

THE MASK

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PHARMACEUTICAL
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An Invitation To Join

THE American National Red Cross will hold its Tenth annual Roll Call from Armistice Day, November 11, to Thanksgiving, November 25, when all are cordially invited to become members of this great organization. Membership dues paid at that time maintain the work of the Red Cross—local, national, and international—throughout the coming year.

JOIN!



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THE MASK

of the Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity

VOL. XXIII, No. 3

JULY, 1926

WHOLE NUMBER 95

RED CROSS ASSISTS WITH FIRST AID INSTRUCTION

Somewhere in the chatty confidences of Samuel Pepys, he relates how an individual rescued from drowning was hung up by the heels to enable the water to run out of his system, and that this well-meant effort apparently resulted in strangling the poor man all over again, from which he naturally died.

To the modern reader such rough and ready methods only make him feel superior, and perhaps amused. Yet there are some alleged first aid treatments today which compare favorably with those of old Pepys' time. Where scientific first aid instruction has not been received, it is common practice to roll a person rescued from the water, on a barrel; and while not as severe as hanging by the heels, the method is not now recommended, since it has been determined that the restoration of breathing is the important thing in such cases, and the amount of water in the system is secondary.

To cite another generally-accepted practice, many people attempt to staunch bleeding from slight cuts with old cobwebs, thus adding the danger of infection to the other risks already involved in any injury, no matter how slight.

It is to furnish scientific knowledge in place of these methods, that the American Red Cross maintains its First Aid and Life Saving Service which by its work in every part of the country, is reducing the chances that well-meant bungling will complicate the work of the physician when he arrives in an emergency.

The fact that more than 100,000 persons all over the United States are trained in scientific water rescue and first aid methods, is a growing assurance that persons who suffer water accidents may be spared to their communities and families. More than 19,000 individuals who completed rigid tests in first aid to the injured under Red Cross instruction and supervision the past year, are now added to the many other thousands so trained in the past few years, who are equipped to stop bleeding from cuts and injuries, treat broken bones until a doctor arrives, and in other ways take steps which result in saving life in innumerable cases when there has been no time to permit a doctor to reach the victim.

Two other services are of direct interest to the physician since they endeavor to cooperate with him. One is the Public Health Nursing service, which by emphasizing the importance of health in the community not only gives the people who are reached, a better understanding of every day health principles, but often leads to the physician being called in time to make his work effective in warding off more serious illness or even death. The Nutrition Service renders unique service by preaching the importance of what one eats, instead of how much food he consumes.

Still further, in those occasional emergencies of epidemics or catastrophies where sudden augmentation of medical force is needed, the reserve of 43,000 Red Cross nurses always available, and the other resources of the Red Cross for hospital and medical equipment, offer constant reassurance to the whole country.

The Roll Call for membership in the Red Cross, from November 11th to 25th, is an invitation to participate by membership, in the whole nation-wide service of this organization of American people.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY PROBLEMS*

As Shown by the Inquiries Received by the Hospital Library and Service Bureau.¹

BY HENRY J. GOECKEL,² *Gamma*

During the past few years several papers were presented at the conventions of the American Pharmaceutical Association and contributed to the Journal, which discussed various phases of pharmacy education and practice in relation to hospital activities. As the writer believes that many of pharmacy's professional and educational problems as well as those of practical therapeutics can be solved in a satisfactory manner only when this branch of pharmaceutical activities is properly developed—he has given much attention to the subject. Having since the last Convention been called upon by the Director of the Hospital Library and Service Bureau for information to enable her to answer some inquiries on which no data are available, I asked her to prepare a list of the headings under which information has been requested.

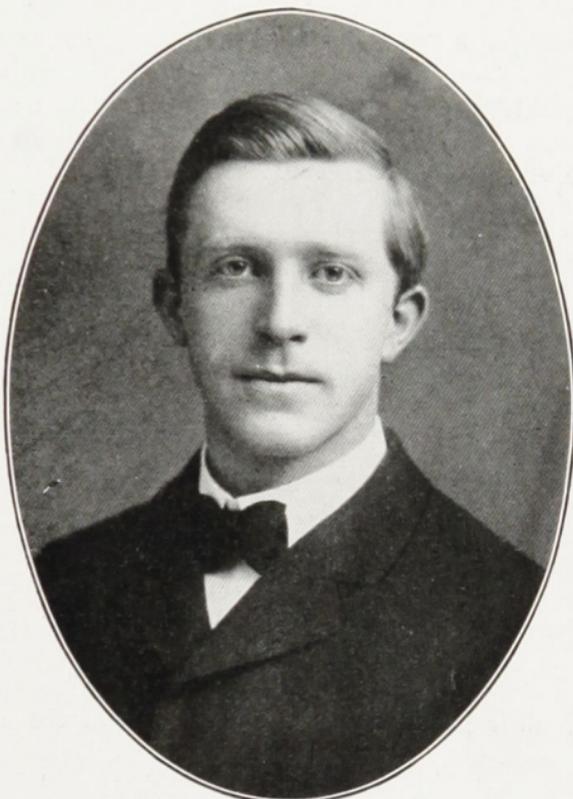
*Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, A. Ph. A., Des Moines meeting, 1925.

¹The Hospital Library and Service Bureau, located at 22 E. Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., is maintained and supported by the various associations interested in hospital activities. One of the large educational foundations aided in its establishment.

²Pathologist, Somerset Hospital, Somerville, N. J.

As these inquiries will tend to show what are the present-day problems from an institutional view and at the same time indicate wherein our hospital pharmacists can help, I am taking this opportunity to bring them before the profession.

The inquiries can be grouped under five major headings which follow with a few comments on the same.



DR. HENRY J. GOECKEL, GAMMA

I—PHARMACY EQUIPMENT AND PLANS

What is basic and essential and most practical as well as economical in installation costs, upkeep and labor? Many things essential or of value in a retail pharmacy can be dispensed with in a hospital. On the other hand better control and greater uniformity in demands gives better control of supplies, etc.

In the hospital where the writer was a pharmacist in the past we made all fluid extracts, tinctures, compressed tablets and ointments which were required in large quantities; large power tablet compressing machines were part of the equipment and power paint-mixing machines were used for the ointments. As every large hospital has its own power plant such installation is at times both economical and satisfactory.

2—PHARMACY MANAGEMENT

The inquiries on pharmacy management can be divided into three sub-groups:

(a) *Methods of Staffing the Department.*—The qualifications demanded, the salary and the status of the pharmacist in relation to other branches of hospital service. Much variation will be found in this and also much need for improvement.

(b) *Methods for Filing Prescriptions, How Long Prescriptions Are Kept As a Record.*—If narcotic and regular prescriptions are filed together or separately. General systems employed so that any prescription two or three years old can be found easily. The writer's answer to this group of questions was as follows: "Prescriptions are not as a rule kept in the careful manner that a reliable pharmacist keeps them—for several reasons. It is a question whether the expense in labor is warranted. The department is often understaffed for greatest efficiency or the time can be used to better advantage. Most prescriptions and drug orders are usually written into the ward order book by the physician or supervisor, written on the case chart and, often, again written into an order book or on a special order form when sent to the pharmacy. In a hospital having a records'-librarian department, which every hospital should have to be permitted to function as such, the history file or the bedside chart is the correct place to seek this information. No one is justified in interfering with the activities of the several departments of the hospital by requesting reference to past orders. The case history is the place for this information."

(c) *List of Drugs and Chemicals Regularly Used in Hospitals.*—Relation of the present costs of drugs used in hospitals to that of the past years. This information is of value in the establishing of pharmacy departments; their standardization, for arriving at the cost of such service and for budgeting hospital income and expenses.

3—FACILITIES FOR HANDLING DRUGS ON VARIOUS FLOORS AND WARDS IN HOSPITALS AND IN CLINICS

The above is a very important matter. While it is not strictly speaking a direct pharmacy department activity, it does affect the department directly. Carelessness and wastefulness increase the work and cost of the pharmacy service unnecessarily. On the other hand, poor systems of too rigid economy may hamper the service of the institution, effect no real saving and may lead to actual harm—where too much "red tape" is evolved by attempting to keep supplies in one central depot. The writer knows of an instance where forty minutes of the nurses' and the doctors' time was wasted in securing a strip of adhesive plaster. He also knows of another instance where neither amyl nitrite nor nitroglycerin was available in a clinic; by the time these were secured from the central depot, in the hospital, the patient was dead.

4—A LIST OF HOSPITALS HAVING RESIDENT PHARMACISTS

The foregoing can be interpreted in two ways, as meaning those hospitals in which the pharmacist resides within the institution, or those employing pharmacists within the institution, instead of relying upon the nursing service to have entire charge of drug supplies or sending out to some local drug store for them.

Some of our states are very particular that many U. S. P. preparations be only dispensed in a retail pharmacy under the supervision of a registered pharmacist or by a registered assistant, but at the same time permit that all kinds of powerful and poisonous drugs be compounded and dispensed with impunity by unqualified persons in the hospitals of the same state.

5—NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PHARMACISTS IN HOSPITALS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

A compilation of such a list as designed in the subdivision can, in the writer's opinion, be successfully prepared only by the American Pharmaceutical Association as part of a general directory and card index. This will, however, have to wait until the Pharmacy Headquarters' Building becomes a reality and a full-time secretarial staff is provided. The Association will then no doubt undertake to establish a card index giving the qualifications of all persons in the pharmaceutical industry and profession, as well as other data of value. At least one state¹ where periodic renewal of registration is required has issued a directory of all pharmacists and assistant pharmacists registered in that state.

A tabulation of all pharmacists in the employ of hospitals or who have been so employed will prove of value to the Association, especially in bringing about pharmacy internships—to provide means for securing adequate training in professional pharmacy and to establish the proper contact between the younger generations of physicians and pharmacists. To indicate a value for fostering closer association of such members I need only to quote from a recent personal communication from one whom the writer considers one of the most capable hospital administrators.²

"In the preparation of plans for a hospital one constantly faces demands which are far beyond the purse of the institution, and in the eventual adjustment of the program those demands are most frequently recognized which have the strongest support from the clinical and occasionally from the administrative staff. The pharmacy frequently gets less space than it ought to have, even for its routine work."

¹ New Jersey.

² S. S. Goldwater, M.D., Director of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.

In an attempt to find out how many hospitals employ registered pharmacists the writer has consulted the Secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy¹ and has secured data from the Hospital Library and Service Bureau and elsewhere. The results of this investigation will be presented as a separate contribution.

SUMMARY

This paper presents an outline of the hospital pharmacy problems of an administrative type as ascertained by a compilation of the requests for information on the subject received by the Hospital Library and Service Bureau.

Comments based upon the writer's experience are given.

¹ National Association Boards of Pharmacy, H. C. Christensen, Secretary, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE PARENT BODY

An Historical Sketch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Parent Body of Pharmaceutical Organization in America

BY WM. B. DAY, *Chi*

Past General Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association

The close of the first half century of our nation's life found pharmacy in a deplorable condition. There were few laws governing its practice and these were largely inoperative; quackery was rampant and in the words of the father of American pharmacy, William Procter, Jr., "When we look abroad in the land, and witness the working of the complex systems of quackery which, like the miasma of an infected region, hover over every city and penetrate every village, leading thousands astray by hollow promises and lying certificates of cure, whilst legitimate means are neglected or overlooked, we cannot but desire that the strong arm of the law might reach forth and banish them from amongst us."

At the same period the traffic in adulterated and spurious drugs had reached such proportions that the colleges of pharmacy in Philadelphia and New York memorialized Congress on the subject. It was complained that spurious and deteriorated drugs, under ban of the government in European countries and therefore unable to find a market abroad, were dumped into the United States without restriction. Extracted, worm-eaten or sophisticated drugs of little or no medicinal value were substituted for such important and potent drugs as rhubarb, cinchona and even opium.

The American Pharmaceutical Association has exerted a tremendous influence for good in American pharmacy. It has long been the leading exponent of pharmacy as a profession, its conventions the meeting place of the leaders who have made of pharmacy in America an inspiration to pharmacists throughout the world. Originating in a successful effort to prevent the distribution of adulterated drugs, it has established and upheld standards for many hundreds of medicinal products in daily use by American physicians. It has taken a leading part in the revision of the Pharmacopœia and, through the publication of the National Formulary, has collected and standardized many important and much used formulas. The A. Ph. A. is America's greatest advocate of professional pharmacy, a nursery of pharmaceutical genius and, through its work on the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, a needed and unfailing guardian of public health. The accompanying brief historical sketch of the A. Ph. A. should be an inspiration to present day pharmacists who are carrying forward the great work so ably begun by the pharmacists of the past.

THE COLLEGES LEAD THE WAY

At the port of New York, where three-fourths of the drugs were imported, the examiner of drugs, whose duty it was to determine whether shipments were fairly invoiced, but who was without power to pass upon the quality of the drugs offered for importation, stated that more than one-half of the drugs imported were "so much adulterated or otherwise deteriorated as to render them not only worthless as medicine, but often dangerous."

There were few organizations of pharmacists at that period and these were chiefly the colleges of pharmacy—Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Maryland and Cincinnati—but these early colleges were more than teaching institutions; they were, as well, organizations of pharmacists performing in a measure the functions of the local drug organizations of the present day and were centers around which pharmaceutical activities were grouped. In 1848 Congress passed a law entitled "an act to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines." Under the law, examiners were appointed to serve at six American ports, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston and New Orleans. These examiners were given power to exclude drugs found to be "so far adulterated or in any manner deteriorated as to render them inferior in strength and purity to the standards established by the United States, Edinburgh, London, French and German Pharmacopœias and dispensaries, and thereby improper, unsafe and dangerous to be used for medicinal purposes."

The colleges of pharmacy that had been active in calling attention to the need of this law now realized the necessity for better standards for its enforcement and in August, 1851, the New York College of Pharmacy issued a call addressed to the other colleges of pharmacy in the United States, requesting that they should "severally appoint three delegates to meet in convention at New York, on the 15th of October following, to take into consideration the subject of standards for the guidance of the special examiners of drugs, medicines, etc., at the several chief ports of entry." The convention met according to this call in the rooms of the New York College of Pharmacy, October 15, 1851. The delegates present were: From the New York College of Pharmacy, George D. Coggeshall, C. B. Guthrie and Thomas B. Merrick; from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Samuel R. Philbrick, Thomas Restiaux and Samuel M. Colcord; from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Charles Ellis, William Procter, Jr., and Alfred B. Taylor. C. B. Guthrie was elected president and Alfred B. Taylor secretary of the convention. The president, upon taking office, expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in being called to preside over this, the first convention of the kind ever assembled in the United States.

A SERIES OF STANDARDS

The president then laid before the convention the object stated in the call, viz.: "The adoption of a series of standards for the use of drug inspectors at our different ports, whereby their action might be rendered more uniform and satisfactory; as well as the proposal of any measures that might be calculated to elevate the profession, and promote their interests throughout the country." A paper from the New York College of Pharmacy signed by Mr. Coggeshall and Dr. Guthrie, a minority report from Thomas B. Merrick and a letter from the Boston drug inspector in reply to certain questions of Mr. Restiaux, also a paper on the subject of standards, by William Procter, Jr., were read. Letters from the colleges of pharmacy of Maryland and Cincinnati informed the convention that their delegates had been appointed, but none were present. Upon motion, a committee of one member from each delegation was appointed to take charge of the papers presented and to report at the next session a plan of action.

At the second session, held October 16, 1851, this committee reported, stating that in its opinion no modification of the Act of Congress governing the examination of drugs was necessary; that drug examiners under the act had authority to designate the standards for imported drugs, but suggesting that the convention propose specific standards for certain drugs. After discussion of this report of the committee, the convention adopted standards as follows: All drugs and chemicals employed in manufacturing chemical preparations used in medicine may be admitted of less than standard purity, upon bonds that such articles are solely to be devoted to said uses; opium to contain not less than eight

per cent of morphine; "Aleppo Cake Scammony" to contain not less than forty per cent of "true Scammony Resin," and "Virgin Scammony" not less than sixty-five per cent of resin; elaterium to contain not less than twenty-five per cent of "Elatin"; iodine to contain no more than three per cent of water; gum resins, such as asafoetida and ammoniac, to contain no more than fifteen per cent of extraneous matter; cinchona barks "growing in the northern provinces of South America" and containing cinchonine with or without quinine, to be admitted; all other barks, sold as cinchona, to be rejected; European rhubarb to be excluded. Finally the convention respectfully and earnestly recommended that the greatest carefulness should be exercised by the appointing power in the selection of drug examiners and offered the assistance of the colleges of pharmacy, if solicited.

A CODE OF ETHICS

Resolutions were also adopted looking to the formulation and adoption of a code of ethics; encouraging the establishment of schools of pharmacy in suitable locations and calling attention to the advantages from a more extended intercourse between pharmacists of the several sections of the Union, through the formation of associations for the advancement of their professional standing, their mutual protection, and for the education of their assistants, and finally providing that a convention be called, consisting of three delegates each from incorporated and unincorporated pharmaceutical societies, to meet in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday of October, 1852, to consider important questions bearing upon their profession and protection and the formation of a national association.

Upon motion, it was resolved that "the New York delegation be appointed a committee to lay the proceedings of this convention before the Secretary of the Treasury, and afterwards have them published in pamphlet form." Before adjourning, Dr. Philbrick offered a resolution which pointed out that in order to secure the full benefits of the prohibition of sophisticated drugs and chemicals from abroad, steps must be taken to prevent adulteration at home and recommending that the several colleges represented in the convention secure the adoption of such measures in their respective States as may be calculated to secure this object.

A SECOND MEETING

It is worthy of note that the second meeting of the convention was held at the same time as the meeting of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention and that the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy placed at the disposal of the convention its hall on Zane Street, above Seventh, where the convention met on October 6, 1852. At this convention the colleges of pharmacy of Massachusetts, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Maryland were represented, also the Richmond Pharmaceutical Society and a representative of the apothecaries and druggists of the cities of

Hartford and Middletown, Conn. A number of non-delegates, including Charles L. Bache, of San Francisco, Calif., were present and were invited to seats in the convention. Daniel B. Smith, of Philadelphia, was elected president.

The committee appointed at the first convention and instructed to collect and receive such information as it considered valuable, and memorials and suggestions from medical and pharmaceutical associations, was now made a standing committee and presented a comprehensive report of which the first proposition concerned membership in the organization. It will be noted that the first convention was entirely a delegate body, but at the second convention several non-delegates were seated. It was now recommended that not only delegates from colleges and pharmaceutical societies be admitted to the convention, but that provision also be made for the admission of isolated individuals, who may not have neighbors sufficient to entitle them to act as representatives, but who feel an interest in the association. Pharmaceutical education in respect to the founding of schools of pharmacy was discussed quite fully. The apprenticeship system was considered; opposition was expressed to quackery and the use of secret medicines; drug adulteration both of imported and domestic drugs received a share of attention. The "National Pharmacopœia" was urged as a guide in the preparation of medicines; a protest was made against the indiscriminate sale of poisons and complete separation of pharmacy from the practice of medicine was urged. The final recommendation was to provide a permanent organization.

THE A. PH. A. IS NAMED

At the second session of this convention the subjects included in the committee's report were discussed further and after a spirited debate it was decided to establish membership in the association on a liberal basis by admitting "all pharmacists and druggists" of good moral and professional character who shall subscribe to the constitution and code of ethics. *The name, American Pharmaceutical Association, was then adopted for the organization.*

At the third session considerable time was devoted to a discussion of drug standards and to pharmaceutical education. A constitution and by-laws and a code of ethics was adopted and before adjourning, the invitation of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy to meet in Boston in August, 1853, was accepted.

The meeting in 1853 was held in Boston on August 24. It is significant that at this first meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, as such, thirty-nine members attended—the total membership roll at this time shows forty-four members. Those *not in attendance* had their names printed in italics in the roll. The committee on the sale of poisons urged that the trade in poisons be confined to the druggists and apothecaries who should be compelled by law to keep an accurate

record of their sales, and that all packages should be distinctly marked "Poison."

ATTITUDE TOWARD PROPRIETARIES

An animated debate arose over the trade in quack medicines and it was finally resolved "that the American Pharmaceutical Association believes that the use of secret or quack medicines is wrong in principle and is in practice attended with injurious effects to both the profession and the public at large, and believes it to be the duty of every conscientious druggist to discourage their use."

It was further resolved "that this association earnestly recommends to our pharmaceutical brethren to discourage by every honorable means the use of these nostrums; to refrain from recommending them to their customers; not to use any means of bringing them into public notice; not to manufacture or to have manufactured any medicine the composition of which is not made public; and to use every opportunity of exposing their use and the false means which are employed to induce their consumption." Before adjourning, the convention made a daring experiment in deciding to meet in Cincinnati the year following and "the brethren of the Atlantic cities" were urged "to get into the cars some pleasant morning" and "be wafted over the Alleghenies and down the Ohio" to the Queen City of the West. The experiment proved to have been ill-timed. Many who had intended to make the journey were prevented from doing so by the prevalence of cholera which had become epidemic in the Eastern cities and required the presence of pharmacists at their posts. Nevertheless, the sentiment aroused by a convention in the West was worth while, as it established the national character of the association.

The first mention of entertainment occurs in the account of this Western meeting. The members visited the mansion of Mr. Lewis Rehffuss, "a few miles west of Cincinnati," and were the recipients of his generous hospitality, for which he was given a vote of thanks by the convention.

THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC PAPER

The first scientific paper was presented at this meeting, being an "Essay on the Growth and Production of Wines in the West and on Catawba Brandy and Tartar," by Edward S. Wayne, of Cincinnati. It is noteworthy also that at this time the first prizes, two in number, were offered by the association, for scientific papers. At the fifth meeting, held in Baltimore, in 1856, twelve papers were presented, including one entitled, "Effervescing Powders," by John M. Maisch, and another, "Pharmacy as a Business," by Edward Parrish. This is apparently the first record of a commercial paper being presented.

Also, at the fifth convention, a special committee was appointed to draft a syllabus of a course of study appropriate for the student of pharmacy, and this committee, through its chairman, Wm. Procter, Jr.,

reported at the seventh meeting, held in Washington, in 1858, a comprehensive syllabus (occupying sixty-six pages of the proceedings), which thus became the forerunner of our present pharmaceutical syllabus. The first report on the Progress of Pharmacy was made at the sixth meeting, held in Philadelphia, in 1857, and appears in the proceedings of that year. It was prepared by a committee of which Frederick Stearns, of Detroit, was chairman. Thus began these reports which have proved so valuable to every student of pharmaceutical science. They were continued as the work of a standing committee until 1873, when the late C. Lewis Diehl was elected the first Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy.

EARLY FORMULARIES

At the sixth meeting also was initiated the work of collecting and publishing unofficial formulas, and a committee headed by John Meakim, of New York, presented more than eighty formulas for pharmaceutical preparations in local use in various parts of the country. This work was continued and reported from time to time in the proceedings, until it was finally developed into the National Formulary.

The proceedings of the eighth convention, held in Boston, in 1859, contained nearly 500 pages and the executive committee, in a prefatory note, calls attention to the need of promptness on the part of contributors of papers so that the publication of the proceedings may not be unduly delayed, as the book was not published until *three months* after the annual meeting!

RAPID GROWTH OF THE A. P. H. A.

At the close of the ninth meeting, held in New York, in 1860, it was voted to meet in St. Louis the year following, but the Civil War intervened and the meeting was abandoned—the only year in its history in which the association failed to hold its convention. In his presidential address, in 1862, Wm. Procter, Jr., said: "Yet, discouraging as is the prospect, and crippled as we are in the compulsory absence of so many of our associates, your executive committee has determined that we shall yield no longer to the blast. One annual meeting has been omitted; our duty to ourselves, to the profession, and to the community, summons us once more to the work. We have, therefore, called this meeting with an ardent trust that what we lack in numbers we may make up in energy and strength, and that the record of our present proceedings may show that, though surrounded by difficulties, and menaced by adversity, we have acquitted ourselves like men."

The rapid increase in the number of papers, scientific, educational and commercial, made it difficult to find place for all of these on the program of the convention and, in 1887, it was decided to divide the program into a number of sections, and thus sprang into being the Sections on Commercial Interests, Scientific Papers, and Pharmaceutical Education

and Legislation. Subsequently, the last two were united into the Section on Education and Legislation. In 1900, the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was added, in 1904 the Section on Historical Pharmacy, and in 1912 the Women's Section.

In its early years the association's affairs were cared for in the interim between its annual meetings by an executive committee. In 1880 this committee was enlarged and became the council, with nine elected and several ex-officio members. With the establishment of the local branches in 1906, the size of the council was increased until ultimately it became somewhat unwieldy and the executive committee was revived as a committee of the council.

Meanwhile the House of Delegates, intended to provide a forum for discussion of affairs in which the State associations were especially interested, had been created in 1912. After a careful consideration, the machinery of government was recast so as to give more extended powers to the House of Delegates and in the course of this reorganization, which culminated in the passage of new by-laws at the 1923 annual meeting, the council and its executive committee were replaced by a Board of Directors, the majority of whom are elected by direct vote of the membership. The president is also elected by popular vote, but the chairmen of the sections are ex-officio vice presidents of the association and the secretary and treasurer are elected by the House of Delegates upon nomination by the Board of Directors.

THE PARENT ORGANIZATION

During the course of its long existence, the American Pharmaceutical Association has been the greatest stimulus to the formation of other associations which, though differing in scope, have much in common with the parent body. While some of these organizations are in close affiliation with the American Pharmaceutical Association, others have broken away more or less completely. Efforts by the American Pharmaceutical Association to unite more closely these allied organizations have resulted in the formation of the National Drug Trade Conference, in which are represented the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, the American Drug Manufacturers Association, the National Wholesale Druggists Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Proprietary Association of America, the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. The Drug Trade Conference, though but a few years old, has already accomplished much for pharmacy. The affiliation of the State pharmaceutical associations into the House of Delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association is already an accomplished fact. Other cooperative efforts are the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information and the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research, both of which are conducted under the auspices of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

As early as 1870 the matter of legislation began to attract attention and we find in that year a committee on legislation, and next year a committee on infringement of stamp tax. The committee on national legislation has been in constant operation since this time and its reports and activities have been of great importance to pharmacy.

REVISING THE PHARMACOPŒIA

From its very inception, the association has been deeply interested in the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia and, as early as 1858, a committee of the association on Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia was created. Beginning with 1900, the policy of holding the annual meeting of the association immediately before or near to the convention for the decennial revision of the Pharmacopœia was adopted.

ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS

Beginning with its first meeting the proceedings of the association were published as annual volumes and this practice continued until 1911. At various times a monthly publication had been urged and at length a monthly bulletin was published in 1905 for the purpose of keeping the members in closer touch with the activities of the association. This publication, known as the *Bulletin of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, was restricted exclusively to association news, did not contain advertising and was distributed free to members. It contained announcements of the annual meetings, reports of officers and committees, record of council actions, but no papers. The editing of the *Bulletin* was entrusted to Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg, who continued as editor until his death, in 1910.

In 1912 the *Bulletin* was enlarged greatly so as to include the proceedings of the annual meetings as well as an account of other activities of the association, the meetings of the local branches and association news in general, and became the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, with James H. Beal as editor. Shortly after Prof. Beal's resignation as editor-secretary in 1914, E. G. Eberle was elected editor and the *Journal* has continued under his management to the present time. The report on the progress of pharmacy is published as a separate volume and has been known since 1912 as the *Year Book*.

THE NATIONAL FORMULARY

It has already been pointed out that the collection and publication of unofficial formulas was begun as early as the sixth meeting. From time to time these formulas were added until the material for a valuable formulary had been accumulated. In 1888 there was published the first edition of the National Formulary of Unofficial Preparations, which was distributed to the members as a part of the proceedings of that year, but was also supplied in separate binding. In the preface of the

book, it is pointed out that many preparations are frequently prescribed by physicians or demanded by the public which are not recognized by the Pharmacopœia, either because they originated subsequently to the appearance to that work, or were not deemed of sufficient importance to be included in it. Owing to the absence of an authoritative standard many of these unofficial preparations were made after different formulas and of varying strength. The evils arising from this condition led to the formation of a legal committee representing the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society of Brooklyn and the German Apothecaries Society of New York, which published in the early '80s a book of formulas comprising those in most frequent use in that vicinity.

This book gained so much favor that the societies responsible for it decided to tender the work to the American Pharmaceutical Association as the nucleus for the preparation of a national formulary. This tender was made at the Pittsburgh convention in 1885 and accepted by the association, and a committee was appointed to prepare the National Formulary. The committee made its first report in 1886, when a preliminary draft of the National Formulary was presented. The committee was then enlarged so as to represent every State pharmaceutical association in the United States. Canada also was represented. At the convention held in Detroit, Mich., in 1888 this committee, through its chairman, Charles Rice, made the first complete report and in this connection presented to the convention a number of samples of the preparations included in the new formulary. It is significant that the committee disavowed any intention of creating a double standard or any conflict with the United States Pharmacopœia, but clearly stated that the formulas represented in the National Formulary existed only to provide a standard for preparations not included in the Pharmacopœia and "from the moment when the United States Pharmacopœia shall provide a formula, a standard for any article or preparation now or hereafter contained in the National Formulary, the authority of the latter regarding this article or preparation ceases and is abolished."

The second edition of the National Formulary was published in 1896 and the third in 1906. Shortly after the publication of the third edition, Congress passed the National Pure Food and Drugs Act and made the National Formulary a legal standard, placing it on a par with the United States Pharmacopœia. This unlooked-for situation changed the status of the book and it is much to the credit of the committee of revision that its work stood this severe test so well. The fourth edition was published in 1916 and was much enlarged. The book has enjoyed a wide popularity, nearly 50,000 copies of it having been sold.

The fifth edition is nearly ready and its early appearance is eagerly looked forward to by pharmacists throughout the country. Supplementary to the National Formulary, a committee has been actively at work on a formulary of unofficial preparations, to be known as the

Book of Unofficial Formulas, A. Ph. A. This book is expected to be ready soon and promises to be of great practical value to pharmacists.

THE A. PH. A.—EXPONENT OF GOOD IN AMERICAN PHARMACY

We have seen that the association devoted much time and discussion at its early meetings to nostrums and their injurious effects upon the public, not less than on pharmacy. The organization early went on record as opposed to the use of quack nostrums and has consistently fought them. From these efforts developed the Commission on Proprietary Medicines and though its work has not been widely exploited, it has really accomplished much toward bringing order and decency into the patent medicine business.

The Proprietary Association has adopted the principles laid down by the commission almost in entirety and is requiring its members either to conform to these principles or to withdraw from membership. The same principles have been adopted by the Associated Advertising Clubs of America as the rules by which patent medicine advertising is to be judged and are being very generally followed by the publications which acknowledge the authority of that association. A comparison of some of the patent medicine advertising of the present day with the same kind of advertising ten years ago will show that there has been a marked improvement.

The first action taken by any organization in this country looking toward regulation of habit-forming drugs was a resolution presented by C. A. Mayo at the St. Louis convention of the association in 1901. Following this action, a committee was appointed which reported at the next meeting, suggesting the formulating of a model narcotic bill, the drafting of which was entrusted to a committee headed by James H. Beal. Out of this grew the Beal Model Anti-Narcotic Law, which has served as a model in nearly every State in the Union and has had an important influence in the shaping of the federal narcotic law.

The membership in the association has grown slowly but steadily. At the end of the first fifty years of its life, 1902, the membership was only 1,200. It now numbers nearly 5,000 and over 1,000 new members were added last year. There seems to be a growing appreciation of the services of the American Pharmaceutical Association, especially among retail pharmacists, and a growing desire for inclusion in its membership.

FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION

The fullest publicity has always been given to the finances of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The treasurer's report appears in full in each number of the old proceedings. Since 1911 it was published in the *Journal* until 1920 when the report was transferred to the Year Book. From time to time the association has been the recipient of gifts in the form of funds for special purposes.

The Ebert Prize Fund was established by Albert E. Ebert at the Richmond meeting, in 1873, for the purpose of providing the awards "for the best essay or written contribution containing an original investigation of a medicinal substance, determining new properties, or containing other meritorious contributions to knowledge; or for improved methods of determining merit, for the preparation of chemical or pharmaceutical products." The Centennial Fund was the result of a gift from the local committee of the Philadelphia Convention of 1876 and was given upon condition that an equal amount should be subscribed by the members of the association, and with the view of establishing a fund to aid in the prosecution of original investigations, the interest only being available for this purpose.

The Endowment Fund was initiated at the Indianapolis Convention of 1906, when S. A. D. Sheppard and James H. Beal jointly agreed to pay into this fund one dollar for each twenty dollars contributed or paid in by all other members of the association up to and until such endowment fund shall, with its accumulations of interest, reach the sum of \$25,000. The Ebert Legacy Fund was the result of the will of the late Albert E. Ebert, who designated the American Pharmaceutical Association as a residuary legatee of his estate. The Life Membership Fund was created by setting aside for this purpose all moneys received from life membership, the interest only being available for the current expenses of the association. The Research Fund has been built up from the net income from receipts of the National Formulary and the interest on this fund is used for granting awards to encourage investigation and research. Among the trust funds are the William Procter, Jr., Monument Fund and Joseph P. Remington Honor Medal Fund.

A NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Within the last two years there has been added to these the Headquarters Building Fund, which now is assuming considerable proportions. Including the current funds of the association, the treasurer's report at the close of the calendar year 1923 shows a total of the various funds of approximately \$125,000.

For more than a decade there has been discussed at each convention of the association the desirability of owning a headquarters building for pharmacy where every branch of pharmacy shall be represented. This project finally took shape at New Orleans, in 1921, when a Committee on Headquarters Building was appointed. This committee, headed by James H. Beal, at once began the work of organizing a campaign and soliciting funds. It was greatly strengthened by action of the Board of Directors, in 1923, when a special campaign committee, with H. A. B. Dunning as chairman, was added to the original committee.

The campaign is making wonderful progress. Every branch of pharmacy is giving loyal support to the project and more than \$300,000 has already been pledged toward the erection, equipment and maintenance

of a central headquarters building for American pharmacy. Pharmacists everywhere regard this as one of the most important undertakings ever engaged in by members of their profession. It promises much for the increased service of the American Pharmaceutical Association to pharmacists and its usefulness to the pharmaceutical profession and the public.—Courtesy *The Druggists Circular*.

WHAT PRICE PROGRESS?

(Continued)

BY HUGH FARRELL, *Financial Editor, New York Commercial*

NUMBER SEVEN

Rubber, Cement and Fertilizers

Liquid capital is showing a tendency to accumulate very rapidly, much more rapidly than we are able or willing to convert it into fixed capital. Men may loaf, but money must work—it becomes yeasty when held idle too long, ferments and blows the cork.

Time will show us that the belief that this country can profitably employ any considerable part of its surplus capital abroad is a delusion. The protection of invested capital against the iron heels of progress cannot be effected, through a shifting of surplus capital from one section of the globe to another, especially if the capital shifted to foreign countries is used in the equipment of competing industries with improvements which cannot obtain a footing in this country because of the threat they carry to firmly entrenched processes.

In the long run our surplus capital will turn back toward home investment and then we shall see revolution after revolution in industry—processes which have been held back will fall over one another in the race to get them into production first.

The over-night scrapping of huge industries is not a common thing—we all know that. It would be a sorry state of affairs if such things were common—the investor would be helpless under such conditions and it would be impossible to finance new enterprises of any kind. As a matter of fact, although new discoveries may start an industry into an immediate decline they cannot immediately replace the older product—not unless they show us the way to pick tangible things out of the air. These things go without saying—every intelligent man knows that time is the determining factor in the life of everything.

All industrial change can be foreseen and guarded against in time to prevent serious loss. Even where it is impossible to adapt equipment and organization to new processes, it is always possible to turn productive effort into new channels, provided you know which chan-

nel to take. The executives who keep abreast of the times usually do know which channel to take—they always keep their lines of retreat open, as all wise generals must. Their chemists know everything that their plants can produce, and in a pinch these "protected" industries can turn to a new product without the batting of an eye.

As a usual thing a new process is described as revolutionary when it calls for a completely new technology and equipment. These changes render both men and machinery useless for the production of the thing that has been revolutionized.

This kind of revolution comes about when the chemists discover ways of synthesizing products which are usually obtained from nature in the form of natural compounds. They also occur when a new process for turning out an improved product which is already compounded or mixed is discovered. This is the kind of revolution that is likely to come in steel making or in the production of fertilizers or cement.

The new ciment fondu or alumina cement, which was first manufactured in France and is now produced in this country by the Atlas Portland Cement Co., seems to have distinctly revolutionary possibilities. Portland cement is made by fusing silica, alumina and lime in a kiln, the cement being the dust obtained from a grinding of the "clinker" produced in the furnace. The same elements are used in the manufacture of ciment fondu, but whether in the same proportion or not nobody but those making it knows. The important differences in the method of manufacture lies in the fact that ciment fondu is electrically fused while the older process is burned in kilns.

The superiority of ciment fondu arises from its property of rapid hardening—it will harden in 24 hours against about 24 days for ordinary cement. This is a very important improvement, but the cost of manufacturing ciment fondu under present conditions is so much greater than is the cost of manufacture under the older process that there is little prospect of the new cement displacing Portland in any but a few fields.

The most important field in which the new cement is likely to replace Portland is that of building construction in large cities. About 20 per cent of the cement produced in this country is used in construction and the demand is constantly growing. Where quick hardening is economical in connection with the pushing through of the construction job ciment fondu will replace Portland cement—the difference in cost being an insignificant item under these conditions. In construction work ciment fondu requires less labor, less scaffolding and is more economical in many other respects.

It has already established a foothold which may lead to quantity production and lower costs.

The Portland cement industry is an efficient industry—it is not fully controlled by science—but it is efficient. Its efficiency accounts for its ability to ward off the heaviest part of the blow delivered by ciment

fondou. Its greatest efficiency is displayed in connection with its employment of waste heat from the kilns for the generation of the power needed to run its crushing and mixing mills. Some plants are getting all of the power they use in their mills by carrying the waste heat from the kilns to the boilers. Others are getting 85 per cent of their power from this source.

All of the cement plants in the country are not utilizing waste heat—there are about 150 plants and only 40 utilize their waste heat. But the industry has always been a leader in the development of fuel economies, being among the first to use powdered coal and the desire for the extra profits that are to be gained from using the heat of the kilns to make steam for running the mills will ultimately bring about waste-heat installations throughout the industry. The cost of installation of the waste-heat plant is considerable, and explains the delay that has handicapped some of the smaller units of the industry.

The cement industry has come to be one of the great basic industries of the country. Last year it produced more than 150,000,000 barrels of cement. Twenty-five to thirty years ago it was producing about half that volume and was one of the less important industries.

The growth in popularity of cement extends from the farm to the factory—it is being used for post-anchorage, barn floors, silos, on the farm and for the plant construction in manufacturing. Ships have been constructed of concrete and it has found hundreds of uses that establish it firmly in our economy. The ships that were made of concrete were not very successful, but cement fondou is said to have extraordinary powers of resistance to salt water and we may yet have ships of concrete as well as of steel.

However, the cement industry is not yet making the best use of its opportunities. There is a great deal about cement that nobody knows anything about. The chemists and other scientists working in the laboratories of the industry are devoting their attention to methods of applying cement, to increasing the market more than they are studying ways for effecting further economies in production.

Potash, which some of our farmers, the potato growers and some others, need so badly, is recoverable from cement dust and the subject is being further studied, but other possibilities are being neglected. On the whole, the industry is rendering efficient service and is not open to criticism on any point bearing directly upon that service. It has given the country the new quick hardening cement without regard to the effect of the new product upon its established practices, and in other ways has exhibited both intelligence and public spirit.

* * * * *

As a matter of ethics, arising out of the social responsibility that rests upon the business and industrial leadership of this country, progress must be served regardless of the cost to individuals or groups.

Efficient and cheap fertilizers mean the same thing to farming that the automatic machinery and mass production mean to manufacturing—increased production per unit of labor. The salvation of the American farmer rests upon his ability to reduce his costs of production more than it rests upon any other factor, vastly more than it rests upon his ability to control the volume of his production.

Power machinery, in the farm house and in the field, have decreased the hardships of farming and increased the product and decreased the cost, but cheap and efficient fertilizers mean more to the farmer and his future than machinery—soil analysis and the right fertilizer mean a new life to millions of farms. The migrations of farmers which have been moving ever westward for the last hundred years or so have been due, as we know, to the exhaustion of the plant-lifegiving elements of one strip of country after another. First the Eastern seaboard, then the mid-West and now the far-West.

The land that has been held in production has been so held by fertilizers, natural and artificial, the mineral fertilizer industry having been an important factor in the reclamation of millions of acres of exhausted land. But the farmer who has depended upon the mineral fertilizer industry has paid highly for the service rendered—many people, including some within the industry, believe that he has paid too highly for that service. I do not know about that. I know that there is ample room for the wide differences of opinion as to the relative merits of fertilizers, notwithstanding that experiments with various kinds of soil restoratives have been going on for nearly a hundred years. The important thing about fertilizers is that they are all better than no fertilizer, and that it pays to use them even when the cost appears excessive.

Science knows what elements or combinations help plant growth and how they help them—what parts of the plant are helped by what fertilizers—but there is still much to learn about soils and about the chemical action of fertilizers upon the soil. Most of the studies that are going on in this field are being carried out by workers in pure science—workers who have no standing with, let alone support from the fertilizer and related industries. The ideal toward which our economic system is striving and which it must approximate if it is to survive is that of the "public interest first," but we are far down toward the beginning of that road, and it is perhaps to be expected that industries which have consistently pursued the opposite road will continue to do so a long time after a few far-seeing individuals within them begin to perceive that self-interest and the public interest are bound together—if by no other theory than that of service as the price of survival. The fertilizer industry has made little or no effort to improve its product or to carry on research into its actual value. All of its efforts have been in the field of "demonstrations," the same sort of

demonstration that the man in the drug-store window makes when he lathers his face with a new shaving soap.

How to increase sales and prices and improve trade practices—these have been the problems that have commanded the interest of the fertilizer industry to the exclusion of research and studies of improvements in product. These and mechanical development—the industry is one of the best equipped mechanically that we have.

This was the situation up to two or three years ago—when the industry underwent a great chastening at the hands of “deflation” and perhaps began to feel the first fears of a new competition. Lately the industry has been attempting to sell the farmer what he needs instead of just anything that it had to sell that would give the biggest profit.

The reason for this change of front—as I see it—lies in the development of a new process for making a “complete” fertilizer which threatens to revolutionize not one, but three industries, the fertilizer industry, the sulphuric acid industry, the cyanamide industry, and perhaps other nitrogen industries.

There is nothing strange about “revolutionary processes”—we have all heard of them, many times. This one is really revolutionary and is already in operation. Some time ago we heard a great deal about a combination fertilizer that would carry nitrogen and phosphate into the soil in a single product, but the interest that was aroused died down and nothing more was heard of this great development.

In this country the soil has been robbed of three essential elements which can be restored, or partially restored, by fertilization. These elements, or chemical compounds, or both, are nitrates, phosphates and potassium compounds—potash. The two first are the most important, being essential to all growing crops, while potash seems to have value in a limited field only.

Phosphates are found in phosphate rock, in bones, slags and elsewhere. Nitrates are available to a limited extent in refuse and decomposed matter, but the principal natural source is the sodium nitrate deposits of South America—Chile. In addition, we now obtain large quantities of nitrates from the nitrogen of the air—the element which constitutes four-fifths of the volume of the atmosphere.

There are a half dozen or more ways of “fixing” nitrogen. The three principal processes are the “arc,” the Haber and the cyanamide methods. The arc process is the oldest and perhaps gave rise to the term “fixing” in connection with the mixing or combining of nitrogen with some solid or liquid which would carry in to the place at which it was to be applied—that is all that nitrogen fixation is, a sort of putting of the pure nitrogen into a package in which it can be safely carried from place to place.

The arc process, which is fairly simple, puts nitrogen, which is easily obtained by liquefaction of ordinary air, into the form of nitric acid. The Haber process combines nitrogen and hydrogen and then mixes

the combination with sulphur to get ammonium sulphate. The cyanamide process is quite complicated and that is one of its handicaps.

All of these processes are costly, although most of them are able to compete with the Chilean product without difficulty. Where cheap power is available the arc process will give the cheapest nitric acid which is a war material of the highest importance, but the Haber process has always been cheaper than the arc or the cyanamide process, so far as the production of fertilizers is concerned.

More than 60 per cent of the cost of operation of the Haber process, until recently, went to the production of the hydrogen required for the production of ammonium. Then came the revolution which hit the nitrogen, the mineral fertilizer and the sulphuric acid industry, with a single blow—a process for acidulating phosphate rock for the purpose of rendering it soluble was discovered which gave hydrogen as a by-product.

In order to make phosphate rock available as a fertilizer it must be treated with sulphuric or some other acid. Because it is cheaper and because it does the soil no harm, even though it does it no good, sulphuric acid has been used for the purpose of rendering phosphate rock soluble almost from the beginning of the fertilizer industry.

More than 50 per cent of the American production of sulphuric acid is consumed in the manufacture of fertilizers. It may be that it will continue to be used.

I do not know the complete process by which hydrogen is to be obtained as a by-product of the acidulation of phosphate rock—there are thousands of things going on in industry and in laboratories which are kept secret at all costs, and I have not learned any more than the fact that hydrogen is to be a by-product of the phosphate fertilizer industry. But that's enough.

I know that hydrogen is the principal item of cost in the production of fixed nitrogen under the Haber process, and I know that the new phosphate fertilizer will be a high concentrate, and that means that it will be more economically handled and shipped, and these two things mean revolution for the nitrogen and the mineral fertilizer industries, whether or not they mean anything to the sulphuric acid industry.

Other industries which have failed to carry on research have sought to alibi themselves by saying that they would not have developed the processes which threw them into the discard if they had discovered them—this plea, in mitigation of the disgust which failure arouses, is mildly effective in some cases, but it cannot be offered on behalf of the fertilizer industry. The process which gives hydrogen as a by-product of phosphate acidulation was the discovery of a working chemist in the field of fertilizers. It fits in with the mineral fertilizer industry as now organized, but it is being developed and probably will be exploited by other interests.

I know of no technical reason for delay in the introduction of this process, and I like to believe that no reason other than a technical one will be allowed to obstruct the introduction of its product to the American farmer. As I understand it, this process will enable American interests to procure the cheapest nitrates, as well as the cheapest fertilizers, in the world. The application of the by-product hydrogen to the Haber process without the payment of royalty to German interests or without danger of being denied a license under the Haber patents is made possible by the fact that the Chemical Foundation owns these patents and is ready to license any responsible concern that applies.

* * * * *

Our country consumes 70 per cent of the rubber production of the world, but it produces none of it, or practically none. If we were making no effort to free ourselves of dependence upon foreign sources other countries might win the power to levy economic tribute upon us, but our scientists are working to throw off the threatened yoke in two fields, in that of synthetic rubber and in that of the development of new sources of natural rubber.

In guayule, a plant native to southern Texas and Mexico, we have a potential source of natural rubber that will yield the grade best suited for the manufacture of automobile tires, the use to which we put most of our imported rubber. As this plant does not give rubber sap like the rubber trees of South America and the East Indies, but must be ground and destroyed to get its rubber, its cultivation on the scale necessary to supply our needs presents some difficulties and it is probable that very little progress will be made in developing this source of supply as long as rubber remains as cheap as it is now.

Ten or fifteen years ago rubber sold at \$3 a pound and was not very plentiful. At that time we obtained all of our rubber from the wild rubber trees of South America. So English investors, with their usual farsightedness, began the development of rubber plantations in the East Indies, using the seeds of the South American rubber trees. As a result of this development rubber a short time ago sold as low as 17 cents a pound. This price was below the cost of production and a valorization scheme was adopted which has forced an advance in the price of rubber, but whether to the advantage of the English owners of the East Indian plantations remains to be seen. Although it is improbable that the valorization scheme will be maintained—the English themselves will probably force the Government to abandon it—the present situation in rubber, which has advanced the prices to more than a dollar a pound, will doubtless have the effect of speeding up our own efforts to develop independent sources of natural rubber.

The chemist knows how to make synthetic rubber that is just as good as natural rubber, which, since he uses the same elements that Nature uses, is not surprising, but he cannot yet produce rubber as cheaply

as Nature can produce it in the rubber tree factory. The high cost of synthetic rubber probably explains its failure to appear in the market as a competitor of the natural product, but in view of the failure of the Germans to produce synthetic rubber during the war—they knew how—those who decry the product maintain that it has other handicaps. Possibly, the potatoes from which the Germans would have synthesized it were worth more than the rubber.

I don't know about that. All that I can say is that rubber has been made synthetically and that it will probably be so made again, as soon as the chemists find a cheap source of the molecules they need for compounding it. Rubber has been synthesized from turpentine, potatoes and other raw materials. But there is no particular advantage to be gained from using these valuable materials for making rubber when the rubber tree produces just as good—some say a better product—directly.

As soon as the chemists find a way to get the right combinations in connection with the production of methanol or through some similar process, the problem of a home supply of rubber will have been solved. The practical revolution in rubber has come about through the discovery that it can be handled and manipulated in a liquid form. This discovery has resulted in important changes in manufacturing and is likely to result in even more important ones. The rubber we know in our automobile tires, water-bottles, mats, shoe heels and soles, in toy balloons, in electrical equipment and in a thousand and one other forms is really a compound itself, being a combination of raw rubber, sulphur and other organic compounds.

Under the old manufacturing practice, a practice which is still followed by most of the manufacturers, the raw solid rubber goes through various milling processes before it is broken up into the sizes in which it mixes best with the chemicals that are used in its manufacture. In the liquid form, latex, it can be mixed in solution with the various chemicals and turned directly into the compound desired. In this form it can be sprayed and forced into closer union with fabrics and other materials with which it is mixed or which are coated with rubber. This process has resulted in important economies in the manufacture of automobile tires and other products.

The development of latex or liquid rubber is another accomplishment of the chemist. He has just begun to find out the things that he can do with it. As is the case with nearly all of the reduction products which we use, the chemical reactions that give us hard rubber are veiled in mystery, and the technologists are in consequence a little sceptical and more than a little annoyed by what is being done in this field.

As you probably know, rubber in its natural form is of little value in use, unless you count its properties as an eraser of pencil marks, the properties which gave it its name, rubber. The natives of some of the countries which produce rubber have used it for water-proofing

and for other purposes for many years, but the natives of these countries were more inventive than those of the countries which did not—they, or so it is said, combined the raw rubber with sulphur and used a process of vulcanization which took away the outer stickiness and made the rubber more stable long before Goodyear discovered a way for doing the same thing.

In its essentials, vulcanization of rubber, which makes it commercially valuable, has not changed much from the primitive form. Ways of accelerating the process of vulcanization have been developed and means for working rubber into other materials have been discovered, but the hardening process is about the same now as it was nearly a hundred years ago. But the new methods for accelerating vulcanization represent revolutionary progress in the handling of rubber, progress without which the automobile tire as we know it would have been an impossibility or much too expensive to permit one in every eight of us to own an automobile.

These developments in the processing of rubber have been as much responsible for the cheapening of rubber products, and especially of the automobile tire, as the reduction in the price of raw rubber that resulted from the development of the plantation cultivation of rubber.

The chemist has developed and supervised these developments and it is to the chemist that the investor must give the credit for such progress as the industry has been able to make in the last few years of extreme difficulty. The over-production of automobile tires, which nearly bankrupted the industry, was due to the failure of management to take into account the probable results of the longer life of the cord tire—they produced just as many cord tires as they had been producing of the older types and then discovered that the cord tire was lasting twice or three times as long.

Further progress in the rubber industry—aside from any developments in connection with the synthesizing of raw rubber—is expected in connection with the processing of rubber latex. The chemists are working day and night on the development of this important liquid and new applications of it are constantly being made. One result has been that the chemists have found a way for increasing the internal friction-resisting properties of the automobile tire—the weak point in the tire as we know it. Another is that it is being applied as a waterproofing to wood and other materials, thus opening an entirely new field in various lines of construction.

The field for the application of rubber is unlimited. There is no danger of an over-supply of rubber even if the chemist does find a cheap method for synthesizing it—the uses to which it can be put are so numerous that a cheaper product simply means wider use.

To the chemist and the physicist any form of noise is evidence of waste energy—the knock in the automobile engine or the thumping of a hard heel on a hard surface alike denote to them a waste of energy,

and they are ever on the alert for ways of eliminating the noise, just as they want to eliminate smoke in the combustion of fuels for the same reason. Rubber sidewalks, even rubber streets in certain localities and rubbercoated rails, are among some of the points at which cheap rubber would encourage attacks upon noise and upon waste energy, human and mechanical.

In general, the rubber industry is highly efficient and the money invested in its securities is safe, but things are moving in the rubber industry and laggards are certain to lose ground. The development of rubber latex points directly to the revolution of processing and handling and it is clear that the units of the industry which take the lead in this field are the ones that will hold the strongest positions in the keen competition that is coming.

WHERE IS THE MARKET?

BY DR. WILLIS G. GREGORY

Dean Buffalo College of Pharmacy

Every factory must find a market. Otherwise over production will soon stop its machinery. It is a wide open secret that for many years our idealistic pharmacy pedagogues have been working for a four-year course following four years of high school. This is especially true of those schools of pharmacy that have been organized by state universities. Here the influence of academic thought is prevalent, the prerequisite law is often absent and the point of contact with practicing pharmacy is not extensive.

It is a fine program for schools with comparatively small classes and state support to lengthen their courses so as to prepare their graduates for a high expression of the art of pharmacy. From such schools and others giving similar courses will flow a few teachers each year, a few laboratory workers, a few research students and a few prescriptionists. How many such workers can be absorbed annually is of course unknown. But the number cannot be large.

OVEREDUCATED FAILURES

Now how many four-year graduates can be expected to enter the average drug store and do the every day humdrum duties that must be done in ninety out of every one hundred such stores? The outlook would not be so serious if it were not the evident intent of our high standard friends to drag all the Schools of Pharmacy into the four-year class.

Already the New York State Schools have joined the three-year class, the new course beginning in 1927. It will take four years from

now to produce the new type of graduate in 1930. The class of '29 will be small and consists chiefly of candidates who were unable to graduate with their two-year class in 1928.

DECREASED GRADUATES

Of course, the number of graduates will be decreased. A three-year course will produce less than a two-year one. A four-year course will produce less than a three-year one. This has been true in Medicine. It also has been true in dentistry. It is in accordance with an inexorable economic law, that increased cost decreases consumption. There may be temporary exceptions but the rule will prevail in time. Perhaps this will be no disadvantage. But the schools with large classes now must think of it. But in spite of decreased numbers a serious problem awaits the four year graduate. The situation with three year graduates will be somewhat less acute but even they will have problems to solve.

PROPHETS NEEDED

Now just to give point to this discussion, let us consider a few questions.

Where will three and four year graduates find employment?

What salaries will three and four years of study and expense justify?

Will college classes remain large if the graduates are dissatisfied with conditions of employment?

Will pharmacy colleges not supported by state treasuries be happy with decreased classes?

If the supply of pharmacists is decreased, will the public be as well served by untrained clerks?

Will higher priced pharmacists increase the number of drugless drug stores?

Is there enough professional work in the average drug store today to justify three and four years' training?

Can these questions be answered in advance, or must we wait for experience?

"Experience is an expensive teacher but there be those that will learn of none other."

“THE RETURN OF THE SPIRITS”

The admission of whiskey and kindred spirits back into the Pharmacopœial fold has been the subject of much recent newspaper comment. As usual there is diversity of opinion regarding the benefit which may or may not accrue following such official recognition. Generally, however, it is agreed that so long as the prohibition law qualifies these spirits as legitimate therapeutic agents the Pharmacopœia, which is the Government's authority for affirming medicinal standards, should undoubtedly have stated requirements for the purity of whiskey and brandy.

Physicians rather uniformly agree that whiskey is a valuable medicinal. The country, however, has opinionated that whiskey is a dangerous drug when used for other than medicinal purposes, and has accordingly entered it upon its constitutional articles as a banned imbibition except when administered under competent medical supervision.

Practically the same thing has been done with the narcotic drugs, such as morphine, cocaine, heroin, etc. Yet the prohibition of these habit-forming drugs from general consumption did not banish them from the book of medicinal standards. Nor indeed has the inclusion of these narcotics in the Pharmacopœial lists ever given them any greater vogue or wider use, as argued by some who are against the Pharmacopœial recognition of medicinal spirits.

One pessimistic editorial writer of a daily newspaper fears that “the adoption of such legal standard may be expected to boom the demand for prescriptions. It will offer the only assurance of the ‘real stuff’ if the prescriber and prescription filler pay more attention to the laws of the U. S. Pharmacopœia than they do to the prohibition statutes.”

The fact of the matter, however, is that legitimate medicine and legitimate pharmacy, which are largely predominant despite the fears of uninformed newspaper scribblers, will be glad to find whiskey and brandy placed where they legally belong, behind the bars of the Pharmacopœia. Thus will the Government have in its hands a potential factor towards the prosecution of those who sell upon prescription or otherwise, vile and vicious stuff masquerading under the official titles. The conscienceless druggist who can now sell with impunity, upon prescription, diluted or sophisticated distilled spirits, will no longer find it safe to supply anything but that which comes up to official standards; and the wholesaler will likewise find it necessary to handle only standardized liquors.

Indeed even the bootlegger will feel the two-edged sword of the new order of things, for once the Pharmacopœia provides standards for whiskey it can hold that prosperous law-breaker for a double crime, for when he sells his vicious stuff as “whiskey” he is not only amenable to prosecution under the Prohibition statute, but also under the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

By all means, then, let these spirits back to the official book, although providing adequate standards for them may prove today just as difficult as in those hectic days when Doctor Willey held the stage and championed all things pure.—IVOR GRIFFITH, *Eta*

“THE DRUGLESS DRUG STORE”

Not an institution fostered by the Christian Scientists—not another fad advanced by a co- or an anti- society into an already fad-ridden community—but an honest-to-goodness creation of real business people, admittedly designed for the primary purpose of making money.

The United Cigar Stores, who are the sponsors of this new venture, recently opened their first so-called drugless drug store in New York City. This is stated to be the forerunner of similar institutions in every city where such stores might be profitably conducted. It is conceivable that such a venture may prove quite successful, particularly in view of the fact that its backers are well-versed in the art of chain store management, and are not jumping into such a peculiarly novel proposition without having reckoned the cost and fully considered its possibilities.

Can it be the first sign of the inevitable divorce of the commercial from the professional pharmacy?

Is it a menace to legitimate pharmacy, to the time-honored corner drug store that has come to be a very serviceable and respected part of our community life?

Can organized pharmacy do anything to prevent this impertinent foray into its own privileged traditional territory?

These are questions that have been propounded in current drug journals.

The last question may be readily countered by asking—did the organized confectionery trade, or the associated booksellers, or the amalgamated talking-machine sellers ever do anything (but talk) to prevent the impertinent foray of the drug store man into their own privileged, restricted sales territory, in candy, in book and victrolas—not mentioning hot roast beef sandwiches, fair nets and alarm clocks?

Is it a menace to legitimate pharmacy? We think not. No institution founded on an admittedly unsound ethical substratum has ever proven time-worthy. The United Stores interests belied their reputed business ethics when they chose the unfortunate name—the drugless drug store—for their new commercial prodigy. As ridiculous and impossible as a meatless butcher shop or a shoeless shoe shop—this coined phrase in addition to its vacuity and silliness, is symptomatic of dishonesty and fraud.

A drug store, however, has a recognized legal identity, and irrespective of any qualifying or modifying terms, it must first of all be a drug store, a place where drugs are sold and prescriptions compounded. All other activities are secondary. But the drugless drug store is a designed mouse-trap to entice customers into an establishment that is conducting a business under false pretense, for obviously a drug store is not a drug store unless it dispenses drugs. A business establishment describing itself as a drugless drug store does so only because it derives some benefit, a covert benefit, an unfair, dishonest benefit, by masquerading as something which it is not.

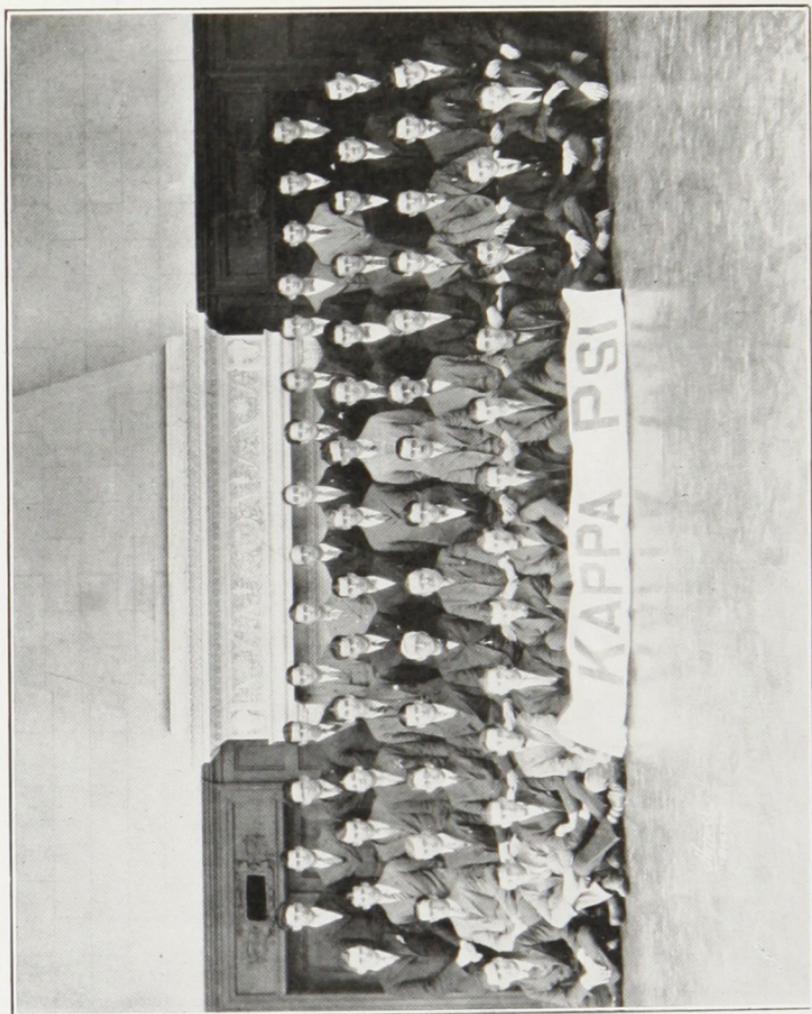
It is just as unethical—as dishonest—for anyone to call such a store a drugless drug store—as it would be unethical for one to label a cigar store, red-fronted and shielded with the customary crest and the other ear-marks of the United Stores, with a small red sign marked, "*This is not a UNITED CIGAR STORE.*"

Such procedure however would not be illegal, but it would certainly be a gross breach of business ethics and a great handicap to success.

For the erstwhile keen business heads of the company mentioned to countenance such a name to describe their New York venture, puts them in a class with the hatter who advertises a Setson hat with the hope that the unobserving buyer will confound a false brand with the famous brand of hat that covers more than a continent.

Legitimate pharmacy has nothing to fear from such covert competition. Chain stores have come and chain stores have gone but the little community store on our street corner continues to carry on and on, and it will continue as long as people prefer personal, intimate, human service to the calculating clangs of the chain store cash register.

IVOR GRIFFITH, *Eta*



MU—MASS. C. OF P.

KAPPA PSI INITIATES

PSI

- Bonner, Harry Hall, 1928, Starkville, Miss.
 Coker, Thomas P., 1926, Glenwood, Ark.
 Cooke, Patrick H., 1928, Franklin, Tenn.
 Harris, Abe, 1928, Dresden, Tenn.
 Hampton, Wm. Riley, 1926, Hagler, Ark.
 Henry, Novus H., 1926, Buchanan, Tenn.
 Hibbett, Tom E. Jr., 1928, Smyrna, Tenn.
 Holmes, James T., 1928, Juno, Tenn.
 Massey, Henry B. Jr., 1928, Lucy, Tenn.
 McIllwain, Harold A., 1928, Parsons, Tenn.
 Odom, Robert T., 1928, Big Sandy, Tenn.
 Palmer, Robert L., 1926, Thayer, Mo.
 Langford, J. Walker, 1926, Gibson, Tenn.
 Reitz, Wm. F., 1928, 770 Woodlawn, Memphis, Tenn.
 Jacobi, Chas. G., 1928, Dyersburg, Tenn.

Graduate Initiates:

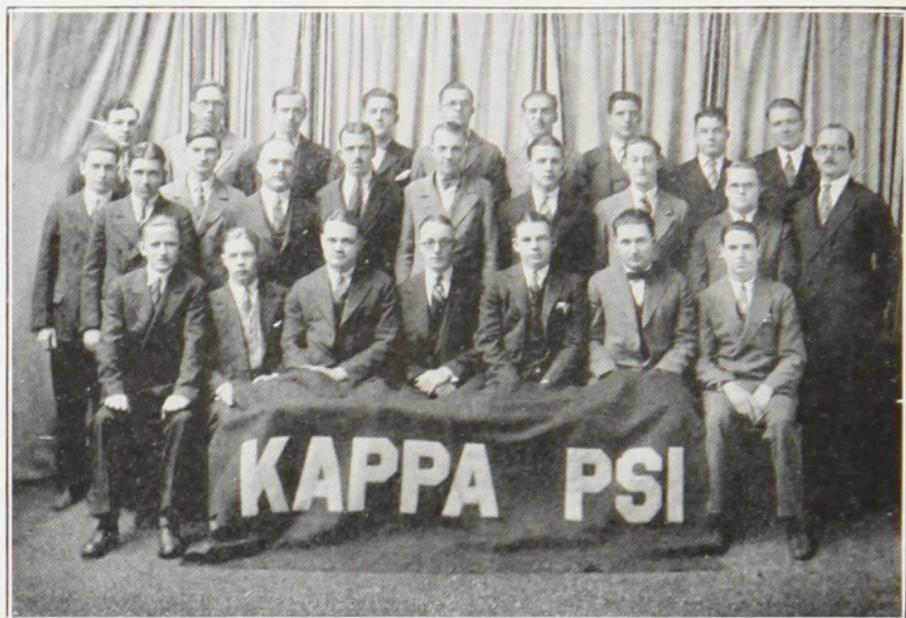
- Stanfill, George E., 1925, Sardis, Tenn.

BETA-ZETA

- Roy Ralston Brown, 1929, Burns, Oregon.
 William Frederick Raw, 1929, 1036 11th St., Seaside, Oregon.
 Franklin Orville Parker, 1926, Independence, Oregon.
 Alfred Chumasero Hill, 1927, 1015 Main St., Vancouver, Washington.

GAMMA DELTA

- Vergil L. Flocken, 1928, 252 W. Columbia St., Marion, O.
 Milton H. Wilder, 1928, 408 Hartzell Ave., Niles, O.
 Earl W. Jackson, Jr., 1928, 553 Illinois Ave., McDonald, Ohio.
 Edwin J. Honeck, 1928, 237 Garden St., Napoleon, Ohio.
 Adolphe P. Hill, 1928, 119 Sayers Ave., Niles, Ohio.

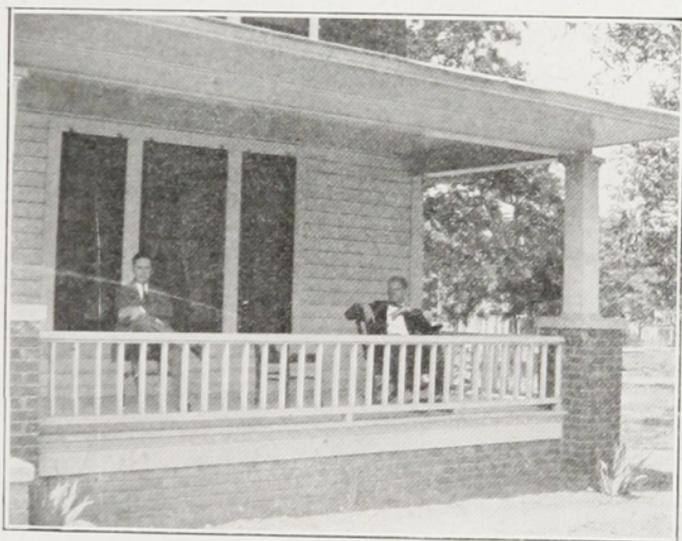


GAMMA—COLUMBIA

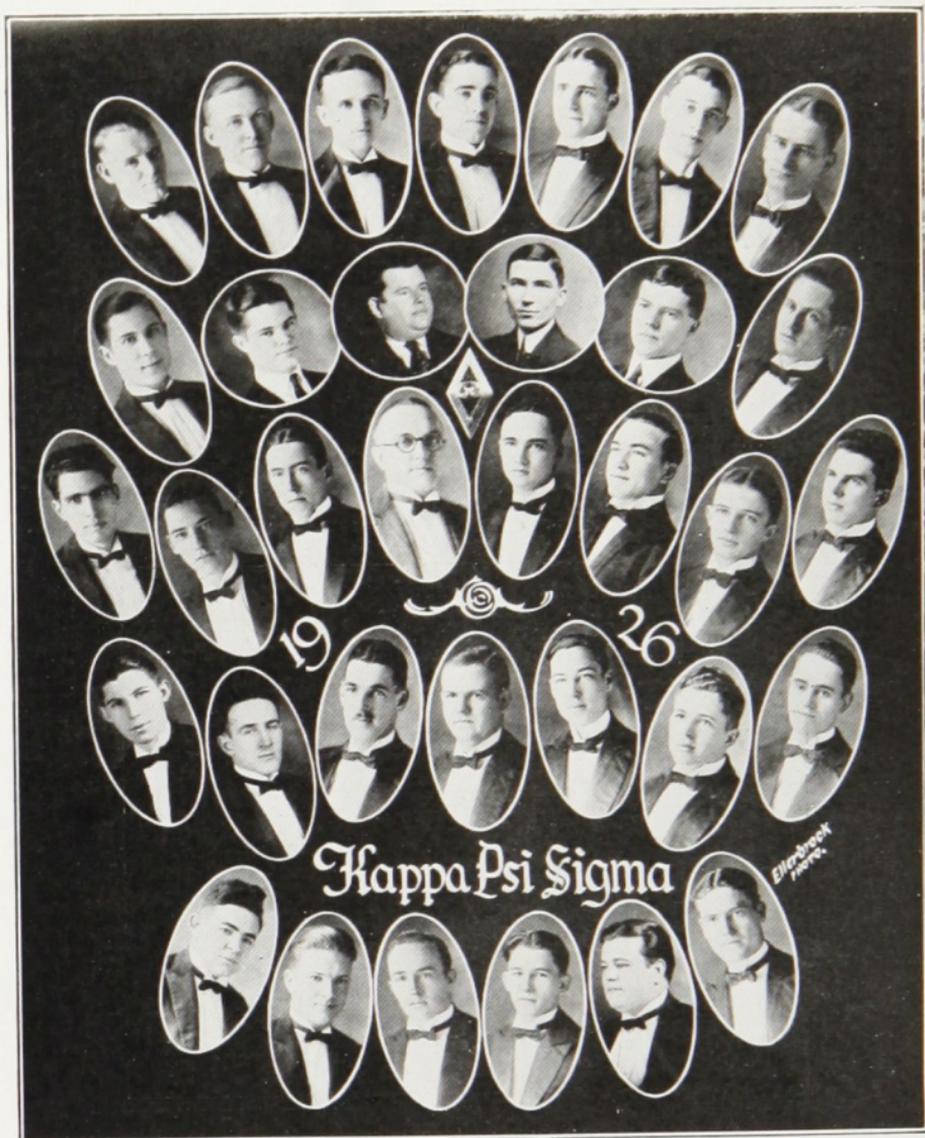


SIGMA—MARYLAND

- Richard Day, 1928, 241 N. Mulberry St., Wilmington, Ohio.
William Ketrow, 1928, 536 E. Fourth St., Greenville, Ohio.
Ellwood Rhuark, 1928, 1605 Chester Avenue, Wellsville, Ohio.
Lenord Peirron, 1928, W. Water St., Greenville, Ohio.
Clarence L. Rardin, 511 Hammel St., Akron, Ohio.
Clayton G. W. Hess, 1927, 1145 Tenth St., Lorain, Ohio.
A. R. Dickerson, 1927, Paulding, Ohio.
E. Knost, 1928, 1731 Baird Avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio.
George E. Rasor, 1928, 818 Cornell St., Barberton, Ohio.



BETA-XI HOUSE—NORTH CAROLINA



Top row: J. H. Bradford, C. F. Jarvis, H. R. Meogher, J. F. Hershner, W. F. Albrecht, C. R. Crandall, L. K. Mears.

Second row from top: C. N. Kalkruth, Prof. M. J. Andrews, Prof. E. F. Lemon, Dr. E. F. Kelley, Prof. W. F. Reindollar, M. C. Wood.

Third row from top: W. J. Heer, J. H. Zeigler, E. C. Wich, C. R. Bennick, J. C. Bauer, E. G. Wilkerson, D. S. Gaver, W. A. Muir.

Fourth row from top: W. F. Barry, E. C. Doty, E. B. Marx, E. F. Eybs, C. R. Delcher, A. K. Morgan, W. W. Chandler.

Fifth row from top: R. L. McGill, C. J. Kellough, F. B. Whitaker, F. P. Christ, A. J. Brinson, R. E. McFarland.

KAPPA PSI LEADERS

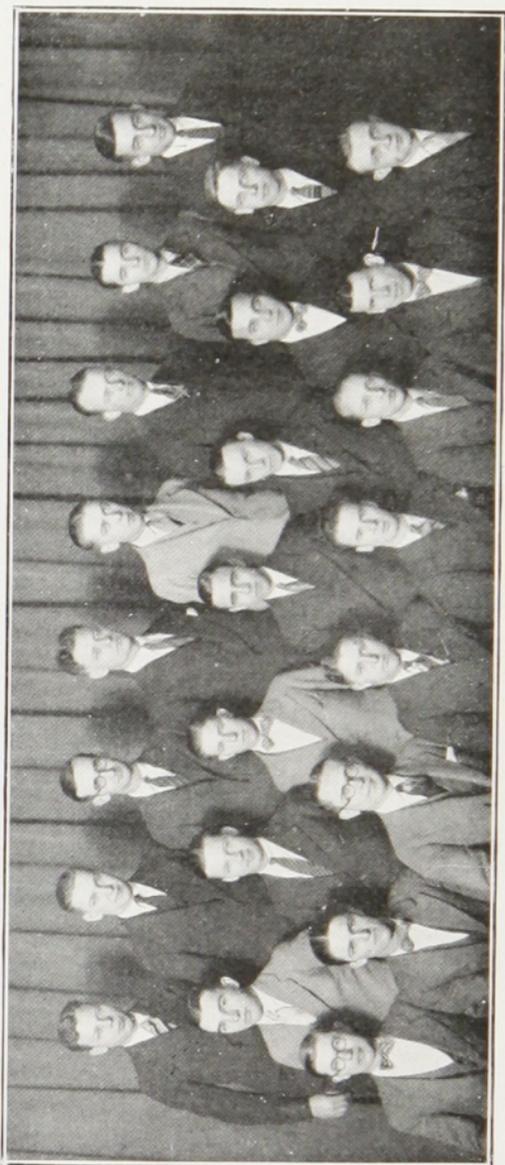
FULL-TIME SECRETARY FOR PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Joseph G. Noh, member of the faculty of Purdue University, has been named full-time secretary, with permanent offices in Harrisburg, of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

Prof. Noh is a graduate of the University of Nebraska School of Pharmacy where he received the degrees of Pharmaceutical Chemist and Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy. For a time he was assistant in the Pharmacy Department of his Alma Mater and then became a member of the faculty of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy. Later, he accepted appointment on the faculty of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy. Later, he accepted appointment on the faculty of Purdue University, teaching general pharmacy, prescription compounding and commercial pharmacy.

Secretary Noh will assist in the organization of county and local associations, conduct the employment service for members, protect the interests of the pharmacists in legislative matters, maintain a complete file of state and federal narcotic, prohibition and pharmacy laws and edit a monthly letter or bulletin for the members.

State associations are realizing more and more that it is essential to have a full-time secretary for adequate association service.



XI—OHIO STATE

Back row: Ray C. Stark, Raymond E. Hug, James Hill, Glenn E. Radenbaugh, Howard J. Meyer, Harley Young, Harry H. Copp, and Frank H. Sweeney.
Middle row: Carl J. Glug, Paul O. Johns, Orval W. Eisenhut, Armand L. Weakley, Lee H. Wellock, John J. White, and Carl C. Hug.
Front row: Paul J. Shoemaker, Louis F. Vining, Michael Evans, Lester J. Risch, Edward J. Anderson, Harry Doderidge, William E. Smith and Don Hanna.



GAMMA

James J. O'Brien is located at the South Utica Pharmacy, 2002 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

BETA-XI

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Christian Engberg request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Charlotte Edith, to Mr. William Allen Prout, on Friday evening, June the fourth, nineteen hundred twenty-six, at eight o'clock, Vine Congregational Church, Lincoln, Nebraska.

BETA-DELTA

John W. Wieser (Eta) may be reached at 119 Lawrence St., Rahway, N. J.

GAMMA-EPSILON

Pell Broady's present address is Lafayette, Ind.

ADDRESSES WANTED

The correct addresses for the following men are wanted:
Sanford R. Pierson, 117 West 70th St., New York.

Otto Richardson, Everett, Washington.

Mr. R. Reed, Newark, New Jersey.

Wayne Smith, Grave City, Pennsylvania.

E. G. Eberle, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

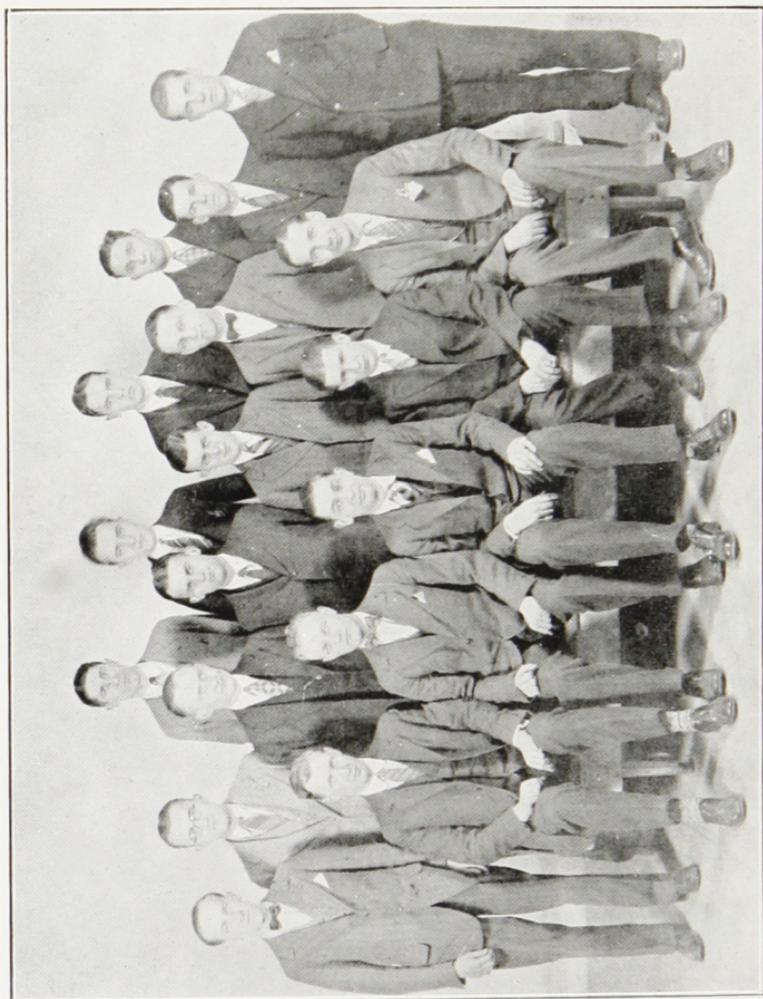
A. E. Worstler, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Danes, Jr., Boonton, New Jersey.

G. S. Cullison, Lewisburg, West Virginia.

- K. R. Rorabeck, Missoula, Montana.
C. T. DeLorme, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
J. Peebles, Toledo, Ohio.
R. D. Fisher, Glendale, California.
G. E. Edwards, Wilbur, Washington.
Duke Boek, Richland Center, Wisconsin.
Carl Schoenan, Pails, Pennsylvania.
C. H. Oakley, Boxhaw, North Carolina.
P. Jorgenson, Selgate, Washington.
J. R. Schanwecker, Crafton, Pennsylvania.
Mr. G. V. Whitney, Chicago, Illinois.
D. W. Dunbar, Shenandoah, Iowa.
J. Wall, New Orleans, Louisiana.
B. H. Coiner, Staunton, Virginia.
R. E. Schofield, Newport News, Virginia.
G. H. Harman, Staunton, Virginia.
G. W. Lawrence, Grove City, Pennsylvania.
W. I. McMaster, Akron, Ohio.
L. D. Hughes, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
A. C. Uptagraff, Spirit Lake, Idaho.
R. E. Werttemberger, Seattle, Washington.
C. I. Kellough, Hawardsville, Missouri.
K. G. Stone, Portland, Oregon.
J. E. Weech, Ashville, North Carolina.
R. R. Plank, Portland, Oregon.
C. T. DeLorme, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
H. G. Lowe, Santa Rosa, California.
P. Clatnon, Portland, Oregon.
E. H. Lavender, Chicago, Illinois.
C. A. Pollard, Roanoke, Virginia.
F. H. Barnes, Roanoke, Virginia.
J. F. Kelly, Los Angeles, California.
J. G. Roper, Los Angeles, California.
S. W. Grohl, Seattle, Washington.
E. D. Ledbetter, Charlotte, North Carolina.
Prof. F. D. Stoll, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Dr. Mack McConkey, Cleveland, Ohio.
Geo. E. Sloan, Crown Point, Indiana.
J. C. Griffith, Monesson, Pennsylvania.
S. Paisley, Jr., New Castle, Pennsylvania.
H. D. Truax, Spokane, Washington.
C. T. DeDorme, Jr., Charleston, South Carolina.
D. G. Hamilton, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
C. Halser, Seville, Oregon.
E. L. Mann, Johnson City, Tennessee.
I. B. Caldrew, State College, Pennsylvania.

- V. J. Trout, Roanoke, Virginia.
F. R. Marsh, Astoria, Oregon.
I. B. Caldrew, State College, Pennsylvania.
M. Jarmin, Albany, Oregon.
Wm. J. Blair, Seattle, Washington.
H. D. Truax, Spokane, Washington.
F. M. Jeffers, Portland, Oregon.
W. J. Stoneback, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
C. R. Chick, Portland, Oregon.
Mr. R. Reed, Newark, New Jersey.
Dr. N. H. Limauro, Boston, Massachusetts.
Dr. Wm. S. Coleman, Miami, Florida.
R. L. Cook, Damoviscotto, Maine.
Dr. P. C. Anders, Hays, Kansas.



BETA-BETA—WESTERN RESERVE

The Grand Agora

PSI

May 27, 1926.

At our last meeting, May 18, 1926, the following expression was read:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to call from our midst our beloved and faithful brother,

Henry Bascom Massey, Jr.,

to the Fraternity of the Immortality on high, and

WHEREAS, The brotherly relations held with him in the discharge of his duties as a member of Psi Chapter, make it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of this brother.

Resolved, That the industry, patience and nobility which this brother exercised in our councils will ever be held in the highest esteem, and that the mist of death has enshrouded a shining light and the shadow of his departure will long hover over his classmates, associates and brothers in Kappa Psi.

With the deepest sympathy for the relatives, we pray that the sorrowing loved ones may be comforted by "Him who comforteth all." Be it furthermore

Resolved, That this expression be published in the Kappa Psi MASK, a copy sent to the bereft ones, and that it be made a part of the records of Psi Chapter of Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity.

W. F. REITZ,

Regent



BETA-PI—WASHINGTON STATE



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

ALPHA

March 15, 19-6.

DEAR BROTHER AND BROTHERS OF KAPPA PSI:

An incident recently occurred at a college that I think well to call to the attention of our fraternity members.

A prominent man visiting another college was asked to and did speak before a department of the university.

The greater part of the class gave excellent attention. A decided minority, about twenty per cent, gave the speaker little or no attention, but talked, laughed or openly read the college daily. This disturbed the speaker. If this only disturbed the speaker, it might pass with but little comment, but it placed the Student Body and University in an unfair position.

To the guest it was little more than an insult; furthermore it gave an unfair impression of the Student Body and College.

A concentrated action by an organization within the Student Body could prevent an occurrence like that happening more than once. One or two in any class may not be controlled, but if our fraternity has real leadership, the Student Body will follow the right lead.

To lead and lead rightly, is worthy of Kappa Psi.

Fraternally,

W. BRUCE PHILIP,
Grand Regent

April 26th, 1926.

DEAR BROTHER AND BROTHERS OF KAPPA PSI:

Many a football game has been won in the last few minutes of play. Many a foot-race has been won in the last few yards.

Many a college honor and many a graduation has been won in a final well planned review before the final examinations.

Each Chapter should take stock, as it were, of the Standing of each member. It helps the coach as well as the party coached in every review. Every effort should be made by each Chapter to see that those that have lagged are brought forward in their work. It is a true brotherly act when those that lead will give their time and experience to those that have not their work well in hand.

Some of our colleges are now closing and it is for these to make their final effort.

Let us all make a splendid finish. Kappa Psi must graduate 100 per cent the United States over.

Fraternally,

W. BRUCE PHILIP,
Grand Regent

May 3rd, 1926.

DEAR BROTHER AND BROTHERS OF KAPPA PSI:

The tension of the last part of each college year finds everyone on edge. There is always the grand last-minute rush to prepare to close all work and problems before the breaking-up at the end of the school year.

It may be that there has been strained relations or bitter feeling during the year between classes, faculty members or fraternities. Now is the time to forgive and forget. Bury the hatchet. Let by-gones be by-gones.

Cannot everyone grasp the other fellow's hand, look him straight in the eye and honestly wish him God-speed and good luck?

Is that not true Kappa Psi spirit? I think it is—don't you?

Fraternally,

W. BRUCE PHILIP,
Grand Regent

May 10th, 1926.

DEAR BROTHER AND BROTHERS OF KAPPA PSI:

An acid test of the value of Kappa Psi Brotherhood will be the depth of the hurt experienced by our members on the breaking up of classes at the graduation that is here.

Past experience tells us that some of the brothers will never see each other again. Others will meet only now and then through ac-

cidental meetings, pharmacy conventions, or lodge or club gatherings. Others will see each other often. Some will join in partnership and continue for many years the fellowship started at college.

If the teachings of our fraternity are worth while, and the character and quality of our membership bring desirable people together for a common cause, why should not the Graduate Chapter be the goal of every 1926 College member?

Will not you who are to graduate, affiliate with some Graduate Chapter? Bring to that body the youth, vigor and ideals of Kappa Psi 1926. You are needed. You will be welcomed. Put your application in NOW to take effect on your receiving your diploma. Keep the Kappa Psi chain of membership and fellowship unbroken.

Fraternally,

W. BRUCE PHILIP,
Grand Regent

May 10th, 1926.

DEAR BROTHER AND BROTHERS OF KAPPA PSI:

A telegram: BROTHER MASON JONES KILLED IN ACCIDENT AT LIMA LAST EVENING SENIOR IN UNIVERSITY HOME IN CHILLICOTHE. Signed GAMMA DELTA CHAPTER.

The answering telegram: THE GRAND OFFICERS OF KAPPA PSI PHARMACEUTICAL FRATERNITY THROUGH THEIR GRAND REGENT OFFER THEIR DEEP HEARTFELT SYMPATHY TO THE RELATIVES, TO THE FACULTY, TO THE CLASSMATES, THE FRATERNITY BROTHERS AND FRIENDS OF MASON JONES OF GAMMA DELTA CHAPTER WHO RECENTLY LOST HIS LIFE AT LOUISVILLE.

Signed, W. BRUCE PHILIP, Grand Regent.

A thought: Our fraternity stands for the fellowship of our brothers, a unity of comradeship and progress. We experience a real sorrow when the grim reaper takes from our midst an honored and beloved brother.

Yet we stand for more than mere fellowship. We believe in God and a hereafter. While we sorrow at our loss, we know he has entered a greater life; for just as we proceed through our initiation, we proceed through our life, even unto death. FAITH is always with us.

Fraternally,

W. BRUCE PHILIP,
Grand Regent



GAMMA-ETA—MONTANA

May 22, 1926.

DEAR BROTHER AND BROTHERS OF KAPPA PSI:

I am dictating this letter just before leaving for the east, to attend the convention of the American Druggists Fire Insurance Company at Cincinnati, Ohio.

It may be possible that before my return I will have been privileged to visit a few chapters. At this time my time is so beyond my control I make no promises, but live in hope.

The vacation season or intercession before next year's term is now here. May your vacation be a happy, restful and beneficial change from the studious college life you have been enjoying.

May those who graduate return during the coming year to help their Chapter meet new brothers and renew associations.

May those who are to return, come back with the one thought—a *continued fraternity worth while*—a high standard for new initiates, and a service to education and your university.

Fraternally,

W. BRUCE PHILIP,
Grand Regent

GAMMA DELTA

A. P. HILL, *Historian*

Gamma Delta Chapter closed the school year of 1925-26 with thirty five active members. Of this number, fifteen Senior Brothers graduated. The Freshmen and Junior Brothers wish them all success in all that they do.

Ohio Northern University has changed the Pharmacy Course from two to three years. This will aid Gamma Delta in many ways, the most important being that of Brotherhood. Under a three year course, the Brothers will be together longer and will also become acquainted with the workings of the Fraternity much better. This will tend to increase Fraternity spirit. An additional year will remedy many faults present under the two year membership.

On April 12-13, 1925, Brothers Kyle, Ritzman, Luce Elsasser, and Adenkick took the Assistant Pharmacy Board in Columbus, all passing, which means much to Gamma Delta Chapter.

We find that quizzing among ourselves is as valuable as individual study. Pharmacy is nothing more than an extensive memory course, i. e., in regard to the technical end, and quizzing tends to fasten the more important facts securely in our minds.

The success of our table the first year is more than we hoped for. If possible we will enlarge the capacity, not limiting it to Brothers but also board non members.

We hope the Fall of 1926 will find us all at school eager for the studies and fraternal Brotherhood to continue.



Ω



KY

Senior Officers' Sashes



Junior Officers' Sashes



Members' Collars
(Optional)



Members' Gowns
(Optional)

Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity Regalia

When Ordering
mention Item No.

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

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

MEMBERS ROBES: (Optional).

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

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

SPEARS: (two required). Each with seasoned shaft.

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

GRECIAN SHORT SWORD: (one required).

- 31 Leather scabbard, Grecian hilt, steel blade, brass mounted handle and 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.....\$5.25

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men to give \$5,000 each, 100 men to give
\$1,000 each and 200 men to give \$500
each—

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quickly.

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to endow the library, the
laboratories and certain
other sections of the
building. In each will be
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immortalizing the names
of those who make these
departments possible.

Send in your subscription at once to

DR. H. A. B. DUNNING

General Chairman

Charles and Chase Streets, Baltimore, Maryland

INFORMATION FOR CHAPTER OFFICERS

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

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

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

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

4. *Flags, Pennants, Banners, Pillow Covers, Skull Caps, Arm Bands, etc.*, can be purchased *ONLY* from the *sole, official manufacturer*, The Aetna Flag & Banner Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

5. *Constitutions & By-laws, Rituals, Paraphernalia, 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 Grand R. & E., Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., using the regular per capita forms provided by that Grand Officer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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