

# The Mask



PUBLICATIONS  
OF  
Kappa Psi Fraternity

*Issued under the direction and by authority of*

THE GRAND COUNCIL

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*The Mask*

(EXOTERIC)

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# The Mask

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# Directory of the Kappa Psi Fraternity

FOUNDED MAY 30, 1879

INCORPORATED 1903

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 (Founded 1879.)
- Cheshire**.....**Cheshire Military Academy, Cheshire, Conn.**  
 (Installed 1879.)
- Hillhouse**.....**Hillhouse High School, New Haven, Conn.**  
 (Installed 1894.)



W. H. SLAUGHTER, B.S., M.D.  
Tau

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## INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES OF AMERICAN BRAINS USED IN THE WAR OF EUROPE

BY WM. H. SLAUGHTER, B.S., M.D., (Tau)  
of the U. S. P. H. S.

The present world-war has introduced into use in warfare the submarine, the aeroplane, and many other things which are the products of American invention and discovery.

When Napoleon was trying to rearrange the map of Europe and was writing into history military strategy and tactics which were peculiarly his own, he was operating under conditions which were vastly different from those of today.

During the Napoleonic era the telegraph and the telephone were unknown; the germ theory of disease had not been heard of; aeroplanes were unknown; steel ships were yet to come into being; the harvesting machine had not been invented; the submarine had not been used as an engine of destruction; the phonograph had not been invented; electric cars were not dreamed of; propulsion of ships by steam was unknown; ether anæsthesia had not been discovered; the incandescent light had not been invented.

When one stops to consider that many fighting machines and other engines of destruction are being used in the present conflict in Europe which were not even dreamed of during the Napoleonic era, it can readily be seen that a great battle like Lodi or Austerlitz is fought on the fields of Europe most every day.

The products of the invention and discovery of American brains used in the present momentous conflict are:

### I. SUBMARINE

It is only within the last few years that the submarine has reached the stage where it is of actual value in warfare.

It is stated that Alexander the Great was interested in submarines; and that King James I of England, in the year 1624, witnessed the demonstration of a submarine which proved to be a failure. David Bushnell, a Connecticut Yankee, was the first to invent a submarine that was used in warfare. He used it in an attempt to blow up the English frigate *Eagle* in New York Harbor during the Revolution but without success. Robert Fulton also took an active interest in this under-sea craft, but his work was cut short by his death.

It remained for the Confederates, during the Civil War, to make the first successful use of the submarine as an engine of destruction. One of these submarines, known as the *David*, designed by Horace Hundley, and operated by Lieutenant Dixon of the Confederate Army, sank the U. S. S. *Housatonic* in Charleston Harbor with a torpedo in 1864. This was the first effective use of the submarine in warfare. The Confederate submarine is reputed to have been the first propelled by steam power.

In the perfection of the submarine, the name of J. P. Holland, of New Jersey, stands conspicuous. He invented the *Holland*, the first modern submarine, after which the submarines of nearly all the navies of the world have been modeled. This American inventor settled for good and for all that question which had baffled naval experts for centuries. The sinking of the British cruisers *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, and *Cressy*, by a German submarine in the early part of the war demonstrate to the fullest the practical utility of his epoch-making discovery.

## 2. IRONCLAD

The first use of ironclads in warfare was in the conflict between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* during the Civil War. The invention of the ironclad completely revolutionized naval warfare. Every warship today is a descendent of the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*. The revolving turret invented by Ericson and used on the *Monitor* is now used by most of the large modern warships. Robert Fulton demonstrated to the world that ships could be run by steam, and American brains have also taught that warships must be constructed of steel.

## 3. AËROPLANES

For the first time the aëroplane has had its trial in warfare and has proven its worth. The use of the aëroplane is two-fold. It is used as an engine of destruction, and is also used for observation work. As an engine of destruction it does not as yet rank so high, but for purposes of observation it is of untold value.

General Forest, the great military genius of the Confederate Army, said the the outcome of a battle depends upon "who gits thar first with the mostes men." To "git thar" has been made possible by the aëroplane, which is the most wonderful invention yet made for reconnoitering the enemy. The secret movement of the large bodies of soldiers has been made well-nigh impossible by the aëroplane. The airman observes every movement of the enemy with field glasses and makes his report by signals or by wireless. The aëroplane has not only taken first rate standing as a "practical means of reconnoitering the enemy" on land, but has also been most useful in naval warfare in locating the deadly submarine. In flying through the air the airman can see a submarine at a great distance below the surface of the water. He can either drop bombs on the submarine, or can give notice of its location by signals or by wireless to destroyers and trawlers and lead them to their prey.

Aëroplanes often engage each other in duels in the sky—real "battles in the clouds." The fulfilment of Tennyson's prophesy has been realized and already there has—

"Rained a ghastly dew  
From the nation's airy navies  
Grappling in the central hue."

Aëroplane history began with the Wright brothers, two daring Americans and pioneers in aërial navigation. The perfection and development of the aëroplane is largely the achievement of the Wright brothers, especially Wilbur Wright, who in some flights in France in 1908, established his fame as the foremost aviator in the world.

The Aëro Club of America is now holding an aëronautical meet to stimulate interest in aviation and to help the United States Government in developing an aviation corps. It is hoped that this meet will bring forth achievements which are

worthwhile, and which will put America, the birthplace of aviation, on a par in aëronautics with the leading countries of Europe.

#### 4. TELEGRAPH

To Professor Morse of Massachusetts is accorded world-wide fame for the invention of the electric telegraph. The Morse telegraph was introduced into Germany about the middle of the last century and has spread from there throughout the eastern hemisphere. When the first message was sent over the wires from Baltimore to Washington in 1844, little did the inventor realize what part his invention would play in the greatest war in the history of the world. The telegraph was used for military purposes during the Civil War but is being used on a greater scale in warfare in Europe today than ever before. From the electric telegraph has evolved the wireless telegraph.

#### 5. TELEPHONE

One of the most useful inventions to mankind is the telephone. This was invented by an American, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. The general in command of an army in modern warfare would be greatly handicapped without this wonderful instrument. In many engagements today the commanding officer no longer lingers on the firing line, but stays some distance away, learns the movements of hostile columns, and gives his orders by telephone.

#### 6. ELECTRIC ARCS IN SEARCHLIGHTS

Few people know that the effectiveness of the searchlight is due to the use of an invention by Thomas A. Edison—the use of his electric arcs in searchlights. The electric arc is claimed to be the hottest thing in the world, having a temperature over 5,000° Fahrenheit. When searchlights are used to illuminate the battlefields at night, to search the seas for submarines, and the air for flying machines we have only another application of the use of American brains.

#### 7. INCANDESCENT LIGHT

It would be quite superfluous to attempt to mention the various uses of, and the benefits accruing from, the incandes-

cent light. Suffice it to say that this is but another of the many inventions of Edison—"the wizard of electricity."

#### 8. ETHER ANÆSTHESIA

The main function of the Red Cross is to administer to the wounded on the battlefields. Ether is perhaps the greatest weapon with which to combat the pain and suffering that necessarily follows in the wake of war. Especially does this apply in the treatment of gunshot wounds, and the complications that follow such wounds.

During the upheaval in Europe in the days of Napoleon, general anæsthesia was unknown. Larrey, the great surgeon in Napoleon's army, was noted for his dexterity in amputation. So acute was his knowledge of anatomy, and so skillful was he in surgery that it is said that he could amputate the arm at the shoulder joint with one sweep of the knife. The poor victim was held by brute force; he had nothing to benumb the sensation or to assuage the pangs of torture. When one bears these things in mind, he can readily comprehend the service rendered to suffering humanity in the discovery of ether anæsthesia.

Few people know who this great benefactor of humanity was. He was Dr. Crawford W. Long of Georgia. He was the pioneer who led the way in the abolition of pain in surgical procedures.

"Ether frolics" were popular in the South in the ante-bellum days. During these frolics, Doctor Long observed that those who sustained small injuries or hurts (when inhaling the fumes of ether) suffered little or no pain. These observations led him to make an experiment in etherization. On March 30, 1842, a patient suffering from a tumor on the neck, was put under the influence of ether and the growth was removed. The patient after coming out from under the influence of ether, stated that he felt no pain and could not believe that the tumor had been removed until it was shown to him.

This was the first use of ether as general anæsthetic in surgery, and is considered by that eminent surgeon, Doctor Da Costa, as "the greatest contribution to medical science yet made by America."

## 9. TYPHOID IMMUNIZATION

One of the greatest scourges in warfare is typhoid fever. During the Spanish-American War, nearly one-fifth of the whole American army was stricken with typhoid. Of 107,973 men there were 20,738 cases of typhoid with 1,580 deaths. In the South African War more men died of typhoid than of wounds received in battle. In the whole British army, which has been mobilized and a part of which has been at the front since last August, only 421 cases have developed up to February 3, 1915. It can thus be seen that great strides have been made in reducing the incidence of the disease. The most useful agent in bringing about this reduction in antityphoid vaccination.

Vaccination against typhoid is made by injecting the germs which cause typhoid into a healthy person after the germs have been killed by heat. Protection against the disease by this method was first instituted by Wright of England, and Phieffer and Kolle of Germany, but it remained for Major Russell and others of the American army to demonstrate the real value of typhoid vaccination, especially in military organizations.

When the American army was called out to patrol the Mexican border in 1911, all the troops were vaccinated against typhoid; 20,000 men were mobilized and remained in camp and on the march for a period of over four months. During this time only two cases of typhoid developed and both of these cases ended in recovery. This wonderful achievement in immunology led to the enactment of a law by the United States Government making vaccination against typhoid fever compulsory in its military forces. When the death rate during the year 1912 throughout the whole United States was 16.5 per 100,000, that in the U. S. Army was 0 per 100,000.

The success of typhoid prophylaxis in America led the French Government to take up the matter. In 1913 a law was passed in France making vaccination against typhoid compulsory in the French army, and the Minister of Marine has lately issued an order making antityphoid vaccination compulsory in the French navy.

Sir William Osler urges that antityphoid vaccination be made compulsory in the British army and navy. He states

that "it is evidently going to be a 'long, long way to Tipperary' in this war and should typhoid fever within the next eighteen months play the same rôle as it did in the South African War, the bacillus of Eberth might very well be one of the determining factors in deciding on which side victory will fall." Already over ninety per cent of the British army has been vaccinated against typhoid.

#### 10. CAUSE OF GASEOUS GANGRENE

One of the most frequent and most dangerous complications of wounds received in battle has proven to be gaseous or emphysematous gangrene.

The usual cause of this dreaded condition is the bacillus *aerogenes capsulatus* discovered by Prof. Welch of Johns Hopkins University and known also as *Bacillus Welchi* after its discoverer. The natural habitats of this organism are the soil and the intestinal canal. Soldiers who live in trenches invariably have the organism in their outer clothing. This fact explains the frequency of the complication following wounds contaminated with dirt.

The germs enter the tissues through wounds in the skin, and produce gas in the subcutaneous and deeper structures. The disease is rapid and fatal.

#### 11. TRANSMISSION OF TYPHUS FEVER.

Typhus fever, that dreaded plague which has been one of the great epidemic diseases of the world, is now menacing Europe in epidemic form and threatens to spread throughout the world. Millions of people succumbed to the ravages of typhus during the Middle Ages. For years and years the spark lay smouldering and has now kindled a conflagration. Today typhus is claiming thousands of victims in Serbia, and has already manifested itself along the European battle lines.

The mode of transmission of typhus was discovered by Drs. Anderson and Goldberger of the United States Public Health Service. After months of laborious and painstaking investigations they found that the body louse, "which has previously fed on a person sick with the disease," is responsible for the transmission of the disease to man. The louse transmits the disease from an infected to a healthy person in much the same

way that the mosquito conveys malarial fever. There is no evidence that typhus is carried in any way other than through the bite of lice.

Knowing the method of the transmission of the disease, the sanitarian is better equipped for instituting measures, anti-lice measures, for its prevention and control.

In this connection it might be pointed out that American scientists have gained high standing in working out the part played by insects in the transmission of disease.

Reed, Carrol, Lazaer, and Agromonte proved that yellow fever is transmitted by the bite of the *stegomyia* mosquito. McClintic, Richetts, King, and Anderson found the Rocky Mountain spotted fever is conveyed by the wood tick. Although the part played by insects in the possible transmission of typhoid fever was demonstrated as early as 1892, yet the investigations of Reed, Vaughan, and Sharespeare prove conclusively that the extreme prevalence of typhoid during the Spanish-American War was caused by the great "swarms of flies that infested the camps."

Lazaer and McClintic died of diseases contracted in the line of duty—Lazaer of yellow fever, and McClintic of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, thus adding two more names to the list of martyrs of science.

So, when the warring parties today send a message over the telegraph or the telephone, fly and airship, use an incandescent light, blow up a ship with a submarine, fight a battle with ironclads, perform surgery under ether anæsthesia, fight the scourges of typhus and typhoid—we can say without thought of contradiction that they are using the products of American brains.

## TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN

BY WILLIAM W. RIHA, M.D., (DELTA)

BAYONNE, N. J.

*Attending Physician in the Hudson County Tuberculosis Clinics*

Human history may be divided into several more or less well-defined eras. Antiquity as portrayed in mythology represents the era of the warrior. In those days, as Plato subsequently taught and all Athens believed, man existed for the benefit of the State, and man's *summum bonum* consisted in the sacrifice of self for the glory of Greece. Later we come to the era in which some of the world's best philosophy and poetry received the stamp of immorality, and during which majestic monuments, temples, and triumphal arches were built; during which wealth was pouring into the Eternal City from all the corners of the earth, and during which a new religion, destined to be world-wide, came into being. That was the era of philosophy, poetry, architecture, and sculpture. Following the era of intellectual triumph and material prosperity, there came an era of asceticism and mysticism, the days of the hermit and the monk. The intellect of man fell asleep and the Dark Ages had come. The darkness was like ebony and the night long; but dawn came and ushered in the era of the Renaissance, when man was aroused from his mental inertia and the intellect came into its own again. And as we travel thus through subsequent centuries to our own day and generation, we ask ourselves the question, "What characterizes this era in which we are living?" Some may say that this is the era of industry and commerce; or the era of great wealth; or the era of discoveries and inventions; or the era of scientific achievements. All these characterize our era, but over and above all these, *this is the era of the child*. The efforts of the disciples of eugenics; the workers interested in the conservation of child life, improving the sanitation of our factories, regulating the working hours of children, inspecting the dairies and their products, opening milk-stations for the babies; the activities of the Little Mothers' League; education through the distribution of pamphlets fighting under the

slogan "It is not the babies born but the babies saved that count"; the establishment of Fresh Air Camps, the widows' pensions, clinics for the study of child tuberculosis, the systematic medical school inspection, the recognition of the importance of prenatal care, and the recent establishment of the Children's Bureau by our government and the free distribution of its literature—all these bear witness to the fact that the child has at last inherited its birthright. To say it again, this is the era of the child.

You have heard it said that the child is the father to the man; and that as the twig is bent so will the tree grow. The child is like clay in the hands of the potter; we can mould it as we will. Bad habits are just as readily acquired as good ones. And thousands of mothers are this day making bricks in Egypt because of the pernicious habits they themselves taught their children. How important it is, therefore, that our twigs grow straight, in fertile soil and wholesome atmosphere, for in this era of the child the weaklings have no chance and only the strong become efficient.

This brings us to the subject of prophylaxis in infancy and childhood. It has been said that it is more blessed to give than to receive. I would like to paraphrase this truism into terms of medicine and say that it is more blessed to prevent than to cure. Combating the ignorance of the parent will prove more arduous than combating the disease. When we appreciate the fact that we possess the magic word—the open-sesame—that brings before our eyes enormous wealth and knowledge, when we realize that the unanswered mysteries of other ages are now as understandable as the alphabet, what a sad commentary on our civilization is it that there are many humans among us who in their mental equipment are still back somewhere in the days of Hildebrand. Where is the man who said that ignorance is bliss? What is blissful about the mother who moistens her nipple with her tuberculous sputum in order to facilitate the introduction of her nipple into the mouth of her nursling? ? Can door crevices stuffed with rags, and window crevices passe-partouted lead to bliss? Can a child living in overheated rooms and raised like a hot-house plant or vegetable bring bliss? The character of the odor that greets one's

nostrils on entering a home thus hermetically sealed challenges description. Hebraic tradition tells us of the nautical experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Noah and relatives who, together with the greatest menagerie ever assembled before or since, lived, during a certain stormy season, in an ark the *only* window of which remained closed for forty days and nights. How the sailors could stand it will ever remain a mystery to me. The crusts of dirt that we find on not a few of our patients bespeak a shiftless habit that is incompatible with the results we seek to attain. Cleanliness has ever been next to godliness; and as someone has said, "a healthy skin is the best undergarment ever invented." But one cannot get blood from a stone; and it is just as impossible to have cleanliness without a bathtub. Therefore, we should advocate the erection of municipal bath-houses in the congested districts of our cities. A sin against hygiene that is common to all classes is that of overdressing. The binder, woolen shirt, petticoat, top coat, stockings, booties, and cap, and over them all the mother's heavy shawl, or among the rich a fur sleeping bag, may constitute the proper wearing apparel in the land of the penguin and the bear, but never in the temperate zone. Overcrowding is another condition that causes tubercle bacilli to frolic gleefully in pulmonary tissue. Before the days of urban life, when man was enjoying the primitive privileges that were his in the Valley of the Euphrates, infectious diseases were rare and man was as disease free as the game he hunted. But with the advent of large industries and the multiplication of man's necessities and the added demands made upon him by society, man ceased to live for himself only and found himself with others of his fellows herding into cities. As someone has said, "tuberculosis is a disease of man who lives in houses and of cattle that live in stalls." Tuberculosis is a disease of crowds.

Fresh air is nature's true panacea, given gratis to all mankind. In these days when children frequent the movies, and dancing is taught to develop gracefulness, we may justly wonder where are the good old days when children rolled the hoop, skipped rope, and played London-bridge-is-falling-down, when children sported in the open air and were rewarded with healthy lungs and rich, red corpuscles. A healthier and

happier youngster never lived than our poet's "barefoot boy with cheek of tan," whose red lips were "kissed by strawberries on the hill," and not by doting parents and misguided relatives. Open air schools should be advocated for both therapy and prophylaxis. In our large cities there are open air schools for nontuberculous pupils. These schools report that the children eat better, play better, sleep better, look better, and study better than students in the ordinary type of school. The reason is obvious. The question of food is an important one. When a poor child has coffee and bread for breakfast, and tea and crackers for luncheon, and a large plate of soup (with the emphasis on the "large") and a piece of dry, flavorless beef besmeared with mustard or some other useless condiment for dinner, is it any wonder that in this wasting disease the tubercle bacilli are coaxed out from their dugouts and a most serious conflict ensues? This being so, our public schools should give a light, nutritious luncheon during the morning and afternoon recess periods to the tuberculous, and the anemic, and the underfed.

If ever an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure, it is worth that in our tuberculosis work. *The proper individual to begin with is the newly born.* Indeed, it is well to begin with the fetus by instructing the mother in the hygiene of pregnancy and by explaining to her the value of certain pathological danger signals. Two centuries before the Christian era, the Emperor of China caused a colossal wall to be built along the entire length of the northern frontier of his country, in order to keep the Mongolian Tartars from invading his kingdom. But the formidable wall of Chi-hwang-ti accomplished nothing, for the Tartars invaded the country and spread destruction everywhere. In our tuberculosis work we, too, are endeavoring to build a wall—a wall of resistance—against one of the worst bands of marauders known to man—the tubercle bacilli. But this great wall will accomplish nothing, its masonry will crumble to the earth, and our efforts will be for naught if we delay our constructive work until the marauders have become too powerful for us. What has made malaria an infrequent disease? Surely not the tons of quinine that had been used, but the tons of dirt that had been dumped

over the marsh lands. And so, what will it profit us in our tuberculosis propaganda if we arrest tuberculous lesions in the adult and fail to attack the mischief at its source? You have heard of the two Scotchmen, who, all breathless, reached the railroad station just as their train was pulling out. Malcolm turned to his comrade and said, "Donald, tha did na run fast enough." Whereupon Donald replied, "Ah did run fast enough, but ah didna start soon enough." And so in our tuberculosis work we may be displaying energy and enthusiasm enough, we may "run fast enough," but if we fail to begin with the infant then we "didna start soon enough," and, like the Scotchman story, we will miss something—in our case an opportunity to use one of the masterstrokes in prophylaxis. For to guard the spread of tuberculosis we must prevent contact with individuals suffering from the disease.

Hess of New York says, "Unless the infection of young children is adequately guarded against, what basis is there for any hope of eradicating the disease in succeeding generations?" And he cuts the Gordian knot by advocating the establishment of tuberculosis preventoriums for infants. Fishberg of Bellevue, writing in the *Archives of Pediatrics*, presents the following startling revelation: Among 588 apparently healthy children, nontuberculous parentage, 52.72 per cent gave a positive reaction to tuberculin:

Of those from 1- 2 years, 33% reacted positively,  
Of those from 3- 4 years, 41% reacted positively,  
Of those from 5- 6 years, 50% reacted positively,  
Of those from 7-10 years, 64% reacted positively,  
Of those from 11-14 years, 69% reacted positively,  
and at 14 years, 75% reacted.

And according to Hamberger, 90 per cent of all children become infected before reaching the twelfth year of life.

This leads us to the study of *infection*. It is no longer claimed that the bovine and human tubercle bacilli are identical. Baumgarten claims that at the present time the discussion centers about the point as to whether there are two different and separate species, or one species descended from a common ancestor, that has in the course of time acclimated itself in man and cattle and subsequently developed two different

varieties with characteristic differences in morphology, in cultural peculiarities, and in virulence for rabbits. In the English translation of Pfoundler and Schlossman's voluminous work on Diseases of Children, Schlossman writes, "In tuberculous individuals the bovine type is found relatively seldom, and as yet *only in children under eight years of age.*" Of course, the greatest danger of infection by the bovine type lies in the use of milk from tuberculous cows and from dairy products such as cream, butter, cheese, and curds. Those of you who are familiar with the milking process in vogue in the ordinary unsanitary dairy, and have noticed the total absence of milk cooling facilities, and have observed the milk can with its contents standing for hours in the sun, during which time millions of microorganisms were warmed into life, will agree with me that the infant using such milk has the sword of Damocles hanging over it. Reports from our laboratories tell us that tubercle bacilli are not killed by pasteurization. Boiling of the milk will be our best preventive. A. Philip Mitchell of Edinburgh found that in 90 per cent of his cases of tuberculosis of the cervical glands infection was due to the bovine bacillus, and that 84 per cent of these children had since birth been fed raw cow's milk.

Before discussing the *portals of entry*, it is well to heed the advice of Simon, and differentiate between an "infection" and an "infectious disease." An infection is the invasion of the body by a microorganism, while an infectious disease is the symptomatic, clinical manifestation of such an invasion. Four portals of infection are recognized: (1) the placentogenous form, (2) the dermatogenous, (3) the enterogenous, and (4) the bronchogenous. In the placentogenous form, infection of the fetus is said to occur through the placental blood circulation. It was Schmorl who published the first proof of the passage of tubercle bacilli from the maternal blood to the placenta, and from it into the fetal liver. Although there are several cases on record to prove placentogenous infection, and reported by men who can speak *ex cathedra*, this form of infection is, however, very rare. Furthermore, infection may occur through the aspiration of infected amniotic fluid. Ghon in Europe and Wollstein in America have shown that the

bronchi become infected, when the infection extends to the lymph nodes at the hilum and to the lungs. Another investigator claims, through his experiments on animals, that tubercle bacilli can at the same time fecundate and infect an ovum. The dermatogenous form, like the form just mentioned, is very infrequent. Primary infection of the skin in a baby two months old has been reported, the child having been bitten on the cheek by a tuberculous nurse. Infection of the skin occurred and necropsy showed pulmonary involvement with cavity formation. The enterogenous form may be dismissed by giving the testimony of von Pirquet, who says that no characteristic lesion of primary intestinal tuberculosis has been found. But Osler mentions a series of 3104 cases of tuberculosis in children, with fifteen cases of primary intestinal tuberculosis. This leaves us the bronchogenous form, mentioned last in order to get the most emphasis. Von Pirquet has found that in 95 per cent of all cases of tuberculosis, infection took place through inhalation. Baumgarten says that the tubercle bacillus has the property of latency, infection having occurred in infancy and the bacillus lying dormant for weeks, months, or even years. There is then a general mobilization of the fighting forces of the body, trenches are built before the enemy, our heaviest artillery holds the vantage ground and the forward movements of the foe adequately guarded against. But when the general is out-manuevered, when there comes to pass a most successful flanking movement by a new enemy just arrived—let us call him “measles” or “pertussis”—the trenches are destroyed, the mobilized forces are routed, and when the smoke of battle lifts we stand appalled at the extent of the destruction that was wrought.

Rach, von Pirquet's assistant, has been able to isolate six types of pulmonary tuberculosis in children, arriving at this conclusion through his radiographic studies. These six types are: (1) Ghon's primary focus; (2) intumescent tuberculosis of bronchial glands; (3) intrapulmonary hilum tuberculosis; (4) military tuberculosis; (5) Nursling's phthisis, and (6) apex tuberculosis. For this classification I am indebted to Dr. Michael, who presents an exhaustive résumé of the subject in the *American Journal of Diseases of children*. Ghon's pri-

*mary lesion* is a sharply defined bean-sized shadow found isolated and free in the pulmonary field, and at the same time showing an enlargement of the glands draining this area. Ghon's lesion may appear anywhere in the lung. *Intumescent tuberculosis of bronchial glands* produces a shadow to the right of the median shadow, the convexity extending upward, then running parallel to the median shadow, finally turning backward and again joining the median shadow. Their enlargement may produce pressure on neighboring structures. The glands become infected from a primary focus in the lungs as a result of inhalation, periadenitis with adhesions follows, the glands become attached to a neighboring bronchiole, two or more tubercles coalesce, softening and caseation occur, the cheesy matter breaks through the wall of the bronchiole and is discharged into its lumen. This then may be aspirated into the finer bronchioles and eventuate in a caseous bronchopneumonia. *Intrapulmonary hilum tuberculosis* consists of caseated intrapulmonary glands in the vicinity of the hilum, and of caseated areas extending laterally from the hilum in streaks. These streaks are thickest in the region of the diseased glands, and become thinner and thinner as the periphery of the lung is approached. In *military tuberculosis* the x-ray will give the characteristic picture weeks before clinical symptoms appear. In *nursling's phthisis* the x-ray shows numerous areas of caseous pneumonia with cavity formation. *Apical phthisis* is the same as seen in adults. It may begin as early as the seventh year.

We come now to the subject of *diagnosis*. Lees, writing in the *British Medical Journal*, says that accurate and careful percussion in the diagnosis of pulmonary disease in children takes precedence over any other form of investigation. Goldschneider suggests a form of percussion which he uses in percussing the chests of infants. The finger is placed vertically on the infant's chest, and the distal phalanx percussed. The tracheobronchial lymph glands constitute the most common location of tuberculosis in children. I shall therefore limit my paper to this form. The two chief symptoms on which a diagnosis of enlarged glands is made are *cough* and *dyspnea*. The cough

is brassy and nonproductive, and becomes more pronounced after an injection of tuberculin. The dyspnea is inspiratory and expiratory, the point of importance being that in spite of severe dyspnea the voice is clear, proving that the obstruction is below the larynx in the lower air passages. The danger signs—the “stop, look, listen”—that are suggestive of glandular involvement, are: (1) cough, (2) dyspnea, (3) failure to gain weight, (4) visible veins over chest, neck, and temples, (5) palpable glands, (6) x-ray findings, (7) reaction to tuberculin, (8) temperature changes, (9) history of exposure to infection. And in addition, I have gleaned the following from recent literature, and offer it to you for what it may be worth: (1) the lymphatic diathesis (the pasty look, swollen lips, thin nose, rhagades, swelling of lymphatic tissue, inflammation of the cornea, phlyctenular conjunctivitis, and catarrh of the upper air passages; (2) changes in the percussion note over the sternum at the level of the second or third rib; (3) relative lymphocytosis which can be increased by an injection of tuberculin; (4) d’Espine’s sign; this consists of bronchophony over the spinous processes at a lower level than normal—at the seventh cervical in young children, at the first dorsal in those eight years old, and at the second dorsal in those twelve years old; (5) dullness on percussion in the right interscapular region; there exists normally on each side of the spine and extending for one inch from the midline and between the first and fifth dorsal vertebræ, an area of slightly impaired resonance elicited by gentle percussion, but which in cases of enlarged glands extends out for two or three inches from the midline and downward to the sixth, seventh or eighth dorsal spine. Yet over against this mass of research, witness this pessimism of Henoch, who says, “can we diagnose the condition of bronchial glands during life by any definite symptoms? As far as my own experience goes, I must answer the question in the negative in the great majority of the cases. The clinical descriptions that authors give of glandular enlargement have the look of having originated in the study and not at the bedside.” Commenting on Henoch’s opinion, Clive Riviere says, “the x-ray has helped us some at present, but in the main Henoch’s opinion still stands.”

A word about *tuberculin* which, like the x-ray, may help us in diagnosis. In using von Pirquet's test the ordinary method of scarifying may produce a traumatic reaction which causes confusion in the proper interpretation of the reaction. Only the gentlest and mildest scarification should be used. If positive, a red papule will appear in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and which, in the course of a few days, will leave a pigmented area similar to the one following Schick's present-day test for diphtheritic immunity. Von Pirquet says that the reaction-area should measure from 10-30 mm. in diameter, and if it measures less than 5 mm. the reaction should be classed as doubtful. If negative, the test should be repeated again in three weeks. Clive Riviere says that the reaction will be negative in tuberculous cachexia, after treatment with tuberculin, and during acute infectious diseases such as measles and scarlet fever. A positive reaction is of little value after school age is reached. The younger the child the more valuable the positive reaction. A new test described by Blumenau is the *plaster test*, which I mention only because of its newness. The skin of the forearm is cleansed with ether, a drop of tuberculin is placed on the flexor surface near the bend of the elbow and covered with a piece of adhesive plaster 3 cm. square. The edge of the plaster is pressed down and care taken that the tuberculin does not run from under the plaster. In: from twenty-four to forty-eight hours a characteristic eruption resembling a tuberculide appears if the reaction is mild, and rose-red papules capped with vesicles or nodules appear if the reaction is intense. This test resembles the Moro test, and the author claims that it is just as sensitive as the Von Pirquet. The percutaneous test of Moro is less sensitive than the von Pirquet and inferior to it. The test "par excellence" is the subcutaneous tuberculin test. Small (decimilligram) doses should be used. Three reactions should be noted: viz., the general, local, and focal. The general reaction consists of a rise in temperature, headache, malaise, chilliness, and even nausea and vomiting. The temperature should be taken every four hours for three days preceding the injection, and every two hours following the injection. A slight and temporary rise of temperature may not be observed if the thermometer

is used only every four hours; and a dangerous focal reaction may result from a second larger dose. One must remember that in active tuberculosis tuberculin is a powerful poison and should be handled as cautiously as the poisonous alkaloids. A rise of at least  $1^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit is considered a positive reaction. Recent and active disease responds promptly to small doses. The local reaction is that usually seen at the site of a subcutaneous injection of any substance. The most valuable sign is the *focal reaction*. This consists of increased cough and expectoration, pain or feeling of oppression in the chest, breathlessness, an appearance of râles if previously absent or an increase of râles if already present, and tubercle bacilli previously absent may appear in the sputum. This reaction is specific, for only a tuberculous focus can attract tuberculin and react to it in this way. Under contraindications to the use of tuberculin Riviere mentions the presence of fever, obvious phthisis, recent hemoptysis, recent severe illness, advanced arteriosclerosis, kidney disease, myocarditis, and epilepsy.

If in this paper I have succeeded in convincing you of the child's exalted place in the present era, and of the precedence that prophylaxis must take in our tuberculosis work, and if the diagnostic pitfalls that we may meet, then my effort has not been in vain, and I am sufficiently rewarded.

25 West Twenty-sixth Street.

## SHOULD A DRUGGIST FILL PRESCRIPTIONS GIVEN BY A DOCTOR OVER THE TELE- PHONE? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

BY DR. W. BRUCE PHILIP, (Gamma)

Yes, we should fill prescriptions received over the telephone. There seems to be only one strong argument why druggists should not fill a prescription phoned in by a physician.

Should a mistake be made, the blame would fall upon the pharmacist and there would be no proof that what was written and filled was as the physician ordered, and in a fatal case the physician would not be incriminated.

We should remember that the telephone is now an almost perfect instrument by means of which the careful pharmacist can hear clearly and carry on a conversation almost as easily as if the other party were in the same room. It is true that in stormy weather and from long distances, telephone connections are often poor. When such a case occurs, the message can be repeated until one is sure just what is ordered. For a druggist to fill a prescription that he has taken over the phone having any doubts about it, is just as wrong as for him to fill a prescription he has received in writing and yet is not sure he reads correctly. Such a man has no right to fill any kind of a prescription. A druggist should be a man who does not take chances.

Precautions may be taken to avoid making a mistake by having the following rules and obeying them:

1. Find out by inquiry if the prescription is for a child or adult.
2. Check the prescription by repeating clearly each item as dictated and then reread the whole. Make this a positive rule.
3. Do not allow the prescription to be dictated faster than it can be clearly written.
4. When names are given that have resembling sounds to other articles, check most carefully. You may use in your inquiry words that are foreign to the wording of the prescription.

Example. A prescription is received. For Baby Jones. Lysol oz. 4. Sig. As directed. Lysol sounds like Laxol, so you could say: "Doctor you are ordering the poison Lysol? We also carry Creselin, P. D. & Co., and Liquor Cresolis Compositus, U. S. P., both equal to Carbohc Acid. If you wish to use them or have samples I will be pleased to give them to you."

Or say, "Lysol, being a poison, would you mind my putting the antidote label on?"

A druggist should be on the watch for names of medicines that sound similar. That is part of his business.

5. If the prescription contains strong ingredients, put a check on the strong ingredients not only by repeating the prescription but by repeating the dose.

Example. Prescription for Mrs. Jones. Heroin gr. 2 Elix. Aromatic, ad oz. 2. Sig. Teaspoonful every 2 hours. After repeating the prescription you may say, "Doctor, that is one-eighth of a grain of Heroin every two hours you wish Mrs. Jones to have."

6. Have your tablet of paper on a desk or shelf where you can write freely. Have your paper large enough to write one, two or three prescriptions plainly. To take prescriptions on stray pieces of paper or taking them by memory is unpardonable negligence.

There is good reason for filling phoned prescriptions and for encouraging physicians to phone.

1. We have the doctor at hand and can ask him any question about the order. We can not do this as easily if the written prescription comes in.

2. If we have not the article called for we can say so. Perhaps the doctor will take a suggestion, he may use a similar article or he may be able to tell you where to get the desired one. It simplifies matters at least.

3. By a question here and a suggestion there the phone allows us to demonstrate our knowledge of pharmacy. We feel our responsibility as a pharmacist, and it is our duty to coöperate with the physician and the patient in every modern way.

4. Many times a doctor will write for five or six prescriptions for a new medicine before it is in stock or, before it is received after having been ordered. By talking to him over the phone in the first place we save many explanations that do not always explain.

5. A strong argument for phone prescriptions is that the doctor knows who fills that particular prescription. If you refuse to take prescriptions over the phone, it will not stop the doctor from phoning them to the other fellow.

The best stores have good phone service. Those which have no phone can be classed as no one's competitors.

During my drug experience I can recall no incident that would make one feel that it was not safe and desirable to receive prescriptions over the phone.

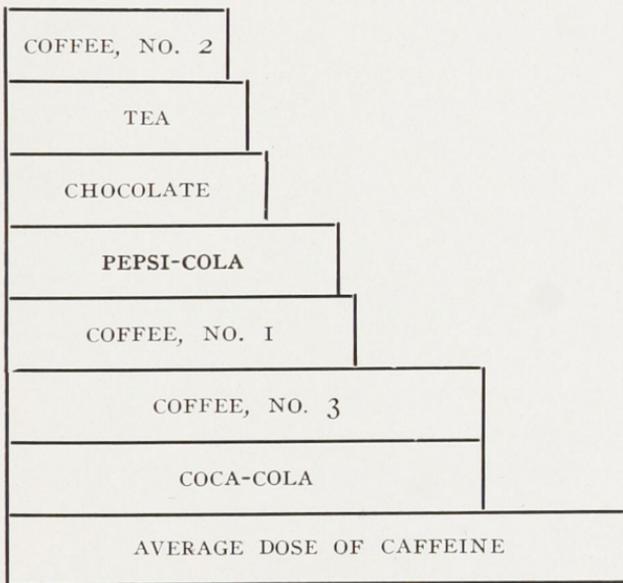
## THE CAFFEINE CONTENT OF VARIOUS BEVERAGES

JOHN L. HENDERSON, BETA-XI

A discussion regarding the relative caffeine per cent of some of the commoner used beverages led to a series of analyses, the results of which are given below in terms of grammes of caffeine or allied body to the ordinary glass or cup of the beverage assayed.

SPECIMEN	VOLUME	CONSTITUENT	AMOUNT
Cup of Coffee No. 1.....	160cc...	Caffeine .....	.0287 Gm.
Cup of Coffee No. 2.....	165cc...	Caffeine .....	.0174 Gm.
Cup of Coffee No. 3.....	190cc...	Caffeine .....	.0372 Gm.
Cup of Tea No. 1.....	180cc...	Theine .....	.0176 Gm.
Glass of Coca-Cola.....	190cc...	Caff. (or allied body) ..	.0371 Gm.
Glass of Pepsi-Cola.....	193cc...	Caff. (or allied body) ..	.0278 Gm.
Cup of Chocolate.....	158cc...	Theobromine .....	.0195 Gm.

The figure below shows graphically the relative amounts of caffeine in various beverages and also their relation to the average therapeutic dose.



This shows that in each cup or glass of these beverages there is caffeine equivalent to from one-third to three-fourths the therapeutic dose.

In addition to caffeine, there is in coffee, enough tannic acid and caffeine (the volatile substance which furnishes the agreeable aroma) to cause some gastric disturbance. In tea, there is a larger percentage of tannic acid and a corresponding amount of theon, and in coca-cola and pepsi-cola this astringent principle is also not lacking. Then, the impaired digestion which usually accompanies their habitual use may not be due so much to caffeine but to the astringent substance tannic acid. It influences the digestive processes by considerably decreasing the gastric secretion.

Caffeine-like substances, with the exception of theobromine, which is much less active, have a distinct action upon the nervous system, principally upon the fore brain or intellectual apparatus, and for that reason one can think clearer and faster under their influence. However, the buoyant and exhilarating feeling produced by caffeine and its ability to relieve fatigue without producing much untoward after effect may be responsible for its extensive use.

Is caffeine a habit-forming drug? As compared with morphine, cocaine, etc., it is not. After its continued use the cells of the body are not so affected as to demand caffeine in order that they may perform their normal functions. But, it is a habit-forming drug in that the individual, having once experienced a tonic stimulation unaccompanied by marked, subsequent depression, desires it in order that he may more efficiently work or think. This little after-effect, however, is only applicable to a moderate use of the drug. Excessively used, coffee, tea, coca-cola, etc., usually produce nervousness in addition to impaired digestion.—*Carolina Journal of Pharmacy.*

KAPPA  
PSI



LEADERS

STEPHEN FOWLER HALE, PH.G., M.D., EPSILON

*Associate Editor of THE MASK, Founder of Iota Chapter,  
Author of many articles, poems, etc., for THE MASK.*

One of the most faithful, loyal, energetic, enthusiastic, willing Kappa Psi workers resides in the City of Mobile down in "Alabam." His name is *Stephen Fowler Hale*, and he will be the subject of a short sketch under the heading "Kappa Psi Leaders."

Brother Hale was born on Sunday, May 7, 1882, in Mobile, Alabama, his parents residing at that time on the west side of St. Joseph Street, the second house from St. Louis Street. His parents are Foster Kirksey Hale and Nettie *Pope* Hale. He was the third son of five children—all boys. The Hale family came originally from King's Warden Manor, England, where some of the connections still reside. In 1520 the Hales emigrated to America. During the Revolutionary War, members of the Hale family were well known in the Colonial Army. Brother Hale's father, Mr. F. K. Hale, is a prominent business man of Mobile. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the Brick and Coal Company of Mobile, and has held several important political offices. Three of Brother Hale's brothers are living; one is a lawyer, one a professor in the University of Indiana, and the third an electrical engineer.

To get back to the subject of our sketch, we find Brother Hale a student at Barton Academy in Mobile in the late

eighteen-nineties. In 1901 he graduated from the Latin-English course, standing fifth in his class. On June 18, 1902, he successfully passed the Alabama State Board of Pharmacy Examinations receiving a license as a Registered Pharmacist. On April 3, 1903, he received the degree of Ph.G. from the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Alabama in Mobile, winning the Gold Medal in Botany, one of the senior prizes. From 1901 to 1903 Brother Hale attended the Medical



STEPHEN F. HALE, Ph.G., M.D.  
Epsilon

Department of the University of Alabama. The following session he entered the Maryland Medical College, receiving the degree of M.D. on May 4, 1904. At the November, 1904, meeting of the Alabama State Board of Medical Examiners, he received his license to practice medicine.

It was during November, 1903, that Brother Hale first became acquainted with Kappa Psi, for during this month he was initiated by Epsilon Chapter at the Maryland Medical College. He has remained active ever since. At the 1910 Convention of Kappa Psi, Dr. Hale was elected an Associate

Editor of THE MASK and has retained his post ever since, contributing numerous articles, sketches, poems, etc. Dr. Hale has never failed THE MASK, every time he was called upon for an article, he cheerfully responded.

In 1905 (January 27), Dr. Hale organized and installed Iota Chapter of Kappa Psi in the Medical School of the University of Alabama. Iota has ever been one of our most active and efficient chapters.

Brother Hale is a member of the W. O. W., Woodmen Circle, The Beavers, Tribe of Ben Hur, Knights of Honor, Mobile County Medical Society, Alabama Medical Association, and is a Royal Arch Mason. He was Secretary of the Mobile County Medical Society, 1909-1910-1911; Commissioned Medical Examiner for the above-named fraternal orders, and Consul Commander of Peterman Camp Number 323, Peterman, Alabama, 1908-09, and Grand Manager of State Grove of Alabama, Woodmen Circle, 1913-15. He was also local surgeon for the L. & N. R. R., P. & A. Division 1908-09. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine ever since his graduation, and enjoys a very large, lucrative practice in Mobile.

Hale County in Alabama was named after Dr. Hale's grandfather, Colonel Stephen Fowler Hale of the C. S. A. He was one of the members of the first Confederate Congress and a signer of the Articles of Cession. He was a prominent attorney and a brilliant orator, and died of wounds received in the Battle of Gaines' Mill while bravely leading his regiment up a hill. He also served in the war with Mexico where he won distinction.

Dr. Hale is an author of many essays on medical and miscellaneous subjects, poems, short stories, etc., many of which were first published in THE MASK.

A. R. B., JR

JAMES D. PERDUE, M.D.V., M.D., IOTA

*Exchange Editor of THE MASK, Past Secretary and Regent  
of Iota Chapter, Member of the National Extension  
Committee of Kappa Psi*

Another Kappa Psi live-wire living in the State of Alabama is Brother James D. Perdue. He is the second of three brothers



JAMES D. PERDUE, M.D.V., M.D.

Iota

in the ranks of the Knights of Psi. His brothers are William W. Perdue, B.S., M.D., 1908, of Iota Chapter, where he served as Regent from 1907-08; and C. C. Perdue who has just been initiated by Pi Chapter at Tulane University. If the youngest of the Perdue brothers is as active as William and James, we shall have a trio of Kappa Psi brothers that cannot be beaten.

James D. Perdue was born at Farmerville, Alabama, January 30, 1889. He resided here and attended the country school until he reached the age of seventeen when he entered Hiland Home College, where he was a member of the baseball team.

From here he entered McKillips Veterinary College at Chicago, and obtained his degree (M.D.V.) in 1910. Was president of his class, '08-'09-'10, and a member of the basketball team all three years. Also, a member of Alpha Sigma Veterinary Fraternity.

Not liking this profession, he took up the study of medicine in the fall of 1910 at the School of Medicine of the University of Alabama, located in Mobile, with advanced standing, entering the sophomore class. He was initiated into the mysteries of Kappa Psi Fraternity in October of this year. Served as Secretary and Regent. He was also a member of T. O. T. Interfraternity. He was president of his class during his junior year, and editor-in-chief of the medical department for the annual in his senior year.

Since his graduation, he has served as physician in the Alabama Insane Hospitals. For the past two years, has been exchange editor of THE MASK, and a member of the Extension Committee. Both positions he is filling in excellent fashion and has proven to be an invaluable  $\mathbf{K}\Psi$  worker. The Exchange Department of THE MASK has especially improved and enlarged under his splendid supervision and management.

A. R. B., JR.

# INITIATES

## GAMMA

L. H. Buccaning, '16	C. K. McCloskey, '17
C. S. Russel, '17	R. A. Johnson, '17
B. R. Genung, '17	T. S. Whalen, '18
G. L. Bruns, '17	

## ETA

H. U. Vandegrift, '16	G. A. Holeman, '17
M. G. Schadt, '17	G. M. Miller, '17
H. H. Jones, '17	W. C. Forbes, '17
H. L. Ernst, '17	

## MU

Harold D. Moore, '17	Oliver M. Bellefleur, '17
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## PI

Mercer C. Patton, '17	Parker '19, and Perdue '19
Harold J. Quin, '17	(Pledged)
Richard B. Rankins, '17	

## RHO

O. O. Meredith, '17	L. B. Stephens, '19
W. H. Hailey, '19	W. J. Huson, '19, (Pledged)
J. E. Harris, '19	M. E. Winchester, '16
W. J. Huson, '19	S. S. Jenkins, Faculty

## CHI

G. V. Whitney, '19	A. H. Bogard, '19
Richard Van Kempelman, '19	

## BETA-DELTA

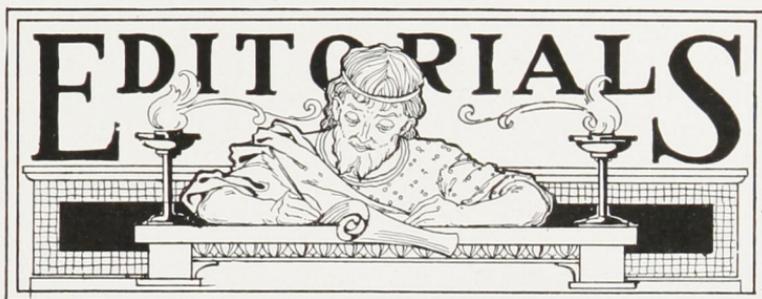
F. D. Conroy, '17	W. B. Briggs, '17
M. D. Scott, '17	R. N. Stoetzel, '17
F. L. Stillson, '17	P. D. Murphy, '17

## BETA-ETA

Oscar Montague Weaver, '19	Hugh Allen McDonald, '19
Richard Ray Dalrymple, '19	Christian Wm. Nissler, '19
Royal W. Williams, '19	J. A. Wilson, '19
Harry W. Wiest, '19	Dr. Blosschmidt (Pledged)

## BETA-XI

Rufus Herbert Dixon, '18	William F. Townsend, '17
Carl Sutton, '17	Edmond D. Ledbetter, '17
Rupert Watson Jernigan, '16	



The Grand Historian and Editor wishes to call to the attention of the Chapter Historians his new address: *School of Medicine, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.*

We are glad to announce the addition of another live wire to our staff of Associate Editors. Brother Monroe F. Brown of Kappa Chapter, now Instructor in Materia Medica in Emory University, School of Medicine in Atlanta. Brother

**New Associate Editor**

Brown has been an active Kappa Psi worker ever since his initiation by Kappa Chapter where he served as a very efficient, prompt, energetic Historian. We feel that THE MASK will profit by his service on the staff. A hearty welcome Brother Brown to our busy family, may your service on our staff be as pleasant as the rest of us have found it.

The following suggestion has been offered by our Grand Registrar, Dr. W. Bruce Philip of Oakland, California. We ask our readers to give it the special attention and consideration it deserves. THE MASK invites discussion of this suggested change.

**SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO OUR CONSTITUTION**

BY W. BRUCE PHILIP, *G. Registrar*

That in the months of ———, ———, ———, and ———, each Chapter, both active and graduate, shall have a called meeting to be known as "THE MASK Letter Meeting." Notice of this meeting shall be given all members of each Chapter two **Suggested** weeks in advance. The presiding officer shall **Amendment** call the meeting to order, and the first order of business shall be the reading of letters submitted by *members*

for the publication in THE MASK. Any member may submit a letter in completion. By vote the best letter read shall be mailed and the person writing the same shall be the Honor Historian until the next MASK meeting.

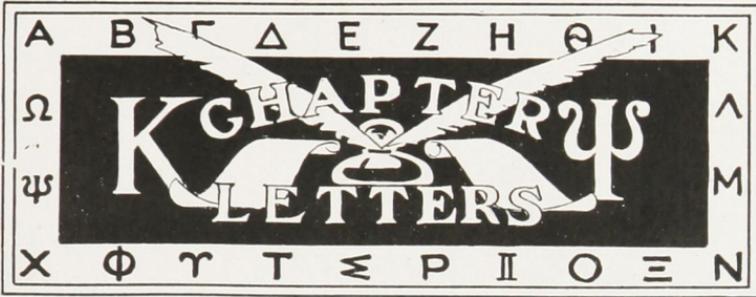
If the letter accepted shall have omitted any important fraternity event or item of interest, items may be taken from any other letter submitted or volunteered by any person and the person or persons adding these items shall be given credit by being termed "Associate Historian."

The letters shall be limited to — words and must contain true accounts of the members of the fraternity, the chapter and college.

In case no letter is submitted, the presiding officer shall call for items of interest which shall be set down by the secretary and forwarded as the Chapter letter. But in this case no one shall be credited as Honor Historian but all that contribute shall be credited as Associate Historians.

By general vote, every subscriber of THE MASK having one vote, the writer of the best letter in each issue of THE MASK published shall be termed the Grand Honor Historian holding same until another is selected. (Next issue of MASK.) Notice of the honor shall be published in THE MASK. The votes shall be by U. S. mail—postcard or letter, and in the case of a tie the Grand Historian and Editor shall cast the deciding vote.

A list of the Grand Honor Historians shall be kept by the Grand Registrar and published in the *Agora*.



Chapter Letters for January issue of THE MASK to insure publication must reach the Editor by January 10.

## “NO LETTER SQUAD”

### BETA CHAPTER

Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

G. H. BARNEY, *Historian*

### DELTA CHAPTER

University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.

F. N. COULON, *Historian*

### LAMBDA CHAPTER

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

THOMAS D. MOORE, JR., *Historian*

### UPSILON CHAPTER

Louisville College of Pharmacy, Louisville, Ky.

W. O. PATTERSON, *Historian*

### BETA-BETA CHAPTER

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

H. R. KOHL, *Historian*

### BETA-GAMMA CHAPTER

University of California, San Francisco, Cal.

J. GOOD, *Historian*

**BETA-DELTA CHAPTER**

Union University, Albany, N. Y.

H. J. HESS, *Historian***BETA-EPSILON CHAPTER**

Rhode Island College of P. &amp; S., Providence, R. I.

C. LEO HIGGINS, *Historian***BETA-ZETA CHAPTER**

Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

L. E. BALDWIN, *Historian***BETA-IOTA CHAPTER**

North Pacific College, Portland, Ore.

C. H. HARRIS, *Historian***BETA-KAPPA CHAPTER**

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**BETA-LAMBDA CHAPTER**

George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

E. E. SULLIVAN, *Historian***GAMMA CHAPTER**

Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

H. E. MILLER, *Historian**Dear Brothers in Kappa Psi:*

The school year thus far has been one full of activity for Gamma chapter.

We are very glad to be able to announce a new home for our chapter. Now that we have a house to ourselves we will welcome any visiting brothers at 271 West 71st Street.

We considered the year 1914-1915 the banner year for Gamma, but, from what we have already accomplished we expect to surpass last year.

We take pleasure in introducing our new brothers in Kappa Psi.

L. H. Buccaning, '16, G. L. Bruns, '17, C. S. Russel, '17, R. A. Johnston, '17, B. R. Genung, '17, T. S. Whalen, '17, J. H. Triner, '18, C. K. McCloskey, '17.

These men are well worthy of being brothers in Kappa Psi and we are justly proud of them. We also have six pledges who will soon be initiated into the mysteries of the Agora.

In closing, Gamma wishes a very successful year to all sister chapters.

### ETA CHAPTER

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY LISCHER, *Historian*

*Dear Brothers of Kappa Psi:*

Here we are again, back in the struggle for supremacy over the tasks set before us by our professors and associates.

September 20, 1915 marked the opening day at P. C. P. at which time Eta brothers started the new year right by keeping their eyes open for candidates. Getting in on the jump and keeping up the good work, the writer is able to report on new members of our honored organization, the following: H. N. Vandegrift, '16; M. G. Schadt, '17; H. H. Jones, '17; G. A. Haldeman, '17; G. M. Miller, '17; W. C. Forbes, '17; H. L. Ernst, '17. These brothers were introduced to the obligations of a Knight of Kappa Psi, at an initiation held at the Parkway Building, October 27, 1915. This event was muchly enjoyed by the initiators, the initiates, however, prefer to reserve their opinion. Beta Eta kindly lent their mighty efforts in the husky performance.

Members of Eta who accepted the kind invitation to Beta Eta's smoker were shown a royal good time in their new home. This is a splendid symbol of the good work done by this chapter in their four years of existence, and makes the mother chapter, Eta, proud of her stalwart son.

Soon Eta hopes to hold a smoker which shall also be in the nature of a house warming of the new furnishings which extend from cellar to roof. After a few weeks of haphazard living the new furniture, rugs etc., arrived through the contract Department of Gimbel Bros., and again we live in com-

fort and an environment conducive to good study as well as congeniality and fraternal spirit.

Except for the graduated seniors, whom we miss at all times the same brothers are back again and all look as if they had profited by their summer's vacation. We also have in our midst J. Weiser of Beta-Delta who is taking a P. G. course at P. C. P.

The writer may well say that the brothers of Eta wish all a very successful year.

### IOTA CHAPTER

Medical Department, University of Alabama, Mobile, Ala.

L. B. FARRIOR, *Historian*

Iota chapter sends greetings to the Knights of Psi, and wishes each sister chapter a very successful year.

No initiates were added to our ranks this season. We are not discouraged, however, even though all our active members belong to the present junior and senior classes. Realizing this, that we have no men in the two lower classes, we shall work the harder during the winter and summer for the proper men for next session. If any of the brothers in the nearby states or elsewhere, know or should meet anyone who contemplates attending the medical department of the University of Alabama, and seeing that he would make us a good man, do not forget to let us hear about him.

There are nine of us as active members of the chapter this session. Brothers Abernathy, Hannon, Hamil, Graves, and Farrior of the class of 1916, and Brothers Rowe, Mooror, Crenshaw, and McClerkin of the class of 1917. Brother F. L. Abernathy, Regent; Brother W. C. Hannon, Vice-Regent; Brother A. W. Graves, Secretary; Brother Fred Crenshaw, Treasurer; Brother G. L. Hamil, Chaplain. Indeed all of us hold offices.

We are few in number, brothers, but we are strong, and deeply interested in the welfare of Kappa Psi. There is the greatest feeling of love and brotherhood among us, and we are deriving great good from our noble order. We make it mean something to be a Knight of Psi, and realize that in order

to get good from anything we must not only love it dearly, but must put something into it. And that is what we are doing.

#### KAPPA CHAPTER

**Birmingham Medical College and Graduate School of Medicine,  
University of Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.**

Kappa Chapter is discontinued as an active, collegiate chapter of Kappa Psi because the Birmingham Medical College has been absorbed by the University of Alabama, School of Medicine at Mobile. The buildings at Birmingham will be used for postgraduate instruction in medicine only under the direction of the University of Alabama. However, Kappa Psi is not unrepresented in Birmingham, for we have a live Birmingham Graduate Chapter of Kappa Psi to continue the good work. At some future time undergraduate instruction in medicine may be resumed in Birmingham, at which time an active Kappa Psi chapter will again be in the field.

#### MU CHAPTER

**Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.**

JOHN D. HARTNETT, *Historian*

*Brothers in Kappa Psi:*

After spending the summer vacation at our homes we have returned to resume our studies and to make this coming year as successful and profitable as possible for ourselves and our chapter.

It is with pleasure that we introduce to you at this time the following men who have recently been initiated into the mysteries of Kappa Psi. Allow me to introduce: Brothers Harold D. Moore, and Oliver M. Bellefleur.

We intend to hold a smoker Thursday evening, November 4, at the College of Pharmacy building at which the following gentlemen will speak. President C. H. Packard an honorary member of Kappa Psi; Grand Regent Dr. Justin F. Grant; Brother J. J. Murphy, secretary to the mayor of Boston; Dean Theodore J. Bradley and Brother Leopold Bartel.

On September 22 the chapter was the recipient of a complete set of the *American Pharmaceutical Proceedings*, 20 vol-

umes of the *Druggist Circular* from 1890 to 1912, also several volumes of *The American Druggist*, the *British Chemist* and the *London Pharmaceutical Journal*, consisting in all of 115 bound volumes of Pharmaceutical Works.

Mu chapter has been very active this year having already initiated two men with several men pledged. It is the desire of the chapter to make this our banner year, and every Kappa Psi man is full of fight for our new members that will boost our chapter.

Graduates: Brother Florin J. Amrhein has accepted a position as assistant instructor in pharmacy at the college; Brother Fay Elliott has returned to take a P.G. in chemistry; Brother R. M. Kallejian is specializing in chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Brother Richard Mooney has resigned his position with Brewer Co., to accept one with Park-Davis Co.

In conclusion, Mu chapter wishes that this new year may be a most successful one for all her sister chapters.

#### PI CHAPTER

Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

F. A. HOWELL, *Historian*

*Brothers of Kappa Psi:*

Back again and very much on the job but the War in Europe is a mild affair to the "rushing" here this year. The march is still very much on but already we wish to introduce our new Brothers Mercer C. Parrott '17, of Kinston, N. C.; Richard B. Rankin, '17, of Concord, N. C.; both formerly of the University of N. C., and Harold J. Quinn of Shreveport, La., also our pledges Parker and Perdue. Perdue is a brother of the Perdue we all know and, although a pledge, is already one of our best workers. The big guns are yet to boom in this rushing campaign so just watch our next report.

Banquets, smokers and such have been very much in order and besides being very busy everyone has had a great time while working always for the advancement of Kappa Psi.

Just one more thing, every member of the chapter returned conditionless and advanced and I may add happy. It is too early to report more but just wait a few weeks.

Pi chapter wishes every brother a most successful coming year and thanks again the brothers who have helped us so much by writing us of prospects.

### RHO CHAPTER

Emory University, Atlanta Medical College, Atlanta, Ga.

S. A. FOLSOM, *Historian*

*Dear Brothers:*

Another year has quickly passed, our vacation is over, and we are all now prepared to give the best that we are capable of giving. In so doing it should be a stimulus to us in our work every day to do those things and say those words that will bring no adverse comment or unfavorable criticism on ourselves personally and our grand fraternity. We should remember that the world today is **nothing but a world of criticism** in which are certain individuals who delight in saying lightly and jestingly things which weigh heavily on us.

Since last year the Atlanta Medical College has merged with Emory University as the Medical Department and wonderful changes have been wrought. The buildings have been entirely renovated, the laboratories and clinics reorganized and reëquipped and the greater clinical and bedside teaching has been afforded by the acquisition of the Wesley Memorial Hospital, control of the Grady Municipal Hospital and advantages hospitably offered by five or six more hospitals of the city. In looking over the faculty there are a few strange names but when I say that their superior cannot be found in the South, I feel confident that I am not treading on the toes of falsehood.

Rho Chapter has moved from its old quarters on Auburn Avenue to a new chapter house at 173 North Jackson Street. The chapter house is particularly suited to us with its large artistically decorated and comfortable rooms, and we feel ourselves especially fortunate in possessing it. Every convenience is at the finger tips of the men staying at the house and if there is anything more homelike in the world I should like to see it. Here we all **congregate and are happy in each others company** and Seneca has truly said: "Of all felicities the most

charming is that of a firm and gentle friendship. It sweetens our cares, dispels our sorrows, and counsels us in all our extremities." The chapter is situated excellently financially and I do not hesitate to predict great things for the coming year.

To date, we have initiated the following brothers, who will be an honor to the fraternity and whose superiors cannot be found anywhere, into the mysteries of Kappa Psi:

O. O. Meredith, '17, Hartwell, Ga.

L. B. Stephens, '19, 920 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. Hailey, '19, Hartwell, Ga.

Prof. S. S. Jenkins, Associate in Chemistry, Durham, N. C.

W. J. Huson, '19.

J. E. Harris, '19.

M. E. Winchester, '16.

We have picked out some other good men at the present time and by the next issue of THE MASK I hope I shall have the pleasure and honor of handing their names in also. We are very glad to welcome into our midst Brothers Bliss of Gamma and Brown of Kappa of the faculty and Brothers McLendon and Lawrence from Iota.

Brother Bliss, Professor of Pharmacology, has been working very energetically of late attempting to organize a graduate chapter and I feel confident that his loyal and commendable efforts will be crowned with success. The graduate chapter would indeed be an aid and honor to Rho and with its birth I feel sure greater things will come to pass.

In closing, we hope the brothers will have a most profitable and enjoyable year.

### SIGMA CHAPTER

Baltimore College of P. and S., Baltimore, Md.

The Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons has been merged with the Medical School of the University of Maryland. Therefore "Sigma" ceases to exist as a separate chapter of Kappa Psi and is merged with old Delta chapter at the University of Maryland. This consolidation of schools will mean much for medical education in Maryland, and the consolidation of Delta and Sigma should mean a very strong chapter of Kappa Psi in U. of M.

## PHI CHAPTER

Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.

F. M. BLAKE, *Historian*

Phi chapter is back again for the winter after the long summer vacation. This year's new class has some excellent "frat" material. We had several of the underclassmen over to our house last Thursday for a smoker and dinner. Six of them were pledged and I am sure they will make good brothers to take up the work next year. We have reasons to believe that this will be one of the most successful years that Phi has ever seen. We have several more good men in view who will probably be pledged in the next two weeks. We will initiate near Thanksgiving, probably not until after the Thanksgiving vacation.

The class elections have not been held yet but Phi stands a fine chance of carrying most of the offices. All of the men on the Y. M. C. A. cabinet are knights of Phi, but two.

We are glad to have with us this year Brother O'Brien of Beta-Kappa. He was successful in passing the state board in Illinois with an average of ninety-six. We are glad to welcome Brother Hanna, of this chapter, back again, after an absence of nine months which was spent in Colorado where his home is located. Brother Wade of this chapter and Brother Simmons of Chi were welcomed visitors last Thursday. Brothers Berg, Sterling and Huffman are here this year to finish their course.

Our chapter house at 2801 S. Michigan Blvd., is always open to any of our brothers and you will be greeted with the glad-hand which is so common in our fraternity.

I think I shall draw this rambling letter to a close, wishing success to all chapters of Kappa Psi for the year 1915-16.

## CHI CHAPTER

University of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. L. GREENWOOD, *Historian*

With another session fairly on its way and eight active members from last year and three new members, all enthusiastic for the work, this year promises to be a good one for Chi chapter.

But first allow me to introduce our new members, as Knights of Kappa Psi: G. V. Whitney, Wenona, Ill.; A. H. Bogard, 1219 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette, Ill.; Richard Van Kempelman, 10925 Wabash Ave., Chicago Ill., they were the first to be initiated into the mysteries of the Agora this year.

On October 15 we held our first initiation, and we had the pleasure of having with us Brothers B. E. Simmons, R. E. Faulkner, V. L. Geispitz and C. H. Hayward of the class of '15, and twelve members of Phi chapter, I am sure we all enjoyed the evening.

We have four good men pledged which we expect to take in at our next meeting on October 29.

Brother A. H. Clark, Professor of Chemistry, is back after a year's absence, we are all glad to have him with us.

#### BETA-DELTA CHAPTER

Union University, Albany, N. Y.

A. J. HESS, *Historian*

*Dear Brothers of Psi:*

After enjoying a week's vacation at our homes for over Thanksgiving, we came back to resume our work and improve the short time left to us before the midwinter examinations.

We take pleasure in introducing at this time, the following men who have proven themselves worthy to affiliate with the chosen sons of Kappa Psi. Allow me to introduce Francis D. Conroy, Norwich, N. Y. (Norwich High School); William P. Briggs, Jr., Norwich, N. Y. (Norwich High School); Marvin D. Scott, Walton, N. Y. (Walton High School); Raymond N. Stoetzel, Schenectady, N. Y. (Schenectady High School); Fred L. Stillson, Cobleskill, N. Y. (Cobleskill High School); Paul D. Murphy, Auburn, N. Y. (Auburn High School).

We are indeed proud of our new brothers and feel certain that they will ever labor to preserve the good name of our fraternity.

Our chapter is characterized by a continual and healthy growth, all meetings being well attended. A social committee has been chosen and forms a vital part of our organization, serving to entertain us and to "drive dull care away." In

our class election of officers held recently, six of the successful candidates were fraternity brothers, the remaining office of secretary, being held by a lady member of the class.

In conclusion, Beta-Delta extends hearty wishes to the sister chapters for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

#### BETA-ETA CHAPTER

Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

DAVID REYNOLDS MORGAN, *Historian*

*Brothers of Kappa Psi:*

With the opening of the new school year, it becomes necessary for me to again take my pen in hand and write into our records the events of a new school year. To our unsophisticated freshmen brothers the new school year means a plunge into the great unknown, with courteous and obliging sophomores to assist at every step in the way of enlarging a horizon which exists as it were in the distance; to our sophomore brothers it means a further approach with the added duty of supervising the conduct of the "innocent new arrivals"; to our junior brethren it means one year nearer to the desired goal, while to our dignified senior contingent it marks a panoramic review of the work of the previous years.

Each new school year brings home to every brother of Kappa Psi fresh responsibilities, for is not every September marked by the absence of the graduate members who have bid adieu to their fraternal home and who have gone out into the world to assume the responsibilities thereof, armed with the strong fraternal enthusiasm and fellowship which is part and parcel of their Kappa Psi life. Their vacant chairs confer on us, then, added duties and let us take up the work which they have bequeathed us with a spirit of enthusiasm and generosity which shall stamp us as worthy brethren of Kappa Psi.

Beta Eta opened its doors this year with a reception conducted at our beautiful new home on 245 South 13th St. This reception eclipsed anything which has been given by our Jefferson fraternities for many years. The reception committee consisted of: Ulrich P. Horger, Chairman, W. F. Jenkins, C. B. Campbell, E. J. Nitschke and J. S. McDaniels.

At seven-thirty o'clock the committee stood at the doors ready to receive the guests, and from seven-thirty to nine one long stream of guests poured in. The parlor was beautifully arranged with palms and various other floral decorations and every member wore in the lapel of his coat a red carnation. At the door every guest was given to understand that this was "open house" and if ever freshmen were made to feel the warm fellowship of fraternity life it was on this occasion. Particular pains were taken to see that every new man received an introduction to all the members of the society present and a finer gathering of new men it has never been my privilege to see. Groups of the guests were to be found in all parts of the house and no opportunity was lost to impress on them the strong position of Kappa Psi as Jefferson's leading fraternity. A very large number of men were pledged right there and then, and considering the large number of pledges secured and the great number of guests present, it was, in all, the greatest reception of years. It was not long before the beautiful new piano which we have purchased was put into active service. Our fraternity orchestra consisting of: Brother Stites, piano, Brother Vaughn, and Brother Epright gave us a musical program which was excellent in every way. We cannot thank these dear brothers too much for their great assistance, not only at this, but at many other gatherings of past years. Their musical numbers were one of the great features of the evening. Brothers Vaughn and Epright gave several violin solos, followed by piano duets by Brothers Stites and Hinckley, while a series of orchestra selections by Brothers Stites, Vaughn, Epright and Hinckley concluded the musical program for the evening.

We had the pleasure of greeting Dr. Lyons, Dr. Engle and Dr. Bleschsmidt, all faculty members of the medical staff. Before the close of the evening we had the honor of securing Dr. Bleschsmidt as a pledged member. Dr. Bleschsmidt is Associate Professor of Pediatrics and Professor of German on the college staff and is a most popular man among all classes of students.

We were very glad to welcome the following brothers from Eta chapter: D. M. Smith, Alf, Witherford, Poor, Fox, D. B.

Smith, Fenstemacher, Wolfe, Richard, Mulford and Forbes (pledged).

The loyal coöperation of Eta chapter makes us feel warmly toward them, for we know that in them we have an ally on whom we can always rely. Here's good luck and long life to good old Eta!

Among the busy workers at the reception was Regent Harry Goldstein, who was to be seen at all times and places with his ready smile and hearty, warm handshake. Not a man came into the house but he grasped their hand and made them feel that they were truly welcome and that Beta-Eta was their friend.

Our dear Brother Keith attended the reception, this being the first time he has been able to attend the meetings since his sad accident at the fraternity house. The appearance of this dear brother who has been a pillar of Kappa Psi since its inception at Jefferson, was one of the noteworthy events of the evening. Old friends greeted him on all sides, and although physically disabled, he entered into the spirit of the occasion with an enthusiasm which has ever characterized him as a strong pillar of Kappa Psi. Brother Keith has in spite of his accident graduated at Jefferson and attends with regularity the various clinics held at the college hospital. To do so it is necessary for him to get about in a wheel chair. This is a feat which has never yet been equalled by any student of medicine in this whole country, and every Kappa Psi man owes honor to the monumental work of this dear brother.

Brothers Dr. Deck, Dr. Marsteller and Dr. Hoyt were present as guests and were soon busy at work making the new men feel at home.

Among the guests present from the faculty we also had our much respected and well-beloved teacher in Applied Anatomy, Dr. Bonney. As a fraternity and as a class we have always felt that Dr. Bonney was our friend and we were certainly glad to have him with us.

We owe to the reception committee who arranged this most successful event our unstinted praise for one and all they labored hard to make possible such a big affair.

Following luncheon and the administration of "prophylactic" doses of refreshments, the reception came to a close and the

new men went forth to their homes impressed with the fact that Kappa Psi is a fraternity of strength, good-fellowship and organized purpose; that Kappa Psi means Brotherhood, and that Brotherhood means:

To be united one and all;  
 To serve another should he call;  
 When in an hour of pressing need  
 For him we do some little deed.  
 And this inside the mystic wall,  
 No man of strength can ever fall;  
 For in this House of Kappa Psi,  
 Good-fellowship will never die.

On Thursday evening, September 30, we initiated into the mysteries of our order the following brothers:

Oscar Montague Weaver, '19.

Richard Ray Dalrymple, '19.

Harry Wolfgang Wiest, '19.

Hugh Allen McDonald, '19.

Christian Wm. Nissler, '19.

Royal Wm. Williams, '19.

J. A. Wilson, '19.

We had the pleasure of having with us Brothers Phillips, Miller, Shumaker, Weatherford, Banzhoff, Alf, D. M. Smith, D. B. Smith, Sittety, Fenstermacher and Null of "Eta" chapter, and Brother Wieser of Beta-Delta Chapter.

On Thursday evening, October 7, a large number of men will be initiated, but I will speak of this matter in detail in my next letter.

Brother Harry Decker having entered the medical course at Jefferson has transferred his membership from Eta chapter to us. Many times welcome Brother Decker.

It gives me pleasure to announce that Brother Ulrich P. Horger, '16, and Brother David Reynolds Morgan, '16, have been elected to fellowship in the Alpha Omega Alpha Honorary Society of Jefferson Medical College in recognition of distinguished scholarship; Brother Morgan being elected secretary and treasurer.

Before concluding I must extend to Brother Ulrich P. Horger on behalf of Kappa Psi and the entire senior class of this

college our most hearty congratulations on receiving from the faculty the distinguished honor of being named the first honor student in a class which contains very nearly 200 men—the largest senior class in any medical school in this country. This is indeed a most distinct honor and in recognition thereof the faculty awarded him the D. Appleton Company prize of \$50 worth of medical and surgical books. Brother Horger's place as first honor student of the senior class at Jefferson reflects great honor on himself and on his well-beloved fraternity, Kappa Psi. As secretary of Beta-Eta Brother Horger has had much to do in placing our fraternity in the position which it now occupies—that of being the foremost fraternity at Jefferson. So here's congratulations to Brother Horger and here is another to good old Kappa Psi.

#### BETA-THETA CHAPTER

University of Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.

B. F. HARDIN, *Historian*

#### *Brothers of Kappa Psi:*

Since our last letter there have been several changes in Beta-Theta. We have had quite a number of our very best men leave us as they had the good fortune of being graduates of the 1915 class. We hail these men in their new sphere and are glad to see the good record they have left behind, as a model that we may strive to make, not only as students, but also such unselfish members of Kappa Psi, who seemed to have one constant thought, and that was for others. Now we have realized that the true spirit of our fraternity is for others that we may be able to help those who come into our number.

Beta-Theta has been very generous to us the last two meeting nights inasmuch as she gave us a very pleasing luncheon, followed by a smoker, in which several Julia Marlow cigars went up in smoke. We are pleased to say that we had with us, as a guest, Mr. Ellis of the sophomore class. We are also very glad to welcome back into our midst Brother Paton of Mississippi who has been out of school for a year but he comes back with the same old Kappa Psi smile. We are very glad to welcome another loyal brother back into our midst, Brother Vincent King who has been at work at the St. Joseph Hospital.

Beta-Theta will have a dance at the Hotel Chisca in two weeks, so we are looking forward with great expectation to that occasion as we always depend on Beta-Theta for the very best.

We are also planning for a chapter house some of these days not far away, we hope.

Dr. James, of the senior class, comes to us this year from Vanderbilt and we are very fortunate to have Brother James with us, but we do not feel selfish in taking such material from Vanderbilt, for she took from us last year Brother Coffee.

In conclusion, I wish to say that we are still in the ring when fraternity spirit is concerned and we feel that we have the finest band of fellows that can be found anywhere in the country.

### BETA-IOTA CHAPTER

North Pacific College, Portland, Ore.

C. H. HARRIS, *Historian*

After a fine summer vacation, the Knights of Beta-Iota chapter, have again heard their call, with the result that eleven members, were on time for the opening lecture of Brother Dean McKellips.

Our Regent Brother E. Ginn, we are sorry to say, will be unable to attend school this year, and Brother Bradbury has left to take a premedic course at Washington State College.

We are all enthusiastic over prospects for the chapter, as we have never opened the school year with a more numerous and zealous bunch of members. The outlook for new members is very bright, the freshman class containing some very fine material. As a means of becoming better acquainted with our prospective candidates, we recently held a big smoker at which several freshmen were present, as well as representatives from other fraternities, and members of the faculty. Lots of good smokes, eats, and music formed the chief amusements, and everybody declared it a success.

We are contemplating opening a fraternity house in the near future, the boys declaring it the only thing lacking to make the chapter a complete success.

Initiation is planned for the near future, and the social doings and State Board will soon be with us, so we all contemplate a busy season.

News of alumni members is scarce, but we hope by the next issue to be able to tell something interesting about our brothers who have graduated.

In closing this letter we wish lots of luck and good times to all the other Knights of Kappa Psi.

### BETA-MU CHAPTER

Medical Department, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.

W. L. ATKINS, *Acting Historian*

The University of Louisville has raised the entrance requirements very materially in the last two years, thereby limiting the number of students somewhat. But the incoming freshmen seem to make up in quality what they lack in numbers, and the additions to the other classes are above normal. The future of the old school ("Founded 1837") seems to be assured.

We lost only one man by graduation last June. Brother Dunbar is "interned," as we say in these war times, at the St. Alexis Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, where he is learning all that Doctor Crile knows about shock. Brother Logan is not in school this year on account of his health, but he is an active member in the chapter while he is in Louisville.

Wednesday, October 6, the Henry Watterson Hotel was the scene of the most successful fraternity smoker ever pulled off in Louisville. About fifteen of the new men were present, and a very pleasant evening was spent in informally getting acquainted. We believe that some of the acquaintances formed there will bear good fruit.

Brother J. L. Wilds, our demon treasurer, has been elected treasurer of the junior class.

Hoping to have some real news to report the next time, we are, all of us, glad to send greetings to all our brothers.

## BETA-NU CHAPTER

Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska

G. A. WHITACRE, *Historian**Brothers of Kappa Psi:*

A class from the Creighton College has gone out into the world since our last letter. We have installed new officers from the junior class and hope to start out next fall with lots of "pep" and make our chapter a great success.

Most of our junior brothers are working in drug stores during their summer vacation to get their required experience.

We hope to start out next fall by giving banquets and smokers to arouse enthusiasm among the fellows and make Beta-Nu one of the liveliest chapters of Kappa Psi.

In closing we wish all other chapters of Kappa Psi success.

*(Too late for July MASK)*

## BETA-XI CHAPTER

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

J. G. BEARD, *Historian**Dear Brothers in Kappa Psi:*

Allow me to introduce to you the following men who were initiated into Beta-Xi chapter on Saturday evening, September 24, 1915:

Rufus Herbert Dixon, Med., '18, Bishopville, S. C.

William Freeman Townsend, Phar., '17, Greensboro, N. C.

Carl Sutton, Phar., '17, Wilson, N. C.

Edmond DeBerry Ledbetter, Phar., '17, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Rupert Watson Jermigan, Phar., '16, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Brother Townsend belongs to the varsity football team this season and is a star player.

Brother Jermigan is a registered pharmacist.

Owing to the extreme youthfulness of our chapter, we haven't a house yet, but plans are being perfected now towards securing means of erecting one at sometime in the near future.

## PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER

Philadelphia, Pa.

*No Letter!*

What's the matter with Philadelphia Graduate Chapter? No letter in THE MASK in many days! If you all do not watch out, we shall begin to believe the tales concerning the unusual activities and liveliness of the City of Brotherly Love. Get busy boys and keep up with the Kappa Psi Roller!

## NEW YORK CHAPTER

New York, N. Y.

LEON MONELL, *Historian*

The first meeting of the New York Graduate chapter for the season of 1915-16 has been called by the Regent, Brother Hostmann, for Friday evening, November 12, at the K Ψ house 271 W. 71st Street. As this is the first meeting this fall and because it is to be held in the new K Ψ house, a large number of members should be present. Gamma chapter must be congratulated for having a house for its members. Graduates should show their loyalty by calling and making themselves known and to show the fellows that the graduates are with them. To Brothers Hagaman, chairman of the House Committee, and Hostmann, who very ably assisted Brother Hagaman, should be extended our thanks for securing such a good housekeeper in the person of Mrs. Mather. Gamma chapter is doing nicely this year and if the graduate chapter keeps pace with them, we must move at a much livelier pace than heretofore.

Brothers L. and G. Short spent their vacation at their home in Maine.

Brother C. H. Hergut announced his marriage November 2.

Brother L. Blake is with Rikeis, 71st St. and Broadway.

Brother D. S. Miller is working for his father at Amagansette, L. I.

Brothers Sinclair, Ward and Taylor have returned to the wilds of Maine to make their name in pharmacy.

Brother W. J. Gurry, of Utica, paid us a visit on Sunday, October 24.

Brother R. Keeney has returned to Wellsboro, Pa.

Brothers Dunn and Hohmann received their degrees in medicine this June.

Brother Hagaman is working in Flushing, L. I.

Brother Frank Brannigan has returned from Ware, Mass., where he spent his vacation.

Brother Callahan has gone to Piermont, N. Y., for a vacation.

### BALTIMORE CHAPTER

Baltimore, Md.

J. DAWSON REEDER, M.D., F. A. C. S., *Regent*

I beg to say that I have made several attempts to organize the Alumni Chapter, but have not met with much success, owing to the fact that our men are busy practitioners and it is impossible to get them together often. Things look brighter, however, as a goodly number of the older men attended the last smoker given by Delta chapter, and it did my heart good to see the increase of membership and attendance; especially do I enjoy these annual meetings at the chapter house, as I am one of the organizers and the first secretary of Delta. I always feel that I am a welcomed guest, as the oldest Kappa Psi man in Baltimore, and after retiring as Alpha (Regent) in 1901, was secretary-treasurer of the Grand Chapter for three or four years as well as one of the incorporators of the fraternity and think I have a right to feel a keen interest and pleasure in seeing its wonderful growth in our college (University of Maryland) since its organization in 1897. We have taken in a number of wide-awake members of the faculty lately, and I feel that the day is not far distant when we shall be able to report an active Alumni Chapter in Baltimore City as a result of the amalgamation of our two schools, namely the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the University of Maryland.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: We are glad to see that "Old Balto" is coming to the front once more. The union of the Medical Department of the University of Maryland and the College of Physicians and Surgeons will make Delta chapter stronger.

We would advise our brothers of the Baltimore Graduate Chapter not to attempt to have very frequent regular meetings of the Graduate Chapter, but instead to announce two, three or four meetings per year, and endeavor to make these meetings a success by having a little social feature a part of the evening's program. With a reorganized Baltimore Chapter behind the united Delta-Sigma chapters, wonderful Kappa Psi times should take place in Baltimore and we should see another active chapter of Kappa Psi installed in the only remaining medical school in Maryland. With "Old Reeder" at the helm we are expecting to see these things take place. Go to it boys, we are watching you.

### BIRMINGHAM CHAPTER

Birmingham, Ala.

W. A. WEED, M.D., *Historian*

The members of the Birmingham Graduate Chapter of Kappa Psi are grieved that our local active chapter "Kappa" has been forced to discontinue activities because of the discontinuance of the Birmingham Medical College. We are hoping that "Kappa" is dormant rather than dead. The Birmingham Medical College, after a very successful and useful life of twenty years, decided to discontinue as a separate school so that all the resources of the State of Alabama might be concentrated on a Department of Medicine of the State University. With this in view, an attempt was made to consolidate the University School of Medicine at Mobile and the Birmingham Medical College. This attempt for various (?????) reasons, was not successful, but the Birmingham Medical College authorities, loyal to the cause of medical advances and education, donated the property, buildings, equipment, etc., of the Birmingham School to the state, and the plant, valued at one-half million, will now be used as the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Alabama. Perhaps at some future time, the undergraduate department of medicine will be moved to Birmingham so that the students may have the advantages of the clinical facilities offered by a population of nearly 200,000.

It is therefore up to the members of the Birmingham Graduate Chapter to keep Kappa Psi doings agoing in Birmingham. We urge every Kappa Psi in the Birmingham district to affiliate with us and keep the ball rolling. We do not intend to have very many meetings a year. Instead, we plan to have three or four meetings, and our usual annual banquet. Notices will be sent the members before each meeting. We want all the old men as well as all the recent graduates to keep busy for Kappa Psi.

### CHICAGO CHAPTER

Chicago, Ill.

E. J. BACHUS, *Historian*

*Brothers of Kappa Psi:*

Contrary to predictions in the last letter and to precedent, our usual boat trip and outing was not held this summer due to the *Eastland* disaster. However, we can rest assured that our entertainment committee will make up for this during the winter months. The social program, however, has not yet been definitely decided upon, but every brother will be notified in due time of all events scheduled.

In the meantime, all brothers should plan and arrange to be present at our semianual meeting which will be held November 19. This date has been chosen in view of the fact that the Chicago-Illinois football game will be played the following day. No doubt many brothers are planning to see this game, and while in the city they will thus have an opportunity of meeting many of the old and new Kappa Psi's by attending this meeting.

I can state with authority that the chapter and its finances are in the best condition, as will be shown by the reports at the next meeting.

### BOSTON CHAPTER

Boston, Mass.

J. J. MURPHEY, *Historian*

Brother Bostonians, we miss your letter this time. Let's get busy and have a letter in THE MASK every issue. There is no reason why you should not. If the *Historian* is too busy for this issue, why not have him designate another member of

the chapter to write the letter this time? We shall ask our Grand Regent, Dr. Grant, to step in a moment and prescribe. From our personal experiences with the Doctor, his prescriptions are pleasant to take, active but not excessive, and entirely compatible.

### ALBANY CHAPTER

Albany, N. Y.

W. A. HUMPHRIES, *Historian*

*No Letter!*

Albany chapter has not been represented in THE MASK by letter in some time! What's the trouble boys? We shall request Dr. Henry J. Goeckel, the man who installed both Beta-Delta chapter and the Albany Graduate Chapter, to investigate and report the conditions. We believe that all that is needed is a little mixture of Tinctura Nucis Vomicae, Fluidextractum Zingiberis, Tinctura Capsici, Fluidextractum Rhamni Purshianae Aromaticum, et Oleum Tiglii. How about it, Dr. Goeckel?

### PROVIDENCE CHAPTER

Providence, R. I.

F. EARLE LOCKWOOD, *Historian*

*Dear Brothers of Kappa Psi:*

It is with extreme pleasure that we announce that our "Fall Campaign" is on and from now till next June, "Activity" will be our motto—in fact the sparks flying from under our heels ought to make "Haley's Comet" pale into insignificance in comparison.

Last night a most enthusiastic bunch of Knights of Psi representing our beloved chapter assembled at the Crown Hotel and elected officers for the ensuing year the results being as follows:

Regent, Dr. John J. Pastille; Vice-regent, Professor Chas. J. Schulmyer; Secretary, Dr. Arthur X. Martell; Treasurer, Professor Henry W. Rivard; Historian, Dr. F. Earle Lockwood; Chaplain, Dr. Aime Richard.

Election Committee: Brothers Hilton, Chandley and Barrett.

Judiciary Committee: Professor Geo. S. Morgan and Brothers McCanna and Livingstone.

The Election Committee presented the names of Brothers George Forcier, Andrew Gray, and Carl Carlson who were unanimously elected to membership.

A resolution was adopted inviting all former members of the active chapter to send in their names with \$1.00 to Brother James Z. Chandley, 58 Weybossett St., Providence, R. I. Boys! enroll with us at once and become a "live wire"—take off your *insulation* (or rather, let us do that for you) that the spirit of Psi may radiate from every pore. Remember that Brother Jim, awaits your name and "long green," with a 7 by 9 grin. Hurry, and you may see his breath come in short pants! The installation of our newly elected officers will be held in "Devils Den"—the home of "Liquid Apples" situated about six miles and ten cents from Providence—south by west—half west.

For more explicit directions consult Past-regent Livingstone.

The date for these festivities will be November 10, 1915.

### SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

San Francisco, Calif.

W. B. PHILIP, *Secretary*

*Dear Brothers of Psi:*

San Francisco Graduate Chapter sends greetings and invites any Kappa Psi brother to attend any or all of their meetings. Every third Thursday of each month we meet at Beta-Gamma's comfortable fraternity house at 1550 Page St., San Francisco.

We are trying hard to make our chapter a success by finding something to do that will help the brothers. We believe that the success depends on having something to do.

We send out notices one or two weeks in advance to ALL Kappa Psi men in the State of California. We also send out notices to all Beta-Gamma passive members regardless of where they are. Ten leave the state and four leave the United States proper. We often enclose stamped addressed postal cards asking to hear from the boys and they all say they appreciate these letters and look for them.

Among those that have contributed to our scientific entertainments have been: Brother Bost, ex-Eta, giving us a fine talk on Manufacture of Peroxide of Hydrogen; Brother C. Hudson, ex-Beta-Gamma (Honor Scholarship man), gave us a talk on Russian Oil. Our Brother Regent Norwood gave us a stereoptican lecture on Milk. After each talk or lecture we have a discussion for an hour which brings out many points of interest.

Light refreshments are sometimes served. Our bill of fare is quite varied and may be tamales, apples, coffee and pie, or cake and ice cream, or just pipes and coffin nails.

During the American Medical Association meeting and the American Pharmaceutical Association conventions we tried to find all the Kappa Psi brothers and bid them welcome. Should any have been overlooked we wish to express our deep regrets and assure them it was not intentional. If they ever come here let them make themselves known and we will do our best to make their time pleasant.

On Friday evening, October 23, we gave with Beta-Gamma chapter an Italian dinner at the well-known Fior D'Italia restaurant. It was a very fine success and all that went enjoyed it. Talks by Brothers Norwood, Rooney, Nicholson, Bost, Moore, Palmatier, Patterson, Goode, Danialson and Philip helped to plan the future and pass the evening.

Our menu cards were in scarlet and cadet grey cut in a large diamond (like fraternity pin) shape.

Many of us have attended Beta-Gamma's initiations and we think they are getting a fine bunch of fellows. Beta-Gamma has treated us like princes and our success this year with the chapter has been largely due to this year's fine crowd of fellows. We are going to grab every last one of them for our Graduate Chapter the minute they graduate.

#### CLEVELAND CHAPTER

Cleveland, Ohio

E. W. MEYER, *Historian*

*Brothers of Kappa Psi:*

Cleveland Chapter sends heartiest greetings, although too late for the July issue of THE MASK.

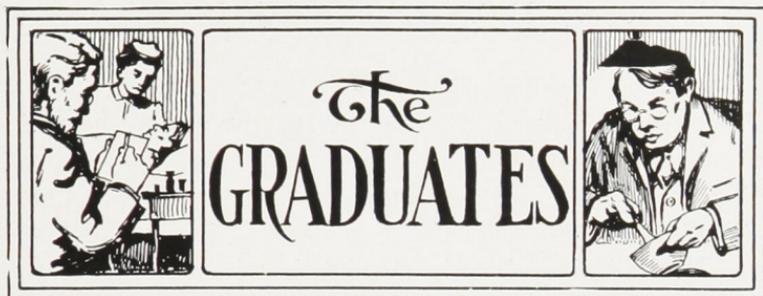
Our last official meeting was at the Hotel Statler, May 18, where, with Beta Beta, we all enjoyed our annual banquet. It was most pleasantly successful, the talk by Brother Alpers, dean of the department of Pharmacy, Western Reserve University, being of especial interest, as was that of two of the charter members of Beta Beta, now alumni, who told us of the inception and growth of Kappa Psi in Cleveland.

Our next meeting will be held shortly, when we will welcome new graduates into our midst, and, with Beta Beta, lay plans for an active year.

We have left our house at 7907 Cedar Ave., and plan this year to have a place more centrally located, with more club-room features, that a greater number of us may use and enjoy the house during the day, as many are located downtown and can spend odd moments away from business there, while the remaining brethren are drawn into that district by business or pleasure almost daily. Our plans will be decided upon next meeting and arrangements made in as short a time as possible.

Furthermore, we want all alumni brothers in and around Cleveland, who have not already affiliated themselves with the Alumni Chapter, to do so immediately. We are waiting to welcome you, brethren!

In closing, we send our most sincere good wishes to all Knights of Psi.



All readers of THE MASK are requested to forward personals about Alumni to Professor H. A. Langenhan, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Chapter Historians are urged to forward them with every Chapter Letter, but on separate sheets.

### IOTA

Dr. R. R. Duke, '11, has moved to Jacksonville, Fla., where he is closely associated with Dr. M. L. Tisdale, '07.

Dr. G. G. Oswalt, '14, after finishing his internship at the City Hospital, has formed partnership with Dr. Christopher, and is enjoying a good practice at Lisman, Ala.

Dr. J. H. Dodson, '14, is still practicing in Mobile, and is connected with the School of Medicine.

Dr. Sam Mathews, '15, after taking first honors of his class, has joined his father and is practicing at Clanton, Ala.

Dr. John MacBell, '15, is at present at Louisville, Ala.

Dr. W. W. Perdue, '08, who has for the past three years studied in New York, Europe, and Ashville, N. C. (at the latter place he was associated with Dr. Briggs for eight months), is now located in Mobile, Ala., where he will practice his chosen specialty, eye, ear, nose, and throat.

### KAPPA

M. F. Brown, Ph.G., Ph.Ch., is now Instructor in Materia Medica and Pharmacology in the School of Medicine of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

Robt. K. Buford, Ph.G., M.D., graduated with the M.D. degree from Loyola University, Chicago, and is now an interne at the Robert Burns Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

B. G. Copeland, '11 (Little B.G.), '14, is located in Frederick, Okla.

W. E. Sherman, M.D., '15, is at Rawls Infirmary, Gadsden, Ala.

### MU

F. J. Amrhein is now Assistant Instructor in Pharmacy at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

Fay Elliott, '15, is taking a postgraduate course in Chemistry at M. C. P.

R. M. Killejian, '15, is specializing in Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Richard Mooney, '15, is now with Parke-David Company.

### RHO

B. Cosby Bird, M.D., '12, is practicing at Colquitt, Ga. His office is in the Wilkin Building.

W. L. Woods, M.D., '14, is located at New Smyrna, Fla.

J. R. Fuller, M.D., '15, T. P. Goodwin, M.D., '13, and Ed. H. Green, '15, are serving in the Williard-Parker Hospital, N. Y.

Geo. R. Fuller, M.D., '14, is at the New York German Hospital, N. Y.

M. L. Hickson, M.D., is at the Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. L. Akridge, M.D., '15, is interne at the Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Va. Look him up Beta.

W. A. Newman, M.D., '15, is an interne at the Willard-Parker Hospital, New York City. Look him up Gamma.

C. C. Brannon, M.D., '14, is also at the Willard-Parker in New York City. Get after these boys New York Graduate chapter.

J. Gould Williamson (ex-Rho) was married to Miss Georgia Lee Graham on Tuesday, October 5, at Savannah, Ga. Brother Williamson and his bride will make their home at Eastman, Ga. THE MASK extends Kappa Psi congratulations.

A. G. DeLoach, M.D., is now located at The Georgian Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Edgar Everhart, formerly Professor of Chemistry in the Atlanta Medical College, is now State Chemist of Georgia. His office is in the State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

C. B. Greer, M.D., '11, is with the Georgia State Board of Health, Atlanta, Ga.

C. A. Rhodes, M.D., has his offices in the Atlanta National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

John Wallace, M.D., is located in the Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

H. C. Robles, M.D., '15, is an interne at the Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

L. J. Keeling, M.D., '13, is on the staff of St. Joseph's Infirmary, Atlanta, Ga.

Thos. S. Ussery, M.D., '14, has his offices in the Weekes Bldg., Decatur, Ga.

#### TAU

W. H. Slaughter, B.S., M.D., is located at the Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

#### CHI

Brother Henry William Colson and Miss Mabel Alta Berk were married Saturday, April 24, 1915, in Chicago, Ill. They are now residing at 7633 Vernon Ave., Chicago. THE MASK extends hearty congratulations.

#### PSI

J. L. Dawson, M.D., is practicing at Valley View, Texas.

#### BETA-DELTA

J. Weiser, '15, is taking postgraduate work in Philadelphia at P. C. P.

#### BETA-EPSILON

A new edition of Brother Albert H. Brundage's *Manual of Toxicology* has just left the press. This book, looked upon by many as the best of its kind, continues to be used as a text in most of the medical and pharmacy schools.

Since Brother Chandley has been located in the Blanding Laboratory, he has devised a "Tablet" which, when dropped into a glass of ordinary water, will produce in 30 seconds a sparkling glass of ginger-ale.

Among the many letters of congratulations sent to "Jim" upon his phenomenal success one was found which implored him to desist in his present labors and get busy with a "Gin-

Fizz" konseal for the *Province Convention* to be held in New Haven next January.

Brother John Jacob Pastille, Our Regent is about to sell his "Stoddard-Dayton"—John says he does not object to being popular—but—he thinks that he has made too many "Hits" since he purchased the machine. Only Sunday he struck the rear piazza of a Laundry wagon—with the result that both his head-lights now look him in the face—and laundry driver reports that his horse ran away—sprinted seven miles—broke two front teeth and a barn door—then ran inside just for a stall.

John! Second call for that aëroplane.

Brother Livingstone, past Regent—has returned from Naragansett Pier where he spent the summer, and is now manager of the Hulme Pharmacy in Providence.

Brothers Mason and Lockwood have been reappointed assistant professors in Operative Pharmacy at the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy.

Brother Ulric Vanasse will pit his new automobile against any car in the State in an *endurance test*.

He recently matched his "gas-buggy" against a stone-wall in his back yard—and according to Ulric the "Wall" was *not* impregnable—Pastille should take a shot at what's left if he wants to retain his laurels.

Brother Carl Carlson has recently developed a literary turn of mind. Since graduation he has written and given to a publisher a "Serio-Comic Story" entitled the *Brunette's Retreat*, according to the preface this is a story of a young Boston girl who was so "short-waisted" that her breath had the odor of  $H_2S$ —However, take it from Carl—"it's full of Hair and Love" and every Kappa Psi ought to possess a copy of it.

Brother I. Toodles French has organized a "Girls' Football" team at Killingly, Conn.; the members all being students at the "Oak Leaf Seminary" where Brother French is Supervisor of Athletics. Last week "Toodles" sent a challenge to Brother Earl Mason in Providence requesting that he organize a squad of Huskies from the Providence chapter and meet the "girls' team" Thanksgiving morning. The proceeds of this "football"

game to be donated to "Red-Cross." According to Earl the game is "off" because the whole bunch wanted to play at "Tackle." "Toodles, try the Boston chapter!"

**BETA-IOTA**

Brother Bradbury is taking a premedic course at Washington State College.

**BETA-MU**

Brother Dunbar, '15, is an interne at St. Alexis Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. Look him up Cleveland Graduate chapter.

**BETA-XI**

R. H. Andrews, '14, is working for his M.D., at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.



#### KAPPA-PSI

Beta-Theta Chapter, University of Tennessee, requests the honor of your presence December eleventh, nineteen fifteen eight-thirty, until twelve o'clock.

Annual Dance

Hotel Chisca

#### BETA-DELTA'S SMOKER

On the evening of Nov. 16, 1915, Beta-Delta entertained the members of the junior class at a smoker. The class was well represented and all expressed themselves as having passed an enjoyable evening. Regent Munger extended the visitors a hearty welcome. He was followed by Professor William A. Larkin, one of our facultate members, who spoke on "The Benefits Derived From Fraternalism." All were impressed by the professor's earnest and direct address. The social committee, which consists of Brothers Carter and Newton, are to be congratulated, for they were responsible for the success of the evening's entertainment. Punch, cigars and cigarettes were enjoyed.

H. J. H.

#### BETA-ETA SMOKER

*Dear Brothers:*

Today while lying here recuperating after a visit to the smoker given in the new chapter house of Beta-Eta, I thought I would just give you a little idea of where Beta-Eta stands today.

After eighteen months stay as a patient in the hospital, last night I was taken forth in my rolling chair by Brothers Nitschke and Dalrymple and taken to the new chapter house, which is hard to describe in words. It is the finest at Jefferson today and that is saying something as Jefferson boasts of some fine fraternity houses. The chapter room is magnificent and it was beautifully decorated with bunches of dahlias and potted palms.

After having supper with the boys in the dining room which is a model of its kind I was taken to the chapter room and before long the guests began to arrive and there were lots of them. Quite a few of Eta's men were there and the finest looking bunch of prospects that I have ever seen. Besides there were a few of the faculty and staff present.

Everybody was made to feel at home and there was free mingling and good-fellowship in abundance.

Brothers Vaughn, Epright, Stites and Hinckley entertained with music in a class by itself. Brother MacDonald recited in his typical breezy western manner and the hand he got showed how everyone enjoyed it.

"Manger" Kleinstuber then introduced his protégé Brother "Madamoselle" Goznizky and if any chapter wants to laugh, come and see him. The Pasha of Turkey if he should see him, would quit fighting and have Harry "do the dance" for him.

There was plenty of smoke, eat, and drink and all in all it was a great success. In fact I never attended any smoker where there was a better bunch together, everybody congenial, quiet and orderly, yet enjoying themselves to the limit.

Everyone was enthusiastic the way things went and the smoker was a grand success in every way and from every standpoint.

It was one-thirty when Brothers Deck, Keller and Wilson brought me back first taking me on a sight-seeing trip via The Maternity Department. Personally the trip was one of the greatest pleasures I have ever had and the brothers from Eta promised to see that I got to their smoker.

If anyone wants to see an ideal chapter house and meet a fine bunch of brothers come give Beta-Eta the "once over." As a charter member and having been in close touch with the

chapter in its three years of life I can fully appreciate just what efforts and sacrifices the boys have made to put it where it is today, second to none. Yet it was all done unselfishly and everyone feels that he had a finger in the pie and helped make it what it is.

Brothers I wish to be remembered to all especially the brothers I had the pleasure of meeting at Chicago a few years ago.

Best to all and a successful year.

Fraternally,  
J. W. KEATH, M.D., *Beta-Iota*.

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### NOTICE!!

Every chapter should have the paraphernalia for the correct rendition of the Ritual. Especially indispensable is the **K Ψ** Shield which costs only \$4.35. The rest of the materials cost from \$14.15 to \$16.90 depending upon the quality. Order from De Moulin Bros. & Co., *through* Grand Vice-Regent H. W. Colson, 74 East 12th St., Chicago, Ill.

## Concerning The Agora

*Dear Brothers of Kappa Psi:*

As your grand registrar I beg to report that I have not for one minute forgotten that the 1915 *Agora* has not come out. I am hard at work giving it every minute of my time that I can spare. I have whipped much of the material in shape and wish to thank those that helped me so far, Brother R. C. Williams, M.D., especially. He has done much to make my work lighter and promises to do more.

When you get letters returned "Not known," etc., it shows that many of the present addresses are wrong. It is my hope that most of the addresses will be correct. Hence the delay.

If every chapter realized the great benefit to themselves and to our fraternity that would be gained by *Each Chapter* keeping an up-to-date directory (card system) of its members, a revised *Agora* could be printed quickly and cheaply any time desired. Our fraternity grows so fast that, like textbooks, a directory that is good this year is not good next.

Many of the secretaries are prompt in sending in to me the filled membership records. To the others! "Please hurry." It is surprising to find that sometimes they forget to fill one or two of the questions out and leave our records incomplete.

If any of the brothers or chapters fail to hear from me after writing please write again. While I have been living in the same place for ten years, on account of renumbering the streets and annexation of Fruitvale by Oakland, my mail address has been changed several times, and letters sent to old or wrong addresses take a long time in reaching me or never get here. I file every letter received and file a copy of my answer, so fire away any time. My Uncle Sam's latch string is always open to you.

Very fraternally yours,

W. BRUCE PHILIP, *Grand Registrar.*

Oakland, Cal., October 23, 1915.

## THE DOCTOR'S DREAM\*

By VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, M.D., Ann Arbor, Mich.,

*President American Medical Association*

Dr. Smith is a practitioner in one of the large cities of the Middle West. He is a man of good training, a classical graduate, took his professional course in one of our best schools, and did hospital service both at home and abroad. He is a general practitioner and keeps well posted in all that he does. He makes no claim to universal knowledge or skill, but is conscientious in all his work, and when he meets with a case needing the service of a specialist he does not hesitate to call in the best help. He has made a good living, demands fair fees from those who are able to pay, and gives much gratuitous service to the poor. He is beloved by his patients, held in high esteem by his confrères, and respected by all who know him. He is a keen observer, reads character for the most part correctly, and is not easily imposed upon. While he recognizes the value of his services, he is not in the practice of medicine with the expectation of getting rich, and his interests are largely humane and scientific. He has deep sympathy for those whose ignorance leads them to sin against their own bodies, but he is devoid of weak sentimentality and does not hesitate to admonish and even denounce the misdeeds of his patients, whatever their social position. During twenty years of practice in the same locality he has become acquainted with the vices and virtues of many families.

He is not looking for the coming of the millennium, but he is often impatient of the slow pace with which the race moves toward physical, mental, and moral betterment. One of his patrons is a large manufacturer employing many unskilled laborers. Dr. Smith has often pointed out to this man that the efficiency of his working force would be multiplied many times were the men paid better wages, the work done in rooms better lighted and ventilated, and in general with a little more humanness shown them. Another is at the head of a big mercantile house which employs clerks at the lowest possi-

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\* An address delivered before the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents and published in *Science*.

ble wages and makes the conditions of life well-nigh unendurable. A wealthy woman gives largely to church and charity from her revenues which come from the rental of houses in the red-light district. Another of the doctor's patrons is a grocer who sells "egg substitutes" and similar products "all guaranteed under the pure-food law." We will not continue the list of the doctor's patrons, and it must not be inferred that all are bad, for this is not true. The majority are honest, conscientious people, as is the case in all communities. Our country has a population of nearly one hundred millions. Millions of these are decent, respectable citizens, not altogether wise, but for the most part well intentioned. Thousands are brutal in their instincts, criminal in their pursuits, and breeders of their kind. We claim to be civilized, but there are those among us who would be stoned to death were they to attempt to live in a tribe of savages.

But I must stop these parenthetical excursions and get back to Dr. Smith and his dream. On a certain day in November of the present year he had been unusually busy, even for one whose working hours frequently double the legal limit. During office hours he had seen several cases which gave him grave concern. There was William Thompson, the son of his old classmate and college chum, now Judge Thompson. William finished at the old University and is now an embryo lawyer promising to follow in the footsteps of his honored and honorable father, but William belonged to a fast fraternity at college and came to Dr. Smith this morning with copper-colored spots over his body and a local sore. The doctor easily diagnosed the case and pointed out to William that he was a walking culture-flask of spirochetes, a constant source of danger to all who should come in contact with him, and that years of treatment would be necessary to render him sound again. On the lip of a girl, the daughter of another old friend, the doctor had found a chancre caused by a kiss from her fiancé, a supposedly upright man prominent in church and social circles. He had seen a case of gonorrhea in a girl baby contracted from her mother, the wife of a laboring man. A case of gonorrheal ophthalmia in a young man whose only sin was that he had used the same towel as his older brother.

Several cases of advanced tuberculosis among those who had been told by less conscientious physicians that the cough was only a bronchial trouble made Dr. Smith lament the standard of skill and honor among some of his professional brethren. Rapid loss in weight in an old friend who had been too busy to consult him earlier was diagnosed as neglected diabetes. In another instance dimness of vision and frequent headaches persisting for months had not sufficed to send an active business man to the physician. This proved to be an advanced case of Bright's disease, which should have been recognized two years earlier. Urinary, ophthalmoscopic and blood-pressure tests demonstrated the seriousness of the present condition. A breast tumor on the wife of an old and respected friend showed extensive involvement of the axillary glands and the operation demanded promised only temporary relief, while had it been done months before, complete removal of the diseased tissue would have resulted.

In making his calls for the day Dr. Smith had experienced both among the well-to-do and the poor many things which had brought within the range of his vision more and darker clouds than those which floated in the dull November sky. More than a year before he had become estranged from the family of one of his oldest and best friends. The breaking of this relationship, which had continued from his earliest professional service and had been filled with the common joys and sorrows shared only by the family physician and those under his charge, had cast a deep shadow over the doctor's life. He had officiated at the birth of each of his friend's five children, and he felt a parental love and pride in them as he saw them grow into healthy womanhood and manhood. A little more than a year ago, he learned that the eldest of these children, a beautiful and healthy girl of eighteen, was engaged to a young man whom he knew to be a rake. In a spirit of altruism he had gone to the father and mother and protested against the sacrifice of the daughter. This kindly intended intervention was met with a stormy rebuff and the doctor was rudely dismissed from his friend's house. But when the young woman, whose life with her unfaithful hus-

band had made her deeply regret her fatal infatuation, felt the first pains of childbirth, she begged of her parents that her old friend might be sent for, and that morning he had delivered her of a syphilitic child. How unlike the previous births at which he had officiated in this friend's house! It had been the custom to have the doctor at every birthday dinner given the five children, and one of the boys bore his name. There would be no birthdays for this, the first grandchild, and what could the future promise the young mother? Surely, the November day was overcast with clouds for Dr. Smith before its gray light awoke the slumbering city. As he walked the few short blocks from his friend's to his own home, he cried in deepest sorrow how many thousands of daughters must be sacrificed before their parents will permit them to walk in the light of knowledge and not in the shadow of ignorance. After a breakfast, which was scarcely tasted, he read in the morning paper that the announcement that *Damaged Goods* was to be given in his University town had met with such a storm of protest from the learned members of the faculty that the engagement had been cancelled. "Surely," he said, "the fetters of prudery and custom bind both the learned and the unlearned."

After his morning office hours Dr. Smith visited his patients at the city hospital. Here is a wreck from cocain intoxication, the poison having been purchased from a drug store owned by a prominent local politician. In a padded cell is a man with delirium tremens, a patron of a gilded saloon run by another political boss. In the lying-in ward are a dozen girls seduced in as many dance halls, with drinking alcoves. Time will relieve these girls of the products of conception, a longer time will be required to free them from the diseases which they have contracted, but all time will not wash away the stains on their lives; and what of the fatherless children to be born? Thirty beds are filled with typhoids, who, under the best conditions, must spend long weeks in the bondage of a fever, which day by day gradually but inexorably tightens its grasp. The furred tongue, glazed eyes, flushed cheeks, bounding pulses, emaciated frames, delirious brains were all due to the fact that a large manufacturer had run a private sewer into the

river above the water-works. The greed and ignorance of one business firm had been permitted to endanger the lives of half a million people.

In his family calls the doctor met with conditions equally lamentable. A fond mother in her ignorance had nursed with domestic remedies a sore throat in one of her children. The membranous patches on the tonsils, extending upward into the nasal passages and downward into larynx, and the cyanotic face with labored breathing showed that even the magical curative action of diphtheria antitoxin, that wonderful discovery of modern medicine, would be of little avail in this individual case. The other children were treated with immunizing doses, and the doctor had the consolation of knowing that death's harvest in that household would be limited to the one whom the mother's ignorance had doomed.

The next call brought Dr. Smith to a home in which the condition was equally deplorable, and still more inexcusable. One of the children some months before had been bitten by a strange cur, which soon disappeared in the alley. The wound was only a scratch and was soon forgotten. Now, the child was showing the first symptoms of that horrible disease, hydrophobia. But dogs must not be muzzled. Women with plumes, torn from living birds, in their hats, formed a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and so declared.

It must not be inferred that all of Dr. Smith's experiences on that November day were sad. Men are mortal; all sickness is not preventable; accidents will happen and distressing injuries result. This world is not an Eden and no one expects that all sorrow will be banished from it. Decay and death approach with advancing years. Strength and weakness are relative terms, and those possessed of the former must help bear the burdens of those afflicted with the latter. Dr. Smith being a hardheaded, reasonable, scientific man, is no Utopian, and he frequently meets in sick-rooms experiences which greatly increase both his interest and his confidence in man. He finds the young and vigorous denying themselves many pleasures in order to brighten the pathways of the old and infirm, the fortunate lending a helping hand to the unfortunate, and the wise leading the unwise. No one, more than the family physician,

can measure and appreciate the innate goodness that springs without an effort from the heart of humanity. It is difficult for the physician of large experience to unreservedly condemn anyone, and he is inclined to regard all sins as due to either heredity or environment. However, it must be admitted that on this day Dr. Smith had seen but little sunshine, and the clouds that had gathered about him had hidden the virtues and magnified the vices of his community, and especially was this true of the vice of ignorance, for ignorance which results in injury to one's fellows is not only a vice, but a crime; a moral, if not a statutory one.

Late that night, as the doctor sat before his grate, he fell asleep, and now he is busy among his patients in a way hitherto quite unknown to him. His waiting-room is filled with people, old and young, of both sexes, who have come to be examined in order to ascertain the exact condition of their health. A young man before proposing marriage to the woman of his choice, wishes a thorough examination. He wishes to know that in offering himself he is not bringing to the woman any harm. He desires to become the father of healthy children and he is not willing to transmit a serious defect to them. He tells the doctor to examine him as carefully as he would were he applying for a large amount of life insurance. The doctor goes through the most thorough physical examination and tests the secretions and blood with the utmost care. He understands his own responsibility in the matter and appreciates the high sense of honor displayed by his patient. A young woman for like reasons has delayed her final answer to the man who asked her hand, in order that the doctor might pass upon her case.

Here is the doctor's old friend William Stone. Mr. Stone is in the early fifties. He has been a highly successful, honorable business man, has accumulated a sufficiency, and enjoys the good things which his wife prepares for the table. A careful examination of the urine leads the doctor to caution Mr. Stone to reduce the carbohydrates in his food. Mr. Perkins, a lawyer who throws his whole strength in every case he tries, and of late has found himself easily irritated, shows increased urinary secretion and a blood pressure rather high.

A vacation with light exercise and more rest is the preventive prescription which he receives. Mrs. Williams, after being examined by Dr. Smith, undergoes a slight operation under local anæsthesia, and is relieved of the first and only malignant cells found in her breast. Richard Roe, who is preparing for a long journey, is vaccinated against typhoid fever, a disease no longer existent in Dr. Smith's city, since pollution of the water has been discontinued. John Doe, who is a mineralogical expert and wishes to do some prospecting in high altitudes, has his heart examined.

There are numerous applicants for pulmonary examination. This is done by Dr. Smith and his assistants in a most thorough and up-to-date manner, and advice is given each according to the findings. It has been many years since Dr. Smith has seen an advanced case of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the great white plague will soon be a thing of the past. Everybody goes to a physician twice a year and undergoes a thorough examination. The result of this examination is stated in a permanent record, and no two consecutive examinations are made by the same physician in order that a condition overlooked by one may be detected by another. Cases of doubt or in which there is difference of opinion are referred to special boards.

The average of human life has been greatly increased and the sum of human suffering has been greatly decreased. Preventive has largely replaced curative medicine. Tenements are no longer known; prostitution, and with it the venereal diseases, have disappeared; institutions for the feeble-minded are no longer needed because the breed has died out; insanity is rapidly decreasing because its chief progenitors—alcoholism and syphilis—have been suppressed. These and many other pleasing visions come to Dr. Smith in his dream, from which he is startled by the ring of the telephone at his elbow. The call says: "Come quickly to Pat Ryan's saloon at the corner of Myrtle and Second. There has been a drunken row. Bring your surgical instruments." Then the smiles which had played over the face of the doctor in his dream were displaced by lines of care, and he went forth into the darkness of ignorance and crime.

There are many Dr. Smiths and they have been seeing pleasing visions in their dreams and meeting with stern realities in their waking hours. Nearly fifty thousand Dr. Smiths constitute the American Medical Association, which is expending thousands of dollars annually in trying to so educate the people that unnecessary disease will be prevented. The doctors are asking that the work of the national, State, municipal, and rural health organizations may be made more effective, that the knowledge gained in the study of the causation of disease may be utilized. The world has seen what has been done in Havana and in the Canal Zone, how yellow fever and malaria have been suppressed, and how the most pestilential spots on earth may be converted into healthful habitations for man. Scientific medicine has made these demonstrations, and the world applauds, but seems slow to make general application of the rules of hygiene.

Dr. Foster had experienced the doctor's dream when in 1909 he said to you: "I look forward with confidence to the time when preventable diseases will be prevented, and when curable diseases will be recognized in the curable stage and will be cured, and I believe the grandest triumphs of civilization will be the achievements which will result from a realization of the possibilities of preventive medicine."

Professor Fisher, a most earnest and intelligent student of the prevention of sickness and the deferring of death, has stated that "by the intelligent application of our present knowledge the average span of human life may be increased full fifteen years."

It has been proposed that the life-insurance companies represented here seek to prolong the lives of their policy-holders by offering them free medical reëxamination at stated intervals. It has been shown that in all probability this would financially benefit the companies in the increased longevity of their policy-holders and the increased number of premiums they would pay. This is a business proposition, and I hope that the companies will inaugurate it and thus demonstrate that the lessening of sickness and the deferring of death will pay. Let the insurance men join the doctors and help in the great work for the uplift of the race through the eradication of unnecessary disease

and premature death. In this way we can hasten the coming of the better man by making the doctor's dream a reality. I am confident that you will do this, not because it will pay, but because it is the highest service you can render humanity.

Now, is this a wild dream?

Is it absolutely impossible that part of this dream might not come true?

Very recently, Mr. Hoffman, of the Prudential—and there is no one better posted in statistics than he—has shown that if the death-rate from tuberculosis which prevailed in this country in 1901 had continued up to and including 1910, there would have been 200,000 more deaths from tuberculosis than there were.

The average age at which people die from tuberculosis is thirty-five years. Mr. Hoffman concludes from his studies, and there can be no question about their accuracy, that more than a million of years, in the aggregate, have been added to human life by the very slight effort that we have made—the people have made—to lessen the death-rate from tuberculosis.

Since 1882, the time of the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, up to the present time, taking the civilized world all over, the deaths from tuberculosis have been reduced 50 per cent. They are one-half what they would have been if the death-rate prevailing at that time had continued. Now, if that has been accomplished, what may we not expect to accomplish? Mr. Hoffman, however, very properly points out that it is not going to be so easy to get rid of the next 50 per cent of deaths as it was at first. It is more difficult to reach the ignorant. We have reached the intelligent. It is more difficult to get down to the deepest causes of this disease and its transmission, and a greater effort must be made.

You will pardon me if I point out to you two or three ways in which preventive medicine has been of service to you, and I will confine myself to the work that has been done in the present century, since 1900. In the first place, by the work of the American Medical Association, practically all the poor medical schools in this country have been wiped out of existence. The number of schools has been reduced from 163 to 116, and you are getting better practical men to serve you.

That is the first thing. In the second place, typhoid fever, as well as tuberculosis, has been greatly reduced. In 1898 one out of every five of the men who enlisted in the United States Army developed typhoid fever. Less than ten years later, when 17,000 men were sent to Texas, only one of the 17,000 developed typhoid fever. Now, is the benefit that may be obtained from preventive medicine visionary? May this dream not be realized? Then, again, every time that the medical man improves his methods of diagnosis he serves you. I suppose that it is too early to make a definite estimate, but certainly the saving to the insurance companies in this country must be marked by simply the introduction of your tests—of the blood-pressure tests. This test has saved you from many dangerous cases which would have died soon. Now, I don't mean to say that you owe the medical profession anything for this. The medical profession has not done it for your sake. It is done for your policy-holders—for the millions of the people—and the American Medical Association, composed of fifty thousand financially poor doctors in this country, is expending to-day seventy thousand dollars a year for the purpose of instructing people how not to get sick.

Some years ago we had out in Michigan a governor who was said to be very illiterate. I heard him preside at the American Public Health Association, and he spoke of doctors being there for the purpose of preventing sickness, and he said: "If, during my official career, I should be called upon to preside at a meeting of lawyers, met for the purpose of preventing litigation, then I would say, with Simeon, 'Lord, let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.'"

I want to say to Mr. Cox and other lawyers here that that time has almost come when lawyers are not hunting for precedent in the dim and mystic past, but they are making new laws and breaking all other precedents for the betterment of the race. This is what we are all working for. I thank you very much.

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE COLLEGE FRATERNITY

BY DUNCAN U. FLETCHER

*United States Senator from Florida*

I believe in the College Fraternity. Its very existence in the College stimulates each student to make himself worthy of being invited to join. After he joins, the ambition to build up the name and standing of his own fraternity, and have it pointed out as containing the very best material in the College, is added to all his other ambitions to make a success of his career.

The fraternity inspires the student to the highest and best efforts. It creates in him a new incentive.

He, without such connection, may wish to stand well in his classes and with the faculty, but after he becomes thus associated he also wishes to stand well with his fraternity members.

Besides that, the fraternity draws the student closer to his associates and thus advances one of the chief gains of college life, the creation of good-fellowship, the establishment of friendships which are to be his chief delight through the future years.

A month or so ago, an old fraternity mate, whom I found here in Washington, sent me a photograph on the back of which appears "Φ Δ Θ 1880"—and I have been carrying it in my pocket ever since. There come up a thousand happy recollections as I even occasionally glance at this group—Palmer, Dortch, Goodpasture, Barrs and Fletcher. Thirty-four years have wrought many changes, but these boys are all living today and the fraternity cemented a friendship which grows stronger, rather than weaker, with time.

The fraternity in the college gives the opportunity, which otherwise might not come, for such associations and relations. Pardon this personal allusion for the sake of the illustration of the point I wish to make.—*The Greek Quarterly*.

## FACULTIES AND FRATERNITIES

BY EDWIN ERLE SPARKS

*President of the Pennsylvania State College*

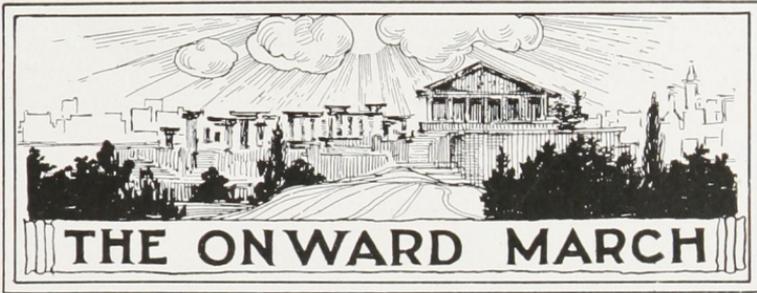
No feature connected with modern Greek-letter fraternities is more striking than the changed attitude of the average college administration toward them. Thirty years ago, the faculty generally regarded them with suspicion—perhaps not without cause; they were suspected of harboring and fostering the worst parts of college life, and their solidarity was a manifest nucleus for disorder. One of my college disillusionments was caused by finding certain revered members of the faculty crouched in the shadow of a pile of boxes on the outer pavement watching the lodge room of a fraternity across the street. The godlike “professors” suddenly dwindled in their proportions to men and men of rather small size.

The present attitude of college administration in general is to regard fraternities as potential agencies making for better scholarship, higher ideals and as exemplars of improved standards. Their solidarity becomes an agency for building up student sentiment in desired directions. Many deans and presidents work through the fraternities in carrying forward reforms desired in self-government, or, more properly, cooperative government. If a lad is delinquent in scholarship or habits, a dean usually inquires first whether he is a fraternity man and, if so, urges his fraternity to discipline him. Cups or other prizes to be awarded semester by semester to the fraternity having the highest scholastic standing are by no means uncommon among colleges.

The general officers of many of the leading fraternities have aided in this change of fraternity function and have thus contributed toward a changed attitude of the faculty. Records of the scholastic standing of the members of every chapter are kept by many fraternities, whilst others send inspectors at regular intervals to their several chapters.

In short, a few years have seen the college fraternity idea shifted from a purely social basis to one which is both social and scholastic. In some cases, it also includes social service in working for the best interests of the college as a whole and

for the student body as a whole. Within the same period, college administrators have come to see in the fraternity a potent agency for good or for evil; an agency for evil if regarded as an outlaw, but a most useful servant if placed on a footing with the other college organizations and properly recognized and influenced. I cannot see why the fraternity should not be made a legitimate and useful member of the college body politic as the Christian Association.—*The Greek Quarterly*.



## (EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT)

Exchange Editor, James D. Perdue, M.D.V., M.D.

Exchanges will please send copies of their publications to:

Dr. J. D. Perdue (Ex. Ed.), Mt. Vernon, Ala.

Dr. A. Richard Bliss (Ed.), Emory Univ., Sch. of Med., Atlanta, Ga.

THE MASK acknowledges with thanks the receipt of exchanges.

The following new chapters are announced:

Κ Σ, University of Arizona, Oregon Agricultural College; Σ Ν, University of Idaho; Φ Σ Κ, University of Michigan, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Α Χ Α, University of Illinois, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Θ Χ, Richmond College; Α Σ Φ, University of Colorado; Α Χ Ω, Oregon Agricultural college; Α Γ Δ, University of California; Α Ξ Δ, University of Vermont; Χ Ω, Leland Stanford Junior University; Δ Δ Δ, University of Michigan (reestablished), University of Missouri, Kansas State College; Κ Ψ (med.), University of North Carolina; Φ Β Η, (med.), University of Wisconsin; Φ Χ (med.), University of Arkansas; Φ Α Δ (law), University of Nebraska, John B. Stetson University.

*The Quarterly* says that the first sorority for Jewish college women has been founded at Western Reserve and that "the founders predict an early national growth."—Phi Delta Theta *Scroll*.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Α Τ Ω occurred on September eleventh.

Δ Κ Ε probably leads the list in the number of college presidents with twenty-two.

It is interesting to note the terms used by the various fraternity publications in announcing the deaths of members. Along with Α Τ Ω the following use the plural form "In Memoriam": Κ Σ, Α Χ Ρ, Κ Κ Γ, Δ Δ Δ, Α Χ Ω. The following use the conventional "Obituary": Φ Κ Ψ,

Φ P Σ, K A, while the following use the plural form: Δ Υ, Σ X. Novelties are provided by Φ Γ Δ, who announce deaths by the form "*Fratres qui fuerunt sed nunc ad astra.*" The idea of a chapter composed of deceased brothers is used by several—Φ Δ Θ, who announces "Initiates of the Chapter Grand," Δ T Δ and Σ N with "The Chapter Eternal" and Φ Σ K with "The Chapter Invisible."—A T Ω *Palm*.

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Too many chapters have died of brilliant honor men not having any time to give to anything that did not win *them* notoriety and selfish honors. They could afford to be honored by the applause of the fraternity, helped along by it, encouraged and stimulated to attain the highest crown of honor, but when it came to encouraging, helping or advancing the fraternity, they "have not the time."—Robert H. Wildberger—Kentucky Chi.—Copied from Σ A E *Record*.

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For the first time since scholarship records have been kept the fraternities averaged above the clubs and nonaffiliated male students. This fact we believe has proved a strong point in opposition to the proponents of an antifraternity bill which was introduced into the state legislature last January. This bill was referred to a committee and nothing more has as yet been heard of it. The university authorities have submitted a plan to the organizations by which the study lists of all organization freshmen shall be made up and approved by the upperclassmen of the fraternities and clubs. It is hoped that this method will do away with the ill feeling which has frequently appeared under the faculty advisor system.—California *Correspondent*, Beta Theta Pi.

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In his report to the Birmingham convention, Will R. Manier, President of Gamma Province, called attention to the following interesting historical facts: Tennessee Beta at Sewanee built the first chapter house erected by any fraternity in the South. It was the first house owned by any chapter of Φ A Θ. Tennessee Alpha built the first house occupied by any fraternity at Vanderbilt, and it was the second owned by a chapter of Φ Δ Θ. Both of these houses have been replaced by finer structures. A house rebuilt by K A at Sewanee in 1898, after a fire in 1896, was the second house built by any chapter of any fraternity in the South. Tennessee Beta of Φ Δ Θ was the second chapter and Tennessee Alpha the third chapter of any fraternity in the South to build a second house.

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The University of Arkansas is to have a new state hospital in connection with its medical department at Little Rock.

The University of Pennsylvania has a new building for its school of dentistry. The old dental building has been turned over to the school of architecture.

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The University of Minnesota has entered into an agreement with the Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., whereby the University will establish courses in graduate medicine at Rochester and avail itself of the resources of the Foundation valued at some two million dollars.

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Idealism is seldom out of place. There is far more danger that this busy generation will become too practical than there is that it will become too idealistic. It must not be a blind idealism if it is to achieve its purposes, but it must be sincere and it must be courageous. Our first selection this time is a collect for club women which appeared in the pages of the *Adelphian* of Alpha Delta Pi. The *Arrow* thought enough of it to quote it for Pi Beta Phi's, and it seems worth passing on to masculine readers, both for its idealism and its humility.

*Keep us, O God, from pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, in deed. Let us be done with faultfinding and leave off self-seeking. May we put away all pretense and meet each other face to face—without self-pity and without prejudice. May we be never hasty in judgment and always generous. Let us take time for all things; Make us grow calm, serene, gentle. Teach us to put into action our better impulses, straightforward and unafraid. Grant that we may realize it is the little things that create differences; that in the big things of life we are as one. And may we strive to touch and to know the great, common woman's heart of us all, and O Lord God, let us not forget to be kind!*—From The  $\Sigma$  A E Record.

### THE NEXT STEP IN WOMAN'S RATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MRS. JESSIE WRIGHT WHITCOMB (*Lambda*), A.B., A.M., LL.B.

During the last hundred years civilization has advanced more than during all the preceding centuries put together.

Why? What has produced this effect? Where has this come to pass?

It has come to pass where peculiar and inspiring conditions, affecting men and women alike—as among the early settlers in our own country—have combined to develop in our *women* a new sense of individuality, of self-reliance, of ambition and of freedom.

These women were able to produce men who could advance the line of civilization, and women capable of availing themselves of whatever meager opportunities were theirs.

It was enough to act as a lever.

Step by step this development progressed through difficulties impossible to realize at this date. Step by step with it marched an increasing freedom for the individual, the conquest of physical forces and the gradual levelling up of the whole mass.

This brings us face to face with the biggest fact in history—with the biggest lesson history has ever had to teach—with the lesson she has hammered home through the rise and fall of every nation—and the one lesson that has been persistently ignored.

That lesson is this:

*No people can ever average any higher as a people than the average of the women who bore them.*

And as a corollary:

*Whatever artificial limitation has been set by any people to the development of its women has become the fixed boundary of that people's progress.*

With these facts in mind, it is manifestly our business to take account of stock, to see where we stand, what brought us here, to what we wish to attain, and whither, as a matter of fact, we are tending.

What are our opportunities—what are our limitations? At present, then:

Intellectually, though without equal inducements, women have equal opportunities with their brothers. That this is so is due more to the open-mindedness engendered by coeducation from the first grade up than to any other agency. And I want to say right here, that whatever tendency may exist today among mothers, with the advantages of coeducation behind them, to send their daughters, in the most impressionable years, to schools of the one sex and consequently sex accentuating type—schools where unavoidably the atmosphere makes for dependence and restriction of thought and action—cannot be too strenuously deprecated. It is selling the girl's birthright for a mess of pottage.

Spiritually, freedom and bondage seem about alike for all. Physically, sins against health, though not of the same sort, are divided about equally between the sexes; the most ignorantly criminal for both being committed under the name of marriage.

Our handicaps—the most common and noticeable at least—are of two kinds:

The development that comes from community responsibility—and very high type it is—has been sedulously withheld from women. The effect of this short-sighted policy is shown in the universally and persistently low standards of our governmental activities—town, country, state, or national. Until we have developed a keen and wide-spread sense of community responsibility in the mothers, we are bound to lack it in the majority of the sons.

The development that comes from industrial freedom is still lacking.

Although gradually various occupations, trades and professions have been forced open by women in dire need—whether physical or intellectual—the field as a whole is a closed field: on the principle that one swallow does not make a summer.

The results of this closure are felt in every home in the land. The women who work feel it more acutely, because, in addition to severe economic handicaps, they are forced to do the same work, through the same hours, with the same skill as the men—for less pay. The effect of this injustice on transmittable traits can scarcely be estimated.

To give but one example of this unjust industrial discrimination.

What industry in this country employs the most women? The canning industry.

What industry in this country exacts the longest hours and pays the lowest wages? The canning industry.

The women who do not work are equally, although not so apparently, affected by this industrial restraint.

Through the warp and woof of their nature—through their home life and other environment—is wrought the thread of industrial dependence—the lack of industrial independence and competence, the sense, enervating if not always irritating, of being obliged to live one's whole life without being able to earn an honest dollar, or to wring a dollar cash for a dollar's worth of work.

That consciousness alone is one of the biggest handicaps now existing, although the least emphasized, to the right, sane and wholesome development of women.

Women cannot consider themselves either industrially or personally independent until—old or young, married or single—they are able without violating the conventions of their environment to follow whatever occupation is best suited to their abilities.

The industrial world is at present shaped entirely in the interests of men; women must take it as they find it. But the time must come when women will be industrially enough of a force to shape conditions to suit their own needs: as, for example, elastic hours and seasons adapted to women who are spending a portion of their time in bearing and rearing children.

We are in a transitional stage; and it is of immense importance that women who might be a power toward shaping events as they should be shaped should not lie back depending wholly on the women who are least able to bear the brunt of winning unassisted this further opportunity for development. Our openings have been immensely widened by the women who, driven by the whip of necessity, have cut the path along which we tread complacently with heads up. We fail to realize what we owe to our 88,000 telephone girls,

to our 263,000 stenographers, to our 250,000 independent farmers, to our 270,000 saleswomen who have broken through established customs and into a formerly rather rigid business world.

They, more than we, are creating an atmosphere in which it will soon become reasonably easy for a woman, if she will, to work at what she is most fitted for—with a money remuneration.

Until women learn that in addition to not being idle they must be trained to perform something of the work the world needs to have done and is willing to pay for—and all work worth doing belongs in that class—they have not taken the next step up in rational development.—Copied from *Kappa Alpha Theta*.

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### CURB THYSELF

BY JAMES B. CURTIS

In the legal profession one learns early to respect his opponent. The lawyer who does not is usually riding for a fall. It never does to take it for granted that one's own case is perfect nor that the opposition may not have a basis of reality. The sooner one learns not to underestimate his opponent the safer he is in his own position. It is a weak opponent indeed who has not something of substance upon which to base his position.

Years ago fraternity men possibly were inclined to ignore all opposition. When this position was abandoned some of them were inclined to "pooh-pooh" it and others to ridicule it. Neither of these positions was found tenable. At one time there was some reason for opposition to some fraternities because the argument upon which it was based could not be silenced by a wave of the hand nor laughed out of existence. This arose from the fact that some persons honestly believed that certain abuses existed and others actually knew that certain wrongs should be remedied. For a long time fraternities have taken cognizance of any well-founded or honest objections to their methods. This shows progress and an awakening to the fact that no organization can exist in these aggressive days unless it is abreast of the times.

The honest opponent is always entitled to respect because he is usually a reasoning man. Such was found in the Honorable Milton L. Schmitt, Assemblyman of the Second District, San Francisco. For reasons which he thought good he introduced into the California Legislature a bill prohibiting the existence of fraternities in state supported institutions and especially in the University of California.

He said that the reasons thereof were two objections which he had to fraternities. He was then asked to state these objections and he did so as follows:

"When I was attending the University I observed that many of the young men who belonged to fraternities, al-

though they were as splendid young men as one would care to meet, seemed to hold the distorted belief that because of their fraternity affiliations, they were treading on a sphere a little loftier than their fellow student who was not a 'frat' man. They would have their fellow student think that they were just a little bit better, a little more superior in their make-up, in their associations and in their rights among others.

"My second objection, which is as strong if not stronger than the first, is the ridiculous idea of hazing and of so-called disciplinary punishment. I have been told by 'frat' men that these punishments, which are almost exclusively distributed to the freshmen, are absolutely necessary to the proper and orderly conduct of the fraternity house. If these corrective measures are essential in this enlightened age, why not restore the torture chambers and the flogging posts to our penal and corrective institutions?

"There is, in my judgment, no more reason for continuing fraternity punishment than there is for a return to the old idea of corporal punishment in our penal and corrective institutions. \* \* \* \* If the joining of a fraternity renders the young men such that disciplinary punishment is an urgent necessity, then that, of itself, is as strong a reason for their abolishment as I can possibly think of."

After the introduction of the bill, and even before, Assemblyman Schmitt candidly announced that if he was convinced that these things were not true, he would not urge its passage. He met the representatives of fraternities before the committee having the bill in charge and, after an argument, was convinced of his error and announced that he would not press the bill for passage. Were all nonfraternity and anti-fraternity men as fair and honest as this California Assemblyman all misunderstandings concerning fraternities would disappear. He was not a member of a fraternity when at the University, but this did not make him narrow-minded nor did it leave in him a sore spot which he thought he must remedy when opportunity offered. He must be a bigger man than most of those who start in to regulate fraternities, determined to do it on account of some imaginary grievance, whether right or wrong. It is the latter class which are dangerous. It is these whom fraternities must make powerless. If one meets an unreasonable opponent, knowing that he cannot convince him, he must disarm him by removing every weapon that will enable him to appeal to those who may be willing to encourage something unfair or who may be so thoughtless as to take for granted misstatements and stand upon their first impressions irrespective of arguments which may be produced at a later time.

It is the duty of every fraternity and every member thereof so to conduct itself and himself that the opposition can raise no objections which can be sustained by the facts or logical arguments. In the case just mentioned the distinguished Assemblyman was convinced that fraternities at the University of California had themselves adopted regulations abolishing hazing and had the power to enforce them. This is something which a local club as a rule could not do. It is difficult to control the action of a local club of undergraduates. The Greek-letter fraternities, such as those represented in the Interfraternity Conference, have long since passed the stage when they are controlled by the undergraduate. The undergraduate himself is best pleased with this condition because he has come to recognize the fact that the advice of his elders is valuable. He also recognizes the fact that at best the college boy's career is a short one and that he acquires much wisdom after it is ended.

Some of the best chapters in every fraternity get many valuable suggestions from men who have been out of college but a short time and who still know every undergraduate in the chapter. They also appreciate that they get invaluable aid from the "elder statesmen" who have long been engaged in the serious affairs of life and who bring to fraternity problems the ripe wisdom acquired in the uncertain "hurly-burly" of life. In brief, the undergraduate chapters welcome the alumni suggestions and control. As a result, they will enforce the rule mentioned, prohibiting hazing. As a matter of fact our fraternity and most of those in our class have taken a decided stand against hazing and "roughhousing." The fraternity man has therefore been able to overcome this strong objection of a man who believed he was right and to convince him that the evil of which he complained was already remedied.

The first objection raised by the Assemblyman comes back to the old cry of snobbery and aristocracy among fraternity men. That has been met so often that it seems almost useless to give it much time; but as long as it exists it must be faced. It is only natural for the men of every church, lodge and group of any kind to feel a pride in their organization. This may lead to a feeling of superiority and this feeling may become apparent. When it does, every fraternity man, as well as every other one, must submerge his pride, so far as having it become apparent is concerned. There may have been times when fraternity men did boast or show by their actions that they felt they were a little better than anyone else. Has not the same thing been seen in many college clubs and even in debating societies? Even if it is natural, the time has arrived when the fraternity man, for the good of the cause, must *curb* himself. He must enter into the college activities and contests of every kind purely as an individual, because if success crowns his effort it is bound to reflect glory upon his chapter or fraternity. When this result is attained let him and his organization bear their honors modestly so as not to become the subjects of

jealousy and envy by those who do not belong to his particular group. This objection has been overcome to a very large extent by showing that fraternity men, as a rule, are loyal to their college while in it and throughout life.

Where fraternities exist there is not a class reunion which does not show a larger number of men returning for the celebration who belong to fraternities than those who do not. When movements are put on foot to endow the institution or to carry on a campaign for its benefit the results show that the fraternity men long out of college are more active than others or, at least, as active. These things cannot help but carry weight, so the only thing that is left is for the boys while in college not to be boastful because of their membership in a certain fraternity, nor to assume a lofty attitude towards one who is not so fortunate. This is being done and the effect is already being acknowledged.

It will be noticed that among the objections named, the old-time one about scholarship did not appear. This arises from the fact that for a long time now fraternities have been doing their utmost to elevate the scholarship of their members. They have procured results which are being acknowledged by college authorities. This and the fact that no attack was made upon men's lives in fraternity houses are both matters of which fraternity men may be proud. If every fraternity will continue its efforts yet a little while to improve the scholarship and the college life of its members, the time will soon arrive when the opponents of the system will be compelled to admit that there are no valid objections to college fraternities.—Copied from *The Rainbow* of Delta Tau Delta.

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## HOW I WORKED MY WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

ILLINOIS PSI-OMEGA MAN, '15

My decision to go to college was definitely made just two days before I actually registered, upon receipt of the news that I had been awarded a freshman scholarship. Up until this time I had no idea of going to college the fall after graduation from high school. My only prospects for a college education seemed to be in working a year or two so that the necessary expenses could be made. But when this opportunity presented itself to me I could not help but grasp it, though I had not enough money to meet the other expenses.

So thus it was that with \$25 in my pocket I registered in college.

My father had promised to back me up until I got started, but I did not call much on his assistance. My fund of cash was considerably reduced after the matriculation and other fees had been paid but at least I was launched upon my college course. Through the aid of one of the men whose fraternity brother I later became, I was enabled to secure a room in the dormitory for theological students for five dollars

a month. Of course, that meant that I took complete care of it myself. The next question for me was about my work for board for I felt that if I could dispose of that, I would not have much difficulty in meeting my other expenses. For a month I worked at everything that I could during my odd hours. The Y. M. C. A. maintained an employment bureau and through that I obtained many odd jobs for which I was paid at the rate of twenty-five cents an hour. I was determined to get through the year so I did everything, washed windows, carried out ashes, tended furnace, mowed lawns, waxed floors, painted barns and ran vacuum cleaners. In fact I let no job slip past me no matter what sort it was.

About a month after I came to school I secured a job waiting table in an organization of men music students. That eliminated the biggest item of my expenses and did not demand very much time. The only other expenses that I had were my room rent and incidentals. My laundry bill was a trifle as I went home every week and had most of it done there. By this time I had several regular jobs, one washing windows at a certain place every week and another carrying out ashes on Saturday morning. By these jobs and others that I picked up I managed to make between three and four dollars per week. I kept an itemized expense account and was thus able to reduce many unnecessary items. I cut out social and pleasure affairs that made a noticeable demand on my pocketbook. My idea was that later in college perhaps I could take in those stunts but my job just then was to stay in school.

I laid out a plan for my week's work and study and attempted to adhere to it closely although I was seldom able to do so entirely. Nevertheless it helped me immensely and saved me many hours which would otherwise have been wasted. Outside of classes, I would set a certain time in the day for study and then give the rest to money making. When spring came around work was plentiful as people wanted their gardens made and later on their lawns mowed. This work I enjoyed and it gave me the necessary exercise that all students need.

In this manner I was able to finish my first year at college ending up in June just \$20 behind. In the middle of the year the question of joining the  $\Sigma$  A E was presented to me and although it meant more work and greater sacrifice in some things to take it up yet I did so because it was my desire to be a fraternity man and I figured that the advantages far outweighed the cost. At the end of the year I had the satisfaction of knowing that it was almost entirely by my own efforts that I had obtained a year's schooling and been able to join a fraternity. It gave me confidence in myself and a determination to finish college.

At the beginning of the summer I was confronted with the task of paying up a \$20 debt and making enough money to pay for my

next year's tuition in order to even place me at such a position as I was when I first started college. I became acquainted with a proposition for selling aluminum cooking utensils, took it up and made a success of it, clearing about \$200 during that vacation. It was the best way of making a large amount of money in a short time I ever found and I followed it for my other summers with increasing profit each time. Of course, there was not much left of that \$200 when I had bought clothes for the year, paid my tuition, etc.

Our chapter as well as other fraternities had the custom of giving the table-waiting jobs to men from the chapter rather than outsiders and I was fortunate enough to get one of these. My outside work during the year was far more pleasant for I secured clerical work of different sorts and ushered at athletic contests. During the political campaign that fall I made good money by distributing circulars and campaign literature, addressing postcards, etc. The longer I stayed in college the more I became acquainted with different schemes for making money. I believe the only thing I did not try was canvassing with college novelties. My second year was completed with a great deal more ease and pleasure than my first one. I made more money so I spent more. I began to take in those features of college life which I had denied myself during my freshman days.

My second summer I again sold aluminum with better success than before. Upon returning for my junior year I obtained work from the Dean of Engineering College who was engaged in research work. I did computing for him and began at twenty-five cents an hour. Several of us undergraduates were employed by him on a sliding scale of wages and by the end of the year I was earning thirty-five cents an hour. This employment was just what I wanted for I could work at any time during the day, could edge in an hour's work between classes, and in fact could work as much as I wanted to. The second semester I won a half scholarship which meant something like twenty-five dollars to me. I got along very nicely during the year and I was able to get a great deal more out of college life because of my better financial condition.

I returned to college for my senior year to be burdened with a heavier course than usual and to assume other activities and responsibilities that made large demands on my time. Aluminum commissions had been larger than ever during the summer, running about three hundred dollars. But extra expenses had come in and the tuition had risen with the cost of living so by the time I got equipped for a year's schooling and paid my bills a month in advance I was low in cash. The chapter had chosen me steward so in return for that I received my board. I picked up some money in the fall by acting as marshal at the football games and doing odd jobs.

One experience I will never forget—that as a commission merchant. I went into partnership with another student to buy eggs fresh from

a country dealer that he had gotten in touch with and to sell them in case lots to grocers and boarding houses. We got our prices, figured what the express would be, tacked several cents a dozen on the price, and then proceeded to work up orders from the grocers. It was early winter and fresh eggs were in demand so we had little difficulty in booking orders for a half dozen cases. These were delivered and upon making collections we found that our commissions had amounted to something like a dollar and a half a case. Four and a half dollars for my share in a half day's work looked big and I went enthusiastically into the business. We landed orders for ten more cases in just the next few days and I immediately began to have visions of my prosperity in the business and was considering employing some other students to help get orders. On delivery of this second shipment, however, our air castles tumbled for the grocers let us know that their customers were complaining of the age of the eggs. Well that settled us for we could not persuade them to take another chance. The rascal of a small town dealer had sent us cold storage eggs. So much for an amusing but still slightly profitable experience.

I had resolved to get as much as possible out of the different college interests during my senior year so I did not take much time to earn money. My resources carried me over the holidays and then I was able to secure a loan of several hundred dollars to bring me through commencement.

When I received my sheepskin this was all that I owed and the greater share of it has now been paid. As I look back over those four years, full of work but yet the happiest I have lived, several points stand out clearly for me. First, I believe that any man can earn his way through college if he really wants to. Just let him swallow his pride for a while and literally get out and dig. Secondly, if a man can get through his freshman year successfully, he will not have so much trouble finishing college for it is during his first year that he meets his greatest obstacles and after that he can get on to the ropes and earn money easier. Lastly, although I would have enjoyed going to college without worrying about the financial end, yet I value most highly the experiences I had in supporting myself, for it gave me some of the hard knocks we all need, gave me confidence in my own ability, and made me appreciate the education I received.—Copied from the *Σ A E Record*.

This article goes to show that a man can honorably work his way through college, and still maintain a good social standing. It is falsely thought by many of us that to work our way through school bars us from fraternities, but this is not the case. Our feelings toward the student who is earning his way through school is rapidly changing, and he is converting the fraternity into a useful body of men rather than a snobbish bunch of worthless students, as the laity considers us, which has always been a false accusation. Many more articles like this one would help the ignorant class of people, who think wrongly.

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Gamma

## THE MASK CARDS

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