say so, of course, but there is reason in the saying and much groundwork of truth underlying it. People attach respect for a system to the individual, and with every doctor a leader, and never a follower, the profession will be treated more respectfully, and the doctor regarded as worthy of more consideration.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR THE MEDICINE CABINET

1. Keep poisons, properly labeled, on a shelf by themselves.
2. Put a barrier in front of the shelf as an added reminder for caution.
3. Paste near or on the medicine cabinet a list of antidotes for poisons.
4. Read all labels twice before giving or taking any medicine.
5. Pour liquids from the side of the bottle which is farthest away from the label.
6. Replace all soiled or torn labels.
7. Measure accurately with medicine dropper, spoon or dram glass, and give always the exact amount prescribed by the doctor. (Never think that twice as much will be twice as beneficial.)
8. Never pour back into the bottle any medicine once poured out.
9. Return remedies to the medicine chest at once.
10. Remember that a doctor's prescription is to be used only by the person for whom it was originally prepared. What will cure one may greatly harm another.

FELLOWSHIP

By **LOVICK P. LAW**

There is nothing sweeter than the communion of friend with friend. The joy that is created by the companionship of those of like ideals and ambitions creates an atmosphere that lingers in the heart as does sweet perfume. Some one asked me not so long ago, "What is fellowship?" I replied that the best definition that I ever secured was—two fellows in the same ship—that's fellowship.

Discords in life breed heartaches, distress, trouble and every other thing that is a product of this same turbid stream. They bring sleepless

nights, disturbed consciences and the vision of one is blurred until they are no longer able to see things clearly. They come to the place where they view everything through a blue haze that casts a shadow over their own life and attaches itself to the lives of others with whom they are called to associate. Discord becomes the hysteria that drives many a person to do some unheard of thing that under normal conditions he would not dream of doing. Discords are like the muddy waters of a stream that empties into a crystal stream of pure water. It muddies everything up and pollutes the purity of the streams of life until they throw off contagion and death. Do not allow discord to have a place in your make-up or your home; behind it stalks distress, sorrow and death. The man or woman who knows how to make up easily and refuses to grow the weeds that produce the plant of discord is the person that the world needs today. We need some modern Ambassadors of Fellowship, someone who can bring order out of chaos in the lives of some people who for the most trivial thing have had their lives pitched into turmoil and strife.

Whatever you may be, do not be a disturber! Seek to produce by your life and action something that will make life happier and brighter because you are in this good old world. Make it a better world in which to live because you are an Apostle of Fellowship, a dispenser of laughter and happiness. To do this will give you welcome to every circle in life. If you do not believe it, just try it out. Spread the gospel of good cheer along your pathway and people everywhere will bless the day you were born.

Laughter keeps the heart young. Tears drown our joys in sorrow. So keep your heart young with a smile.

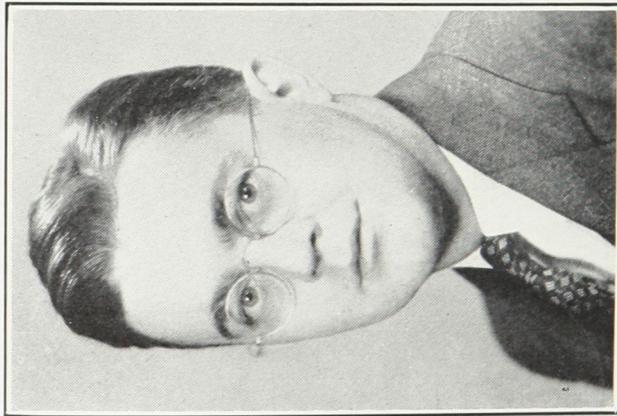
PI CHAPTER

Pi chapter of Kappa Psi was pleased to welcome two members of Beta-Mu chapter (which became inactive last June due to the discontinuation of the School of Pharmacy of Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana) by transfer in regular and due form. These members are Theodore Chakaures and Blaine M. Sutton.

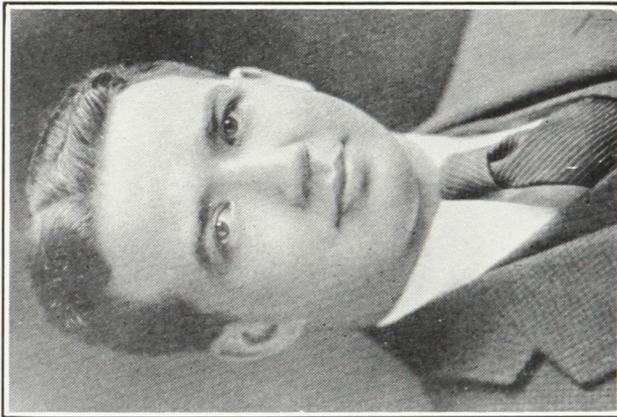
Ernest H. Steinbaugh is again an active member of Pi after an absence of several semesters.

Richard Gerding, former secretary-treasurer of Pi chapter, completed the work for the degree with the close of the current quarter, and the writer was elected to succeed him to that office.

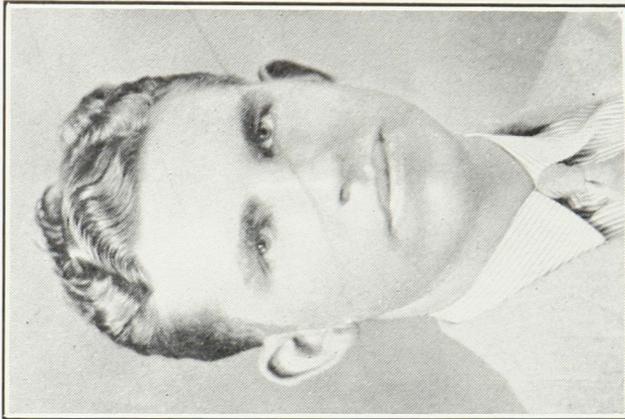
HENRY W. SCHAEFER, *Secretary-Treasurer*
219 Lutz Street, West Lafayette



C. R. WOODRUFF, Gamma-Zeta '37
B.S. in Med., University of Alabama; B.S.
in Phat., Howard College of Birmingham.



G. B. GREEN
B.S., University of Alabama; M.D., Tulane
University.



B. C. SHAFER, Gamma-Zeta '38
B.S. in Phar., Howard College of Birming-
ham.

THREE OF THE TWELVE NEW ADDITIONS TO THE HOWARD COLLEGE
OF BIRMINGHAM TEACHING STAFF

GAMMA-ZETA OF KAPPA PSI TO INITIATE TEN NEW MEMBERS

Pharmaceutical Fraternity to Honor Pharmacy Students

Initiation services for ten new pledges to Kappa Psi, pharmaceutical fraternity, will be held the week after Christmas, according to Leroy Vance, president.

New members to be initiated are George Murrah, John Latham, Carlyle Evans, Henry L. Cobb, Jerre Watson, Bob Vogt, B. T. Hollis, Robert Snow, Tom Jordan, and Sidney Ballard.

To be eligible for membership in this national organization, students are required to maintain an average of 1.5 in pharmacy.

Officers of the Howard chapter are Leroy Vance, president; John Warren, secretary; Myers Qualls, vice-regent; and Frank Butenschon, Jr., treasurer. Dr. A. Richard Bliss is faculty sponsor and Grand National Secretary.—*Howard College Crimson.*



RICHARD S. WARREN, Gamma-Zeta, and his son, JOHN R. WARREN, who took a major rôle at his father's initiation into Kappa Psi.

CHARACTER

By DAVID PASSON

In all walks of life we see men engaged in the earnest pursuit of some cherished object. It may be a worthy object, or it may be an unworthy one.

Sometimes the object is wealth; sometimes it is power; sometimes it is pleasure. In the eagerness to attain any one of these, how little regard is paid to principle, or honor, or integrity. What will one not do to gain such an objective?

Often a man will brave the greatest dangers, and will not be deterred even by the knowledge that his life is in peril. This we see in deeds of burglary, bank robbery, train looting, kidnapping, and other unscrupulous and daring crimes. If there is a chance of success, danger of sudden death, or of a long term in the penitentiary if caught, is not thought of.

The criminal is willing to forfeit his good name, to turn his back on life-long friends, to lose the respect of all good citizens. He forgets the penalties of wrong-doing, and treats with contempt any threatened

punishment. He rushes madly on, and endeavors to trample on every obstacle to the attainment of his wishes.

No, men do not fear the punishment of their crimes. In most cases they do not know, neither do they care, what the penalties are. Neither the fear of consequences nor the hope of reward will make men good. But a character built on honest principles will result in a good man.

The leading rule for a man of every calling is diligence; never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.—*Lincoln*.

BETA-OMEGA CHAPTER

Greetings and good wishes to all brothers in Kappa Psi as the end of 1939 draws near.

On June 15 at the annual commencement exercises of Temple University, Brothers Angelastro, Braun, Morgan, Morrison, Renzulli, Schaadt, Santucci, Wittmer and Yuscavage will receive their degrees. This is a swell bunch of fellows and the chapter expresses best wishes as these brothers step out to take their place in the professional world.

The year 1938-39 was quite successful. The freshman smoker and two informal dinners during the winter were well attended by active chapter and alumni members. The bowling teams and the basketball players had their usual share of fun. Hen Schaadt, president of the senior class and Don Johnson, president of the junior class and the student A.Ph.A. Branch, were among the busiest of many other members of the chapter who took part in many of the important school activities.

Brothers Roan and Reese attended the Province meeting held in Newark early in the spring of 1939, and on May 12 the members of the chapter attended another Province meeting in the home of Eta chapter in Philadelphia. These meetings should develop a fine spirit of fraternalism among the brothers of the Province and will be continued in the future.

The closing social event of the year was the annual dinner-dance held on the roof of the Walton Hotel in Philadelphia. Brothers Bill Armstrong, John Dooley, Al Falcon, Mike Falcon, Jim Green, Gus Helm, Roy Johnson, A. McNamara, John Marcin, S. Mattera and Phil Waschko, of the alumni and Professor Eby of the Faculty were on hand early to greet the active chapter members. As usual the boys had those good looking girls along.

DON JOHNSON, *Secretary*

BETA-KAPPA CHAPTER

The Beta-Kappa chapter of the Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity at the School of Pharmacy, University of Pittsburgh, opened its social calendar Friday, October 6, 1939 with a smoker held at the Fort Pitt Hotel. The guest speakers of the evening were: Dr. C. Leonard O'Connell, Grand First Vice Regent and Dean of our School of Pharmacy; and Dr. Daubert, Professor of Pharmacy. Eleven members and nine prospective pledges attended the smoker. It was the first social activity since our summer dinner dance held at the Willows on July 19.

We held our first informal dance October 20 at Bill Green's Casino, dancing to the music of Lang Thompson's Orchestra. Thirty-nine couples, including members and friends, attended the dance. Each year we hold two informal dances; one in October, the first dance held in the school, and one about January. The formal dance is usually held in April at one of the large hotels.

Friday, December 1, we are holding a Dinner Meeting at The William Penn Hotel. At these meetings we have discussions on pharmaceutical problems or the evening is devoted to fraternal problems.

The prospective members will be pledged Monday, December 4, and the initiation will be held in The Cabin at South Park, Friday, December 15. There are, at the present, twenty-three active members: nine seniors; nine juniors, and five sophomores.

JOHN C. McMILLIN, *Historian*
3927 Lydia Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EPSILON CHAPTER

Edwin J. Olson of 3317 Hennepin S., Minneapolis, was initiated on December 8, 1939.

Old members who returned this fall are: Clarence W. Larson, Marvin H. Markstrom, Inno Rieland, Charles V. Route, William A. Schoen, Jr., Eugene Shima, George von Fischer and T. H. Kretzschmar.

T. H. KRETZSCHMAR, *Secretary-Treasurer*

PROVINCE V OFFICERS

At the meeting of the Province V held April 2, 1938, the officers elected are:

Satrap: Chauncey E. Rickard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Vice-Satrap: George L. Kappus, Cleveland, Ohio.

Secretary: Edward P. Claus, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Historian: Rudolph H. Raabe, Ada, Ohio.

EDWARD P. CLAUS, *Secretary*

MISS CLARA LOUISE LA TUILLE AND LLOYD
LA FAWN PAIR (Gamma-Zeta) WED IN
CANDLELIGHT CEREMONY

Couple Marry in Beautiful Setting at First Baptist Church;
Bride's Sister Serves as Matron of Honor

Birmingham, Alabama, December 26.—The marriage of Miss Clara Louise La Tuille and Lloyd La Fawn Pair was solemnized by candlelight at 5:30 o'clock Tuesday at First Baptist Church. Dr. J. Paul O'Neal, of Dallas, Texas, read the vows, assisted by Dr. John L. Slaughter.

Music was furnished by Mrs. H. H. Grooms, soloist, Mrs. C. R. Klenk, organist, and Charles Robgins, violinist.

Mrs. J. Paul O'Neal, of Dallas, served her sister as matron of honor. Other attendants were Misses Ruth La Tuille, Frances Adair, junior bridesmaid, and Betsy Grooms, flower girl.

John Eddins served as best man while ushers were Benton Shaffer (Gamma-Zeta), Tom Leach, George Gammill (Gamma-Zeta), and Robert Fricke, of Cullman, Alabama.

Out-of-town guests included Mr. and Mrs. Claude Pair and Mrs. Montine Baird, of Whitwell, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fricke and Misses Julia and Roberta Fricke, of Cullman; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Warren, of Columbus, Ohio; and Dr. and Mrs. Paul O'Neal and Annette O'Neal, of Dallas.

Mr. Pair, graduate of Howard College and member of Kappa Psi, (Past Regent of Gamma-Zeta), is now connected with the laboratory of a chemical products firm, The Warren-Teed Products Co. of Columbus, Ohio, where the couple will make their home.—*The Birmingham News-Age-Herald*.

BOSTON GRADUATE CHAPTER

During the past two years the Boston Graduate Chapter of Kappa Psi has become very active in a social sense as well as along fraternity promotion lines. The season of 1938-39, exclusive of regular business meetings, saw the following:

At a Smoker held in October of 1938 a Scholarship Fund was established. This is known as the "Boston Graduate Chapter of Kappa Psi Scholarship Fund." Interest from this fund is to be awarded each year to the Kappa Psi student attaining the best average in his first and second collegiate years at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. The fund is being built up rapidly to the point where it will be available to the students.

In the month of March of 1939 a combined Smoker and Stag Party was held at Wyman's Tavern, in Arlington, Massachusetts. Those who attended will remember well the event.

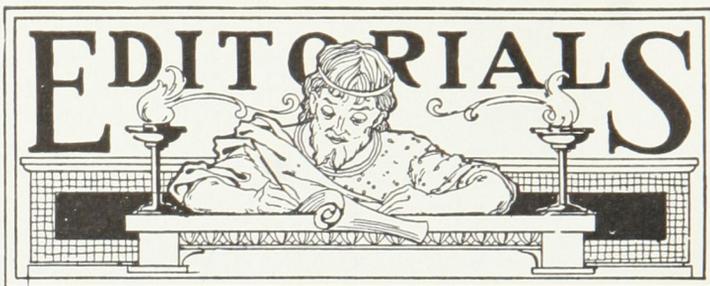
In the early summer a boat was chartered by the chapter and a fishing party was held. Believe it or not, there were fish caught that day!

An excellent Smoker was held at the Fraternity House on December 8 to finish up the year 1939. Grand Regent Heber W. Youngken extended the best wishes of the Grand Council.

The officers of the chapter are looking forward to some interesting sessions to be held during the next six months.

The present officers of the chapter are: Herbert Clark, Regent; Fay Eliot, 1st Vice Regent; Maynard Quimby, 2nd Vice Regent; Philip McAuliffe, 3rd Vice Regent; Louis Drinkwater, Treasurer; Walter Lang, Secretary.

WALTER J. LANG, *Secretary*
19 Fessenden Rd., Arlington, Mass.



**Happy
New
Year** THE MASK, with this issue, begins its thirty-seventh year of uninterrupted publication! Surely a record of which Kappa Psi may be justly proud! We wish each and every member of the Fraternity a most joyous and successful New Year. May the Year 1940 bring to each and every one of you the consummation of your most cherished ambitions and hopes. We wish to express our hearty thanks to all of those who have helped us during the months gone by, and we trust that we may continue to enjoy this cooperation.

BETA-PSI chapter is back among our active chapters, and we are indeed pleased and happy over this event. The Fraternity is indebted to Brother Uhl, Dean of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin, and his coworkers for the restoration of this old chapter of Kappa Psi to the active roll, and we express the thanks and appreciation of the entire Fraternity to him and his colleagues. We cordially welcome Regent Colby, his co-officers Bjerke, Hessman, Kellogg, Freihtag, Russell, and Donald Cook, Henry Cook, Keffrey and Wurster into *The Agora*, and we pledge them our sincere cooperation in helping them place Beta-Psi on its old, high, firm foundation. Beta-Psi has rich traditions and a graduate membership of which we are proud. We are confident that the new group will also bring much credit and honor to Kappa Psi.

AT LAST our labors have been rewarded! *The Agora* has gone to press! This has been a big job; much more difficult and massive than most of our members even imagine! The work involved in attempting to correct names, chapter affiliations, correct and complete *present* addresses, etc. of over twelve thousand members of Kappa Psi is a job. We are grateful to Brother Charles E. Wilson who has directed the bulk of the work; the majority of the chapter have contributed their share, and the Central Office, too, has carried and will carry (assembling for alphabetical listing, etc.), its load; so we ask our membership to be patient, for the publishers have a

big job setting all this material up under three listings, viz., (1) by chapters, (2) geographical, and (3) alphabetical. The publication should be off the press, in spite of the mass of proof-reading this Office will have to do, within the next eight or ten weeks.

SOCRATES lived more than two thousand three hundred years ago. We have not yet caught up with the teachings of Socrates.

Our word "school" comes from a Greek word, the meaning of which we have changed. Originally the word meant leisure, spare time. It is the spare time that every one has, when walking, after supper, in the evening, on the way to the theater, a concert. Such occasions to Socrates were leisure.

**"What Is
Its Use?"**

And Socrates thought, and always came to a conclusion in his thinking. "What is its use?" was the Socratic question.

Socrates had many pupils who have been world teachers. Plato and Aristotle are the two whom we know best.

There came to Socrates one day a rich man's son named Alcibiades. He asked the way to eternal life. For, to the mind of Socrates, a searcher after knowledge was a searcher after virtue.

Said Alcibiades, "Socrates, how shall I become educated?"

Socrates said: "What can you do? Can you drive a mule to the top of the Acropolis, carrying one of those shining blocks of marble to be put in the top of the Parthenon?"

"Oh no, the muleteer does that."

"Can you drive a chariot?"

"Oh no, the charioteer does that."

"Alcibiades, can you carve a statue?"

"Oh no, we hire our statues carved."

"Can you cook your dinner?"

"Oh no, we have cooks to do this."

"Is it not strange, Alcibiades, that your father should give to his humblest servant a better education than he does to his son?"

And Alcibiades went away sorrowful, for he loved ease and was slothful.

What is Education? Socrates' idea of an educated man was the idea which is dawning upon the people today—that in order to be educated we must be useful, we must do useful work, and we must love to do useful work. Why is it that more than two thousand three hundred years have come and gone since Socrates knew these facts which are being understood a little by many people today? Possibly because work until today has had much drudgery connected with it. In order to accomplish a little, much toil was involved. All this before the age of machinery, before the time when man invented machines that would toil for humanity. Work has been a punishment and a curse, so denominated in Bible legends.

We are just learning, however, to illumine work and to understand that work can be lightened and brightened by love, art, joy, machinery, electricity and steam.

Best of all, we are learning to illumine work for children, so that to them it is play and pleasure.

HENRY WARD BEECHER once was asked how he managed to get through so much work in a day. He replied: "By never doing anything twice. I never anticipate my work and never worry about it. When the time comes to do a thing I do it, and that's the end of it."

How to Do More Work

The fussy, hurried, worried man is the chap who tries to do everything at once. He dabbles in this and dabbles in that—finishing nothing. He picks up a letter to answer it and lays it down to pick up another letter and fuss with that. He puts the hard work at the bottom of the pile. He leaves a hard job on his desk day after day until it absolutely has to be done and then he rushes it out in such a hurry that it seldom is done right. This man goes home in the evening with frayed nerves. In imagination he drags his desk and papers home with him and worries about them there.

The big things in life never are done by a fussy man. When one is worrying about half a dozen tasks that must be done in the future, he fails to do the present task as it should be done. One task at a time, finished and started on its way, before tackling the next task is a rule that makes for poise and power.

YOUTH is not a time of life—it is a state of mind. It is not a matter of ripe cheeks, red lips and supple knees; it is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions; it is a freshness of the deep springs of life.

Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over love of ease. This often exists in a man of fifty more than a boy of twenty.

Nobody grows old merely living a number of years; people grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear and despair—these are the long, long years that bow the head and turn the growing spirit back to dust.

Whether seventy or sixteen, there is in every being's heart the love of wonder, the sweet amazement of the stars and star-like things and thoughts, the undaunted challenge of events, the unfailing child-like appetite for what next, and the joy and game of life.

You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair.

In the central place of your heart there is a wireless station; so long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer, courage, grandeur and power from the earth, from men and from the Infinite, so long are you young.

When the wires are all down and all the central place of your heart is covered with the snows of pessimism and the ice of cynicism, then are you grown old indeed and may God have mercy on your soul.

A young man lives in the future;
 An old man lives in the past.
 For youth, time is moving too slowly;
 For age, it is moving too fast.

**Smile
 Awhile**

A young man dreams of the gladness
 The years just before him will bring;
 An old man dreams of his pleasures
 When life held the magic of spring.

But youth and age are in error!
 The present alone can convey
 The joy and cheer and contentment
 We seek as we journey life's way.

Today is the time to be happy!
 No matter how young or how old
 It's always today that must bring us
 The blessings our fortunes unfold.

LAWRENCE HAWTHORNE

ONCE UPON a time a wise mother found her young son wandering around the house. "What are you looking for?" she inquired. "Nothing," replied the boy. "Well, you'll find it in the box where the candy WAS."

Whereupon the lad looked in the box and he found—
He Found NOTHING—the candy was gone.
Nothing Aren't we reminded a lot of ourselves by this little story? We would find the worth-while things of life, but by the time we realize where to look for them—the candy is often gone.

After years of living, we creatures called man, learn a lot of things. We learn, for instance, that health is our greatest asset—but often, not until health has been lost because of improper living habits. We learn the need for reading and studying in order to cultivate our minds—but many times only after sight has been impaired, preventing the practice of that which we have come to consider so important.

And on and on you can go, naming the things that man learns through life experiences—only to find it too late to do anything about it. In other words, the candy is gone by the time the box is found.

Doesn't it behoove every young person, then, to study the mistakes of others and through learning of their errors, take heed lest they, too, fail to find the candy of life?

AND there was the Scotchman who bought only one spur. He figured that if one side of the horse went the other was sure to follow.

IT is the hope of Grand Regent Youngken and of the entire Grand Council that *ALL* of our Provinces will be in excellent *working* condition during the year 1940. Provinces I, II, III, IV, VII, VIII and XIII appear to be in well organized, functioning condition, and the rest of these important groups can and should be within the next month or two. At the coming National Convention of Kappa Psi, to be held during the Christmas holidays of 1940, we would like to see every Province represented.

Fortunately, when the European war was declared in September, the L. G. Balfour Company had over a million dollars worth of initiate fraternity badges, keys, and standard insignia in our vaults, complete, inspected and ready for immediate delivery. As a result, the fraternities we serve under contract are fully protected for at least a year.

Since then, the importation of extra, extra oriental pearls, small diamonds, full opals, and small precious stones of the quality demanded by contract specifications has definitely ceased, and probably will be discontinued during the duration of the war. All but small, scattered domestic stocks have been exhausted and the prices of these are prohibitive. We have on hand, however, nearly one-half million dollars worth of badge and ring stones which are carefully assigned to protect the fraternities.

Present prices and service will accordingly be continued indefinitely.

Anticipating the present situation, we have on hand more than three year's supply of jewelers' saws, punice and similar necessary factory supplies unattainable here, which are no longer imported.

Our working hours have been materially curtailed and our production costs substantially increased due to the wage and hour act. We have, however, been able to maintain our regular delivery schedule and prevailing prices by manufacturing larger quantities during dull periods and by more careful and economic planning.

During the past Christmas season we averaged more than twelve hundred shipments a day. Only seven orders for standard insignia were held more than five working days and the average shipping time for this type of order was less than three working days. Special merchandise which we were compelled to manufacture in its entirety was shipped on an average of less than seven working days. There were nine reported mistakes in shipments and seven shipments were returned as unsatisfactory. Money was promptly refunded in these instances and complete satisfaction rendered.

We are proud of this record and we recall with pleasure the uninterrupted service which we rendered the fraternities during the world war, when we refused all commercial orders and the long profits they carried in order to protect existing fraternity contracts.

We believe the L. G. Balfour Company is the largest fine gold and platinum factory of its type in the world. At present we have 845 employees, and it is anticipated that our total output for the present fiscal year will approximate four million dollars, of which eight hundred thousand dollars will be fraternity jewelry.

Due to our huge completed Canadian stocks, we continued our services in the Dominion, maintaining the same prices, quality, and specifications as we do in America.

Rumors of more mergers and intense disgust over the false publicity fraternities have received recently are the chief topics at present.

Many magazines are laboring under the impression that the public is interested only in ridiculing fraternities. *Pic*, *Liberty*, *Time*, and the *Saturday Evening Post* have been the more recent offenders.

We like Dean Lord's comments on the offensive and unfair story which appeared in the latter magazine:

MANY ARE CALLED

Reviewed by Dean Everett W. Lord.

The college fraternity has an honorable history, but it has often been subjected to criticism. In this story the fraternity system is represented at its worst—as a monster decked out in beautiful garments, remorselessly crushing the life out of sweet young college girls, for it is the sorority, rather than the fraternity, which here does the crushing.

It seems hardly probably that even the most active alumnae could work themselves up to such wild excitement about the pledging of the daughters of their friends by their undergraduate chapters, or that membership in a sorority could depend so much upon the machinations of its former members, but these conditions may exist somewhere. In my somewhat extensive connection with fraternities I have never met them.

Whether true to life or not, this story has a moral—Don't fail to work for what you want!

Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity Directory

CENTRAL OFFICE: Address—Kappa Psi Fraternity, East Lake Sta.,
P. O. Box 7, Birmingham, Ala.

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Founded December 15, 1879—Incorporated 1903

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Second Grand Vice-Regent—Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., H.....
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Collegiate Chapters: 51

Graduate Chapters: 35

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Item Nos.			
GRECIAN SHORT SWORD: (1 required)			
75752	31	Leather scabbard, Grecian hilt, steel blade, brass mounted handle and trimming—with stud for belt throg	each, \$6.95
BELT, for Sword: (1 required)			
75761	33	Shoulder sling style—heavy webbing, leather throg	each, \$1.30
75762	34	Shoulder sling style—all leather	each, 2.00
40995	35	Waist belt style—heavy leather 1¾" wide, plain metal plate, leather throg (advise color black, brown, red)	each, 3.50
BALLOT BOX (1 required) Exclusive of ballots (See next item)			
82714	37	Full secret swan neck pattern, walnut	each, 9.90
82715	38	Full secret, hinged lid pattern, quartered oak ..	each, 3.90
82713	39	Semi-secret, oak	each, 2.00
BALLOTS: 50 assorted black and white.			
82722A	41	China, glazed, per set of 5025
82722C&D	42	Rubber—noiseless—black cubes, white balls, per set of 5080
Gavels: (4 Required)			
82729	45	Oak	each, .60, per set of 42.40
82730	46	Walnut	each, 1.00, per set of 44.00
82731	47	Rosewood	each, 1.85, per set of 47.40
HOODWINK: (1 required) Each equipped with strap to adjust size, and spring attachment to effect quick removal or replacement.			
82701	50	Leather, velvet lined, metal eye caps are permanent	each, 2.25
82702	51	Similar to 75799 but metal eye lids can be turned open, permitting clear vision without removing hoodwink	each, 2.50
75802	52	Special pattern—permits clear view, or shuts through red lens, or shuts out light completely	each, 3.00
CHAPTER SEAL—Heavy lever stand.			
	55	Circular die, 1¾ inch diameter, plain lettering, no emblem or Greek characters	5.75
	56	Circular die, 2 inch diameter, plain lettering, no emblem or Greek characters	6.00

Order from: IHLING BROS.-EVERARD CO.

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN
Sole Manufacturer of K Ψ Regalia



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SEND ALL ORDERS DIRECT TO THE OFFICIAL JEWELER,
L. G. BALFOUR CO., ATTLEBORO, MASS.

Note: No Federal Tax on articles selling for less than \$41.50

New Price List: Kappa Psi Badges and Guards

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

CROWN SET BADGES:

Whole Pearls, Opals or Garnets (or any combination of these alternately or in corners)	12.75
Whole Pearls with Ruby corners	13.75
Whole Pearls with Emerald corners	16.00
Whole Pearls with Diamond corners	22.50
Whole Pearls and Rubies alternately	17.50
Whole Pearls and Emeralds alternately	19.75
Whole Pearls and Diamonds alternately	33.50
Emeralds and Diamonds alternately	37.50
Rubies and Diamonds alternately	35.00
Emeralds with Diamond corners	27.50
Rubies with Diamond corners	25.00
Diamonds with Emerald corners	50.00
Diamonds with Ruby corners	47.50
Diamonds, entire	60.00
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	\$ 2.75	\$ 3.00
Close set pearl	4.50	5.50
Crown set pearl	6.00	7.50
Double Letter—Plain gold	4.00	4.50
Close set pearl	7.50	8.50
Crown set pearl	11.00	13.50

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 \$2.75 or the medium size at \$3.25.

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 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 60c apiece. 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.

IMPORTANT

SEND ALL ORDERS TO THE OFFICIAL KAPPA PSI JEWELER—THE L. G. BALFOUR CO., ATTLEBORO, MASS., AND A DUPLICATE ORDER TO THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

INSIGNIA PRICE LIST

1. Replace the misplaced badge.
2. Mail post card for **YOUR IN-SIGNIA PRICE LIST.**

STATIONERY

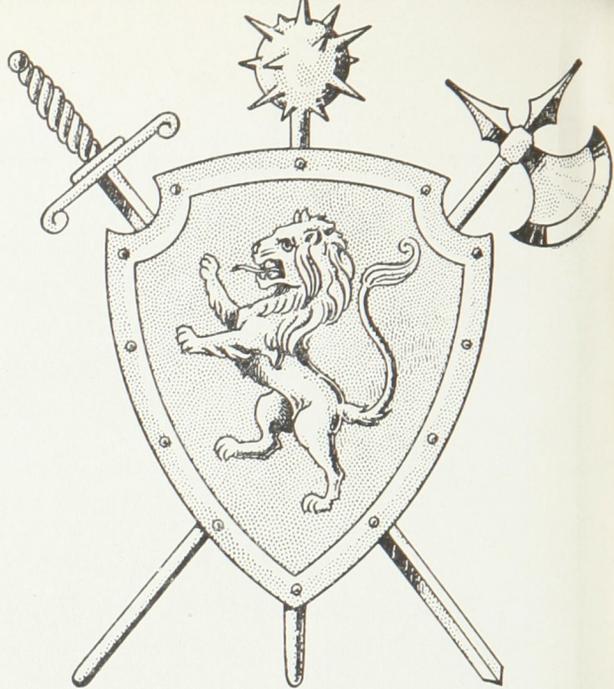
Crested stationery is impressive. Club together for quantity orders to get 75c (or less) boxed stationery. Write for **FREE SAMPLES.**

INVITATIONS—PROGRAMS

Maintain your high social rating for parties. Select different and unique invitations and programs by Balfour. Write for **FREE SAMPLES.**

FAVORS AND LEATHER

Favors to fit your budget and put your party over. Leather is the thing this year. Write for **FREE COPY** of the **BLUE BOOK.**



**PROTECTION
ANCIENT AND MODERN**

The ancient shields hang on the walls of the old castles—symbolic of the protection given in by-gone days.

Today protection is provided for those things which we hold dear, by constant vigilance and cooperation. Your insignia stands as the proud emblem of your membership in Kappa Psi. In it has been built the symbolism of ideals exemplified in your initiation.

As your official jeweler, it is our privilege and duty to protect this insignia—first, by the maintenance of quality and price; and, second, to keep it from falling into hands of non-members. During the dark days of 1918, we maintained insignia specifications and prices at great sacrifices. The price of gold zoomed, Government restrictions drastically curtailed supplies, taxes multiplied—and again today, we are faced with the same problem. Yet badge prices are lower now than twenty years ago.

Protection must be carried further in order to discourage indiscriminate manufacture of your insignia. You are urged to make purchases only through the channels set up by the officers whom you have selected.

BUY ONLY FROM YOUR OFFICIAL JEWELER

**L. G. BALFOUR
COMPANY**

ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

FOR BETTER SERVICE

please give us full information:

- (1) Quantity.
- (2) Kind of merchandise.
- (3) Idea for which to be used—such as party motif.
- (4) Quality.
- (5) Budget.

1940 BLUE BOOK

New and distinctive gifts and favors are brought to you in all their colorful appeal. Fine rings, lockets, bracelets, gifts, favors. Paste **COUPON BELOW** on penny post-card and mail to us today.

★ **CLIP THIS COUPON** ★

..... date

L. G. BALFOUR COMPANY
Attleboro, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:
Please send me the following:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Badge Price List
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fraternity Stationery Samples
<input type="checkbox"/>	Invitation Samples
<input type="checkbox"/>	Program Samples
<input type="checkbox"/>	1940 Balfour Blue Book
<input type="checkbox"/>	Have a salesman call

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No. Street

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