VOLUME XVII

# THE MASK

of the
Kappa Psi Fraternity

Including the  $\Delta$  O A Quarterly and the  $\Phi$   $\Delta$  Black and Gold



1920 Conventions
Portland, Louisville
New York City

NOVEMBER, 1920

# PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

# Kappa Psi Fraternity

Issued under the direction and by the authority of

THE GRAND COUNCIL

# The Mask

(EXOTERIC)

Official Organ of the Fraternity. Since 1917 including the DELTA OMICRON ALPHA QUARTERLY and the BLACK AND GOLD of PHI DELTA. Published quarterly. \$10.00 Life Subscriptions. Single Copies, 50 Cents.

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# The Mask

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 $\Delta$  O A MEDICAL FRATERNITY . . . . . Merged November 17, 1917  $\Phi$   $\Delta$  MEDICAL FRATERNITY . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Merged January 26, 1918

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#### PHI DELTA PROVINCE

(North Atlantic Province)

(New York, Boston, Albany, Providence, Brooklyn, Gamma, Mu, Beta-Delta, Beta-Epsilon, Beta-Upsilon, Gamma-Gamma, Gamma-Zeta.)

#### Organized: March 6, 1914

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC PROVINCE

(Birmingham, Atlanta, New Orleans, Mobile, Dallas, Nashville, Memphis, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Iota, Lambda, Pi, Rho, Psi, Beta-Theta, Beta-Sigma, Beta-Phi)

Organized: March 5, 1917

#### MIDDLE ATLANTIC PROVINCE

(Philadelphia, Baltimore, North Carolina, Washington, Richmond, West Virginia, Huntington, Beta, Delta, Eta, Beta-Eta, Beta-Lambda, Beta-Xi, Beta-Omega)

Organized: June 3, 1917 

<sup>\*</sup> From June to September 1—Spring Valley, N. Y. †Died March 11, 1917.

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(Middle West Province) Organized: January 19, 1918. (Chicago, Cleveland, Kentucky, Illinois, Upsilon, Phi, Chi, Beta-Beta, Beta-Kappa, Beta-Mu, Beta-Rho, Beta-Tau, Beta-Chi, Beta-Psi, Gamma-Delta, Gamma-Epsilon) Satrap—A. N. Clagett, M.D
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(Preclinic School discontinued. Chapter absorbed by Iota 1912.)
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<sup>\*</sup> Acting

## GRAND COUNCIL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Grand Council announces the following petitions, charter grants and installations:

- I. A petition from the Tufts Medical College, at Boston, Mass. Charter granted and chapter to be installed as Gamma-Theta Chapter by Grand Regent Dr. J. F. Grant of Boston.
- 2. A petition from the University of Buffalo, at Buffalo, N. Y. Charter granted and chapter to be installed as GAMMA-IOTA CHAPTER.
- 3. A petition from the University of Georgia, at Augusta, Ga. Charter granted and chapter to be installed as Gamma-Kappa Chapter on November 13 by G. H. & E. Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., of Atlanta.
- 4. A petition from the graduate membership at Omaha, Neb. Charter granted and chapter to be installed as Omaha Graduate Chapter by D. C. E. Gilland, (M), and Dr. V. J. Fitz-Simon, (M), of the National Extension Committee.

# The Mask

Vol. XVII, No. 4 November, 1920

WHOLE No. 72

### 1920 CONVENTION

The Grand Council has decided, as announced in the July issue, that the Grand Council Convention of 1920 shall be held in three separate sessions, dividing the chapters into three districts, to meet at times designated below, and transact exactly the same business in each district. The railroad fares of one delegate from each collegiate chapter in good standing with the Grand Council (this means "per capita," etc., etc., paid to date) will be paid by the Grand Council. The various Provinces can meet right after the national sessions without the expenses involved in conducting the usual separate conventions of Provinces. We are sure that this arrangement will appeal to all of our members, and especially appeal to the collegiate chapters because of the enormous saving that it will mean. It is interesing to note that Kappa Psi is the only Fraternity that pays the railroad fare of delegates from collegiate chapters to national conventions. This it has done from its very organization and will do for the 1920 convention in spite of the increases in railroad fares. It should be kept in mind that EACH COLLEGIATE CHAPTER is entitled to Two VOTING DELEGATES at the national convention, but the railroad fare of but one is paid by the Grand Council. The railroad fare of the second delegate can be paid by the chapter collectively or out of the chapter's general treasury. In the event a chapter finds it necessary to send but one man, that delegate's fare will, of course, be paid and he will have TWO votes at the meetings. As many men as desire can attend from each chapter and every man will have the privilege of the floor, but the entire delegation from one chapter will have a voting power of but TWO. Graduate chapters are also entitled to two voting delegates, but transportation expenses are met by the graduate chapters themselves.

The three separate sessions and the districts decided upon are as follows for the 1920 meetings:

I. THE PACIFIC DISTRICT: Composed of the chapters at San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Corvallis, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Pullman, Wash., and Missoula, Mont. All chapters within this district will send delegates to this session of the Grand Council meetings at PORTLAND, OREGON, during the coming 1920 Thanksgiving holidays, November 25, 26, AND 27. The railroad fare of one delegate from each collegiate chapter in good standing in this district will be paid by the Grand Council. Graduate Chapters are entitled to two delegates also but the

graduate chapters themselves bear the expense of transportation. Grand Registrar, Dr. W. Bruce Philip will preside, and Dr. Lyle V. Hendricks will direct the work of the local committee in Portland.

- 2. THE MIDDLEWEST-SOUTH ATLANTIC DISTRICT: Composed of chapters at Louisville, Ky.; Omaha, Neb., Lincoln, Neb., Madison, Wis., Ada, Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Nashville, Tenn., Memphis, Tenn., Mobile, Ala., Birmingham, Ala., Tuscaloosa, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, La., Florida, West Virginia, South Carolina, Huntington, W. Va., Galveston, Texas, and Dallas, Texas. All chapters within this district will send delegates to this district session of the Grand Council meetings at LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, during the 1920 Thanksgiving holidays, November 25, 26, and 27. The railroad fare of one delegate from each collegiate chapter in good standing in this district will be paid by the Grand Council. Graduate Chapters are entitled to two delegates also but expenses are borne by the graduate chapters themselves. Grand Historian and Editor A. R. Bliss, Jr., will preside, and Dr. A. R. Middleton will direct the work of the local committee in Louisville.
- 3. THE NORTH ATLANTIC-MIDDLE ATLANTIC DISTRICT: Composed of chapters at New York, N. Y.; Brooklyn, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Providence, R. I., Pittsburgh, Pa., Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Buffalo, N. Y., and Toronto, Canada. All chapters within this district will send delegates to this session of the Grand Council meetings at NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK, during the coming 1920 Christmas holidays, December 28, 29, And 30. The railroad fares of one delegate from each collegiate chapter in good standing in this district will be paid by the Grand Council. Graduate Chapters are entitled to two delegates also but bear the expense themselves. Grand Regent Dr. J. F. Grant and Grand Secretary and Treasurer P. W. Eldridge, Jr., will preside.

In choosing the above cities for the three separate sessions the financial welfare of the chapters was kept in mind and points chosen that would reduce the Pullman expenses, etc., as much as possible. Collegiate chapters should keep in mind the fact that the Grand Council pays the railroad fare only, not Pullman fares, meals, hotel bill, or entertainment. This portion of the expense involved must be borne by the individuals or by the individual chapters. The Grand Council is surely doing its share in paying the largest of all items—Railroad Fares.

Detailed statements of business to be transacted, programs, head-quarters, have been sent out to the individual chapters. Following these three meetings, that collectively will constitute the Grand Council Convention of 1920 (the same matters being considered at all three meetings), will be consolidated by the officers of the Grand Council at the later meeting of the Council Officers and the results published in full in January, 1921, issue of The Mask.

Delegates should bear in mind the fact that they are being sent to take part in serious and important business—and business these sessions are going to be we assure you. The Grand Council is confident of the success of this plan and is looking forward to one of the most successful, enthusiastic meetings in the history of Kappa Psi. Grand Registrar W. B. Philip and the officers of Pacific Province will attend and officiate at the *Pacific District* sessions. Grand Historian and Editor A. R. Bliss, Jr., and the officers of the Middle West Province and the South Atlantic Province will attend and officiate at the *Middle West-South Atlantic District* sessions. Grand Regent J. F. Grant and Grand Secretary and Treasurer P. W. Eldridge and the officers of the North Atlantic and the Middle Atlantic Provinces will attend and officiate at the *North Atlantic-Middle Atlantic District* sessions.

We wish to stress the fact that immediately following the national sessions of each district the Provinces will have an excellent opportunity to conduct their province business, hold their elections of officers, etc., etc., without additional expenditure of funds on the part of the individual Provinces. Thus the 1920 Convention will insure province meetings of all five Provinces of Kappa Psi.

# LIQUOR POTASSII ARSENITIS

(Fowler's Solution)

Dr. H. A. Langenhan, *Chi* University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

The use of arsenic in medicine begins at an early period, although it was restricted to preparations for external use only, at least in legitimate practice. According to Wootten¹ the famous Aqua Tufania, with which Tofana is reported to have killed over 600 people, contained arsenic and was prepared by her by rubbing arsenic in the joints of freshly killed hogs and collecting the juice.

At the end of the eighteenth century the use of arsenic for internal administration was introduced. The first preparation to have been used was known as *Tasteless Ague and Fever Drops*, a patent medicine made by one Thomas Wilson. In accordance with the patent laws of England at that time the following specifications were recorded by Wilson:

A. D. 1781.

No. 1278.

Medical Compound
Wilson's Specification.

To all to whom these presents shall come, I, Thomas Wilson, of Snow Hill, in the Parish of Saint Sepulchre's, in the City of London, Chymist, send greeting.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Wootten, Chronicles of Pharmacy, Vol. II, p. 235.

Whereas His most Excellent Majesty King George the Third, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain. bearing date at Westminster, the Sixteenth day of February, in the twenty-first year of his reign, did give and grant unto me, the said Thomas Wilson. His especial licence that I, the said Thomas Wilson, during the term of years therein expressed, should and lawfully might use, exercise, and vend, within England, Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tween, my invention of "A Medicinal Composition, which after much Experience hath been found to be an Infallible Remedy for Agues and Intermitting Fevers, even in the most obstinate Cases where the Bark and every other Medicine hath proven ineffectual:" in which said Letters Patent there is contained a proviso obligating me, the said Thomas Wilson, under my hand and seal, to cause a particular description of the nature of the said Invention to be involled in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery within four calender months after date of the said recited Letters Patent, as in and by the same (relation being thereunto had) may more fully and at large appear.

Now Know Ye, that in compliance with the said proviso, I, the said Thomas Wilson, do hereby declare that my said Invention of a Medical Composition, which, after much Experience hath been found to be an Infallabel Remedy for Agues and Intermitting Fevers, is described in the Manner following (that is to say):—

Take of centarium minus, or common centaury, any quantity, burn it to ashes; take of these ashes, boil them in water for three hours, evaporate the liquid to dryness; take this mass, calcine it for four or five hours, keeping it constantly stirring. Take cobalt, powder it fine, put it in a crucible; sublime the flowers; take these flowers, add to the above, melt them together and boil them for two hours in water; then take of the santalum rubrum or red sanders, boil it in water four hours; mix all together.

In witness whereof, I, the said Thomas Wilson, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Eleventh day of June, 1781.

Thomas Wilson (L. S.)

And Be it Remembered, that on the same Eleventh day of June, in the year above mentioned, the aforesaid Thomas Wilson came before our said Lord the Kind in His Chancery and acknowledged the Specification aforesaid, and all and every thing therein contained and specified, in form above written. And also the Specification aforesaid was stampt according to the tenor of the Statute made in the sixth year of the reign of the Late King and Queen, William and Mary of England, and so forth. Enrolled the same day and year above mentioned.

Whereas specifications of patents were required, the nature of these was not examined very closely. Hence many were recorded during this period written in such a manner as to avoid giving out any "trade" secrets. No quantities are given in the above specifications. Further-

more, the use of the century herb may be considered as a "blind," for what was wanted and used was a "fixed vegetable alkali" or potassium carbonate obtained by incinerating woody tissues of plants and extracting the potassium carbonate from the ashes and purifying. The use of cobalt (ore) adds to the mystery. During this period the chief source of arsenic was a by-product in the process of roasting cobalt ores, the arsenic being driven off, it being the poisonous constituent of the so-called "Huettenrauch." The sublimate Wilson obtained was arsenic trioxide. This mixed with the potassium carbonate, dissolved in water and colored with red sanders constituted his preparation.

In 1786 Thomas Fowler, Physician to the General Infirmary of the County of Stafford published a report<sup>2</sup> on the use of an arsenical solution to which he applied the title *Solutio Mineralis*. In his report he comments the *Tasteless Ague and Fever Drops* as follows: "When the Patent Ague Drops began to acquire some Reputation in the Country, they were occasionally adopted in the Hospital Practice of this Place, in 1781, 1782 and 1783 and were found efficacious.

"In the beginning of October, 1783, Mr. Hughes, the Apothecary to the Infirmary, (whose Industry, Attention and Abilities in his professional Line, justly merit Applause) informed the Author that he had tried to imitate the Ague Drops, and, from a number of Experiments, had so far succeeded (his Medicine having produced similar Effects) that he was convinced they were a Preparation of Arsenic. In consequence of the general Information the Author of these Sheets consulted Lewis's Materia Medica upon Arsenic, and agreeable to his pharmaceutic history of that Article, he dissolved a small Portion of the white Sort in a Solution of Fixed vegetable Alkali. On trying and comparing the Effects of this Solution, with those of the Patent Ague Drops, he found the Medicine to be similar, but the former was too strong; he therefore diluted the Solution by doubling the Proportion of Water, and then comparing their Effects, found the Medicine nearly of an equal Strength."

Fowler adopted a formula consisting of sixty-four grains each of potassium carbonate and arsenic trioxide, one-half ounce of compound spirit of lavender and water to make one pint. Solution was effected by boiling. The use of sixty-four grains of arsenic trioxide he explains as follows: "To a Pint of the Solution, sixty-four grains were added for the purpose of a more ready Calculation; therefore one Ounce of the Solution contains exactly four Grains of the Mineral and consequently each Dram just half a Grain. I have found by repeated trials of dropping the Solution, from a two Ounce Vial (with a broad Margin) little more than half full, that each Dram, by a two Ounce graduated Glass Measure, contains about eighty Drops." The compound spirit of lavender (comparable to Tr. Lavender Comp. U. S. P.) was added, he says, "for the sake of giving it a medicinal appearance,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Medical Reports of the Effects of Arsenic in the Cure of Agues, Remitting Fevers, and Periodic Headaches.

least, from its being colorless and tasteless, those Patients who may happen to be intrusted to drop it for themselves, should be tempted to use it with too great Freedom, the Consequence of which might frequently prove troublesome, if not sometimes dangerous."

The popular use of Fowler's Solution lead to the introduction of other arsenical solutions. Thus, De Valangin's Solution (Liquor Acidi Arsenosi U. S. P.) appeared soon after Fowler's the latter having been introduced about 1786. This was followed by Donovan's Solution (Liquor Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi U. S. P.) in 1839, and Pearson's Solution (Liquor Sodii Arsenatis N. F.) soon after.

The first Pharmacopoeia to adopt Fowler's Solution was the London Pharmacopoeia of 1809. From this the Solution readily found its way into other national pharmacopoeias appearing in the first Pharmacopoeia of the United States, that of 1820. At present not less than twenty-two national Pharmacopoeias contain Fowler's Solution.

Whereas Fowler's Solution may not be prescribed to any great extent at the present time, it holds the position of being the forerunner of all the arsenical preparations and compounds used for internal administration, of which such a host exists, especially those of organic combination, of which the well known Salvarsan is a type.

Although this solution has been commonly known as Fowler's Solution for the past hundred years, on the assumption of Fowler's original work, the correctness of the name has been challenged. Dr. B. W. Richardson, in his Medical History of England,<sup>3</sup> gives the following curious history of the invention of the Solution of Potassium Arsenite, "the credit of which," he says, "has generally been awarded to Fowler."

"The name Dr. Fowler has been so intimately connected with the solution of potassium arsenite that a brief note of his connection with that preparation cannot but be interesting. In plain then, at the time when Fowler went to Stafford, there was being introduced into England, a solution called 'Dutch Drops or Tasteless Ague Drops.' This solution was tried in Stafford in several cases of prevailing diseases, and was found successful. At the time Mr. Hughes, the grandfather of the present Mr. Robert Hughes, was house surgeon to the Stafford Infirmary, and he, having examined the 'dope,' determined that it contained arsenic. Upon this he set to work to find a means of dissolving arsenic, and succeeded by the use of potash. He showed this solution to Dr. Fowler, who tried it, reported favorably upon it, upon which the medicine came into general repute under the name of Fowler's Solution. With the other applications of this solution, Fowler had little to do. It was in ague only that he saw its value. Dr. Girdlestone of Yarmouth, was the first physician who used it in lepra. Dr. Beddoes was the first to use it as a tonic for phthisis. Mr. John Jenkinsen, of Oxford, was the first to employ it in chronic rheumatism, and he was soon followed by Samuel Fothergill, a London physician, who resided in Leicester Square.

<sup>3</sup> Med. Times & Gaz., Mar. 19, 1864; Amer. Drug. Cir., 9 p. 17, 1865.

Dr. Kinglake and Mr. White of Bath finally established the value of the arsenical solution in lepra, psoriasis and other diseases of the skin. It is but just to the name of Mr. Hughes that this exposition of the discovery of Fowler's Solution should be given, and it is but equally just to the other members of the profession, named above, that the credit of the applications of the remedy should be awarded to them respectively. We are accustomed to speak of Fowler's Solution as if it belongs entirely to him, whereas when all facts are told, he had perhaps less to do with the invention than any other physician whose attention was turned to arsenic as a remedy. Thus, often does mere accidental position give name and history, and it would be but just, in rectification of a long prevailing error, to call the well known arsenical compound from this time forth *Hughes's Solution*.

# THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE EMOTIONS IN THE ETIOLOGY OF FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISEASES AND DEMENTIA PRAECOX

Newdigate M. Owensby, M.D., *Delta* Atlanta, Ga.

The close association of the changes observed in the viscera and the emotions has arrested the attention of all ages and various attempts at scientific explanation, varying with the physiology of the period, were advanced in explanation of this phenomena. In the beginning all attempts were directed towards locating the emotions in the various viscera and this theory enjoyed an overwhelming preponderance until Unzer and John Hunter formulated a psychophysiological law to advance their cerebral theory. Since that time the cerebral theory became accentuated by the writings of Muller, Laycock, Gall, Charles Bell, Darwin, Spencer, Romberg, Tuke, and others until the present day when no one maintains that the viscera is the seat of an emotion.

Despite the modern acceptance of the cerebral theory of emotions, there is, however, a divergence of opinion among psychologists as to the cause and effect of these emotions. The James theory, which has been generally accepted, contends that the bodily manifestations must first be interposed and the rational way of explaining an emotion is that the emotion is the result of a physical act, i.e., we are angry because we strike, afraid because we tremble, sorry because we cry, etc. McDougall states that "the propriety of distinguishing between the conative element in consciousness, the impulse, appetite, desire, or aversion, and the accompanying emotion is not so obvious." Kroner claims that the emotions depend not only on physiological but still more intimately on the chemical action going on in the tissues and fluids of the organism."

Read at Annual Meeting of the Georgia Medical Association, May 6, 1920.

Ribot thinks that "the brain is not merely the echo of the internal sensations; it receives and reacts according to its disposition; it centralizes, but while taking its own part in the concert; it puts its mark on the impressions it receives."

Clinical evidence would lead us to believe that the visceral changes are the result of the emotion rather than the emotions being the result of the visceral changes. Mosso's observations on the changes in the cerebral circulation in his three patients when frightened, disappointed, and embarrassed. Beaumont's observations on the changes taking place in his patient's stomach as a result of anger and other strong emotions. Pavloff's experiments on the effect produced by the emotions on the gastric secretions of a dog. All of which are evidence of the effect produced on the bodily organs as a result of emotion. Again the connection of the emotions with quickened heart beats, rapid respiration, frequent urination, diarrhoea, vomiting, perspiration, pulpillary changes, flushing or paling of the skin, has long been a matter of common observation.

This clinical evidence is not sufficient to change the opinion of the psychologist, however, although James admits that the natural way of thinking "is that the mental perception of some facts excites the mental affection called the emotion, and this latter state of mind gives rise to bodily expression," and again he states "that is what common sense tells us." In the face of this he still maintains that the emotions are the result of bodily changes. Woodworth, in a recent publication, states that "this view of the emotions is still to be regarded as a hypothesis deserving careful consideration rather than an accepted conclusion."

The apparent paradox of the James theory of the emotions is doubtless due to the fact that at the time of its conception we had a very limited knowledge of the endocrines and did not know that all the bodily manifestations of the emotions or repressed emotions could be produced by their secretions. Had he been aware of this at that time James might have followed the natural way of thinking and stated that the mental perception of some fact excites the mental affection called the emotion, and this latter state of mind, acting reflexly through the sympathetic nervous system on the endocrines gives rise to the bodily expression. A careful comparison of the physiological action of the various glandular secretions with the physical manifestations accompanying the different emotions is sufficient to convince one that "it is what common sense tells us."

The visceral changes observed in the various emotions have been graphically recorded and measured by instruments of precision by so many investigators that they have been accepted as established facts. It has only been in very recent years though that attempts have been made to investigate the changes in the glandular secretions following the emotions. Cannon and his co-workers were among the first to observe and demonstrate these changes by their experiments made on cats. He noted that small amounts of adrenalin is poured into the

circulation of the cat under influence of fear and anger, and called attention to the fact that "when a cat became frightened, the pupils dilate, the heart becomes rapid, the hairs on the back and tail stand erect—all of which could have been produced by adrenalin." Again he called attention to the fact that "the persistence of the emotional state after the exciting object has disappeared, can be explained by the persistence of adrenalin in the blood." It is obvious that if the emotion will cause the pouring of adrenalin into the blood, it can also cause the pouring of any other glandular secretion into the blood stream and that the effects will persist for a time after the cause for the emotion has disappeared. Should there be more than one gland involved there will be manifestations characteristic of each gland, unless one becomes so obtrusive as to appear the predominant feature and mask the others. The emotion not only consists of a psychical element but also includes a large syndrome of physiological processes, but no matter what the other visceral changes may be or how obtrusive they are, the endocrine symptoms are always present.

The Hess-Eppinger theory of Vagotonia would at first appear to cover this but in their zealousness to attribute everything to the Autonomic or sympathetic nervous system they fail to consider the emotions as primarily responsible for these changes. Thus, for example, they claim that the sympathetic dilates the pupil, causes the eyeballs to protrude, accelerates the heart's action, and produces glycosuria and polyuria. All this could be, and doubtless is, produced by a thyroidadrenalin syndrome as a result of an emotional disturbance acting reflexly through the sympathetic system on these glands. In cretins it will be noted that emotional disturbance or physical manifestations of emotional disturbance is seldom noted unless due to alterations of other glands than the thyroid.

The psychopathological school contends that all manifestations of the neuroses and psychoneuroses are due to repressed emotions and fail to take into consideration the endocrines. It is true that when the emotion responsible for the various manifestations is released there is a subsidence of the symptoms, but this is due to the fact that the sympathetic nervous system ceases to act upon the endocrines. When the emotion persists or is repressed for a considerable length of time there will be a constant cerebral irritation due to the outpouring of the glandular secretion in the blood stream and a psychosis may develop as a result of the concomitant viscious circle, unless, however, the emotion has caused a hypo rather than a hyper or altered secretion of the glands.

For a number of years there has been a tendency to ascribe the origin of Dementia Praecox to a perversion of the secretion of the ductless glands, and recently Fauser, working with the Abderhalden technic, has isolated some defensive ferments. Meyer thinks the disease due to continued unhealthy biological reactions. None of the theories thus far advanced as to the cause of the malady have proven

entirely satisfactory, and must only be regarded as hypotheses. In my opinion the disease is the result of a long continued emotional disturbance acting reflexly through the sympathetic nervous system on the ductless glands and most frequently the thyroid. That when the disease is in its earliest stages it can be cured by releasing the emotion, and when this cannot be done, a partial thyroidectomy will cause the symptoms to ameliorate. When the disease is advanced and there has been cellular changes in the cerebrum as the result of a long continued irritation produced by glandular secretions, the prognosis is gloomy.

Until more accurate physiochemical examinations of the blood are possible, this theory can only be substantiated clinically.

Two cases which have come under my observation within the past ten months may serve to illustrate the effect of a repressed emotion upon the mental health of an individual, therefore I shall very briefly summarize them.

Case No. 1. White girl, age 20 yrs. Occupation, telephone operator. Fam. History. Negative. Past History. Usual diseases of childhood. No other illness of any consequence. Present illness. Has been depressed for the past six months and had to give up her position three months ago. Since then has become more listless, psycho-motor retardation gradually becoming more marked, cerebration slow, questions have to be repeated several times before monosyllabic replies can be elicited, forgetful, given to meaningless laughter, indifferent to friends and relatives, negativism becoming very pronounced, skin thickened, hyperhidrosis of hands and feet, purple splotches over fore arms, dermographia marked, slight tachycardia, thyroid normal in size. Psychanalytical examination brought out the fact that she had been a masturbator since childhood. Seven months ago she read a book extolling the dangers to the health and mind resulting from masturbation. Shortly thereafter she attended a lecture for "women only" in which the dangers of masturbation were pictured very vividly, as well as the sin committed. She became frightened and since that time has worried constantly over her transgression. After a thorough discussion of her habit and being informed that its dangers were not so severe as she had been lead to believe, the symptoms rapidly disappeared.

Case No. 2. White girl, age 17 years. Occupation, sales girl. Referred by the Red Cross to the Neuropsychiatrical clinic of Atlanta. History given by Red Cross visitor. Fam. His. Father, two sisters and one brother insane. Past His. Usual diseases of childhood. No other ills. Began work some three years before and has changed positions several times within the past twelve months. Recently has begun going out at night and would remain until after midnight. Upon her return would not give her mother any explanation for her conduct or state where she had been. Mother thinks that she has become immoral. Given to silly laughter without apparent cause. Gave up her position three months ago because she felt queer all the time. Spent most of her time in her room sitting in a chair and apparently thinking. Her

disposition has changed from a cheerful to a morose one. Replied to all questions in monosyllables until about a week ago when she became mute. Her features had a pinched appearance and the skin was leathery. Negativism was marked. The thyroid was slightly larger than normal. The patient was referred to Grady Hospital and Dr. Frank Boland removed the left lobe of the thyroid. Upon regaining consciousness from the anasthetic her mental condition was normal and has remained so. Since the operation the patient states that she has been a masturbator for several years and that before the above symptoms appeared she was informed that masturbation caused insanity and that she has worried constantly since.

The fact that both cases cited above were given to masturbation may perhaps lead some to the opinion that was the cause of the mental manifestations, but since there was no evidence of any symptoms until the patients were frightened, I am forced to believe the emotion responsible. In all cases of Dementia Praecox the emotional disturbance is the first symptom noted and is followed by changes in disposition, personality, and subsequent mental manifestations. In nearly all cases the patients are looked upon as model children and very conscientious in temperament before the disease appeared. Many of them are deeply religious and retiring in disposition. All are prone to keep their worries and troubles to themselves, and to repress any emotional disturbance. If emotional disturbances affect the endocrine metabolism, they are the type of persons in which it would be most likely to occur. Again the symptoms noted in the above cases are those of a Thyroid-gonadal-adrenalin syndrome, with the thyroidal symptoms predominating.

#### Conclusions:

- I. Functional Nervous diseases and Dementia Praecox are due to emotional disturbance or repressed emotional disturbance acting reflexly through the sympathetic nervous system on the endocrines.
- 2. The tolerance of glandular secretions vary in each individual, and upon their tolerance will depend the severity of the symptoms manifested.
- 3. Persons reared in an evironment conducive to the development of emotional disturbances are more susceptible to the neuroses and psychoses.
- 4. In each emotional disturbance there are symptoms of disturbed endocrine metabolism which persists for a time after the cause for the emotion is released.
- 5. When the emotional disturbance has been released in the neuroses and the very earliest cases of Dementia Praecox there is a rapid subsidence of the symptoms.
- 6. Partial thyroidectomy (lobectomy) should be performed only in those cases where cellular changes have not taken place in the brain. In these cases the wound should be thoroughly drained and the drain changed every eight hours during the first forty-eight hours, and once

every twelve hours for the next sixty-four hours. Otherwise there will be a return of mental symptoms or acute thyroid poisoning due to absorption.

7. Operations should never be performed on the thyroid when the symptoms show other glands predominating.

709-12 Peters Building.

# THE NEUROSES OF WAR AND PEACE TIME— REPORT OF CASES

BY NEWDIGATE M. OWENSBY, Delta, M.D.

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In presenting the following very brief cases the writer wishes to emphasize the similarity between the Neuroses of War and those of peace time.

It will be noted that the injuries sustained in each case were not of sufficient importance to cause a lesion of the cord that would produce the symptoms displayed. The lesion present in both cases was a psychopathological one, but the mental mechanisms and the underlying motives differed somewhat. In the first case fear was an important factor, while sex played the major rôle in the second case. There was an intrapsychic conflict between self preservation and the demands of military service in the soldier. In the woman there was a desire to obtain more sympathy and affection from her husband.

The cases are typical of those frequently observed in neuropathic individuals who attempt to make a situation that is intolerable to themselves more tolerable by simulating a disease.

Case 1. Private, Infantry. White, Male, Age 25 yrs. Single, Civilian Occupation, Clerk, Family History, Father Intemperate, Mother Neurotic. Past History, Neuropathic Constitution, otherwise negative. Present illness. The patient states that during the battle of Chateau Thierry a shell struck a wagon near him and exploded. A fragment of the shell wounded him in the fleshy part of the arm and he thinks a splinter of wood struck him across the shoulder. There was no abrasion or discoloration of the skin over the shoulder. He was given first aid at the dressing station and later sent to the base hospital. While there the wound of his arm healed rapidly but at the end of a week he noticed a marked weakness of his lower extremities. The following day he was unable to walk. He stated that an x-ray examination was made but did not show any injury to the spine. He was invalided to the U.S. and later transferred to the base hospital at Camp Gordon. Was seen by the writer in April, 1919, in consultation with Lt. School M. C. At that time his left leg was apparently normal, but his right leg showed marked weakness. Was unable to walk without crutches. A neurological examination showed knee reflexes exaggerated and equal, otherwise negative. Psychotherapy, hydrotherapy, and occupational therapy advised, and a promise of being discharged from the service as soon as recovery took place. Two weeks later was apparently normal.

He admitted that he dreaded to return to the front line after his sojourn in the base hospital.

Case 2. White, Female, Age 38 vrs. Married. Occupation Housewife, Referred by Dr. H. J. Rosenberg. Family History. Father Intemperate, Mother Neurotic. Past History Neuropathic Constitution, Bashful, Self Centered, Selfish, and at times Lachrymose. No illness of note. Present Illness. Three years ago she was driving her automobile and had a very narrow escape from striking a street car. She did not strike the car and was not injured in any way, but was extremely nervous after this incident and had to remain in bed for two weeks. At the expiration of that time she noted a marked tremor of the lower extremities and developed a marked weakness of the legs. Since that time she has been unable to walk across the floor without assistance. but can manage to walk up and down the stairs without help. A tremor of the hands has developed in the past six months. Examination showed exaggeration of the reflexes. The tremor of the hands was only noted when her attention was directed to them. She has good movement of the legs when laving down. Psychotherapy, Hydrotherapy, and Occupational therapy advised. She has been under this treatment for four weeks and a marked improvement is noted.

She stated that her husband was never very sympathetic nor made a display of his affection prior to the accident.

#### Conclusions.—

- 1. The Neuroses of War differ but little from those of peace time except in the psychogenesis.
- 2. The Neuroses of War are observed principally in those individuals who are of a Neuropathic constitution which the excitement of the war hastened the development.
- 3. The lesions are not Anatimopathologic in nature but are Psychopathologic.
- 4. The treatment should be Occupational, Psychotherapeutic, and reëducational.
- 5. There should be a very careful inquiry into the Psychogenesis of every case before any attempts are made to treat the individual.

## LIQUOR CRESOLIS COMPOSITUS

Dr. H. A. Langenhan, Chi University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

The present Pharmacopoeial formula and method of preparation for Compound Cresol Solution has been found wanting and a new formula is desirable. The cost of the linseed oil at the present time makes the use of this preparation almost prohibitive and the process of preparing the linseed oil soap as given by the U. S. P. calls for much more time than the average pharmacist has available.

Compound Solution of Cresol was introduced into the U. S. P. 1900. The method of preparation consisted of heating the linseed oil with an aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide until saponification had taken place and then dissolving the formed soap into an equal weight of cresol. In order to facilitate the saponification of the oil and also to insure a finished product that would mix clear with water, the revision of 1910 called for the addition of a small amount of alcohol to the oil and hydroxide. The presence of the alcohol made it necessary to keep the temperature of the digestion below 70°C. to prevent the volatilization of the alcohol thereby increasing the time of digestion at least twofold. Furthermore the strong alkaline reaction of the finished product, due to the excess alkali used, seemed undesirable and unnecessary.

Many formulas have been submitted by various writers. Other fixed oils have been suggested in place of linseed oil, most of them offering some advantage over the present formula. One of the first formulas was submitted by Remington.<sup>1</sup> It consisted of dissolving 500 grams of Sapo Mollis in 500 grams of Cresol.

Hilton<sup>2</sup> offered the following formula, calling attention to the fact that the solution could be prepared in a few minutes:

Cresol	500	gm.
Oleic acid	226	gm.
Sod. hydroxide	35	gm.
Water q. s.	1000	gm.

Dissolve the sodium hydroxide in 100 mils of water and filter through cotton. Weigh the oleic acid in a tared container (bottle or flask), add the cresol, shake well. Add the solution of sodium hydroxide, shake thoroughly until saponified and add sufficient water to bring the weight of the product to 1000 grams.

Because of the large quantity of Compound Cresol Solution used at the University Hospitals, a more satisfactory, than the U. S. P. formula, was sought for. In place of linseed oil, oils such as corn oil, peanut oil, cottonseed oil, sesame oil, and cocoanut oil were used. Of these, the cocoanut oil seemed to be the desirable one. It is easily saponified, the formed soap readily dissolves in the cresol and the finished product

Cir. 280, p. 1157, U. S. P. Revision Com., 1900.
 Jour. Wis. Pharm. Assoc., 1, No. 2, p. 21.

makes a nice soapy solution with water. Furthermore cocoanut oil can be purchased as cheap if not cheaper than any of the other fixed oils enumerated. The formula and method in use at the present time is as follows:

Cocoanut oil	1200	gm.
Potassium hydroxide	250	gm.
Water	750	gm.
Cresol	2000	gm.
	4000	om

Place the oil (in a melted condition) in a large container capable of absorbing heat without breaking (a 10 gallon stone jar is used in the hospital dispensary). Dissolve the potassium hydroxide in the water by agitation and add the hot solution at once, to the oil. Mix well by stirring for a few minutes, add the cresol, cover the container and allow to stand until a small portion when mixed with water gives a clear solution. The time for ageing this solution extends from two to five days depending to some degree upon the manipulations. When the potassium hydroxide is dissolved in the water the solution becomes hot due to the heat of solution. If the solution of the alkali is hastened by stirring and this added to the oil as soon as possible the saponification is more rapid than if the alkali solution is allowed to become partially cooled. If the cresol solution is needed at once the oil and the alkali solution should be brought to boiling in a suitable dish, care being taken to avoid scorching and the weight of water kept constant by the addition of boiling water from time to time. However the first process is the most desirable because of the little personal attention required. This formula requires no alcohol, little time for preparation and the potassium hydroxide content is only 75 per cent of that prescribed by the U. S. P. The absence of the alcohol and the decrease in the alkali content materially lower the cost of the solution as compared with the official formula.

In an attempt to determine if any difference would occur in the phenol coefficient of compound cresol solutions if prepared from soaps in which various fixed oils were used, a coöperative experiment is being carried out with the Bacteriology Department of the Medical College in which the phenol coefficient of compound cresol solutions made from the following oil soaps, is determined.

Castor oil
Cottonseed oil
Cocoanut oil
Peanut oil

Corn oil Linseed oil Sesame oil Expressed oil of almonds

Rape seed oil

Oleic acid and Sod Hydrox

A report of this work will be submitted in the near future.

# BETA-KAPPA BUYS \$20,000.00 CHAPTER-HOUSE\*

By W. B. PORTER, Historian, B-K.

The year 1020-21 was started with a rousing big smoker which was more than a success and was attended by practically every active member as well as many of the alumni who have taken a great deal of interest in the chapter. We were handicapped in the old chapter-house for several reasons. The house was neither presentable nor large enough to hold a really successful social function. Neither was it in a convenient neighborhood. It was a considerable distance from the university and in a community where no one would expect to find a Fraternity House. We felt out of place and longed for the day when we could be near the University Campus with the other fraternities. We realized that Kappa Psi was the largest and greatest professional fraternity in the world and naturally we wanted to be the owner of the finest chapter-house in the University of Pittsburgh. This was always our dream, but owing to financial conditions at the time, no member dared to broach the subject of a new house until the latter part of March, 1920, when it was taken up at a meeting and a committee appointed to act on the matter. That their action was speedy there is little room for doubt when we consider that the deal was closed within less than three weeks and the house ready to move into as soon as the occupants could vacate.

The faculty members were enthusiastic from the start and spared no efforts to seize the opportunity which they had been anticipating for twenty years. The active members each subscribed twenty-five dollars, besides going out and collecting the alumni subscriptions. The alumni saw their opportunity to help put Kappa Psi on the map in "Pitt" and did not have to be urged to do their share. The alumni are to be praised for their generosity and unselfish efforts to give Beta-Kappa Chapter a home. The new house, at 242 Bellefield Avenue, cost twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000). An installment of six thousand dollars (\$6,000) was paid by the first of June, 1920. The balance is being rapidly raised.

The new home of Beta-Kappa is located in the very finest community in Pittsburgh and less than five minutes walk from the University Campus. The first floor has a large reception hall and two good sized rooms and a kitchen. The second and third floors each have a large hall, four bedrooms and a bathroom. Each room has a large wardrobe and a gas fire-place.

Since the chapter took possession of the house on November 5, we have earned for Beta-Kappa a reputation that could well be envied by any fraternity. We realize that the house is an honor to the chapter and a credit to the fraternity as well as to the school. It is something to be proud of. We ARE proud of it.

<sup>\*</sup> Rho Chapter has also purchased a chapter-house and we hope to publish an account of its purchase in the January issue.

Several smokers have been held this year and they were overwhelming successes. Our dream of the past has become a reality of the present. It was made a possibility by Bro. Dean Koch and the Brothers on the faculty and a realization by the active members and the ALUMNI.

## INSTALLATION OF BETA-OMEGA CHAPTER

By J. F. Grant, M.D., Grand Regent

Astronomers are ever on the alert to discover and announce the locations of planetary bodies never previously beheld by the eye of man. The staff of scientific observers at one observatory vie in friendly rivalry with those of other institutions to place upon the charts of the heavens a new astral world hitherto wholly unperceived by the watchful eyes of their contemporaries. The joy of discovery is shared by all those whose interests are directed along the same or similar channels, and the fervency of enthusiasm accompanying the discovery is as a contagion among all those whose activities furnish a medium of mutual fraternal interest and endeavor. In similar manner do we of Kappa Psi call upon the Brotherhood to rejoice with us in our discovery of a star of the first magnitude—a new planet in the constellation of Maryland. Beta-Omega Chapter of Kappa Psi Fraternity at the Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore has been discovered and duly located on the astronomical map of Kappa Psi.

Your Grand Regent made this important observation on the evening of January 17 when he arrived in Baltimore for the purpose of installing the newly-formed Chapter in its proper location at the bottom of the second page of the Kappa Psi roster.

Brother Albritton of Pi Chapter, through whose efforts the application for a charter was made, and Brother Jackvony, Regent of Delta and formerly of Beta-Epsilon, were awaiting our coming at the old Camden Station in Baltimore and you may be sure we had a most cordial welcome. Thanks to the local Committees which had the various details for the evening carefully worked out, there remained for us only the completion and coördination of the Committees' work. Accordingly we were at once conducted to the Emerson Hotel where the ceremonies were to be held and immediately directed ourselves to the task of completing the preparations for the evening. We were soon joined by a number of the Brothers of Delta Chapter, who gave us their assistance, and later by our Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Brother Eldridge, from New York.

The ceremonies of initiation and installation were conducted in person by the Grand Regent, ably assisted by the Grand Secretary and Treasurer and the Regents of Delta Chapter and of the Baltimore Graduate Chapter. The Ritual was further carried out by a degree team formed of Brothers from Delta Chapter who kindly consented to assist

the Grand Regent in the presentation of the full Ritual. In addition to the candidates who presented themselves from the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and who were to constitute the new Beta-Omega Chapter, nine candidates from the Medical School of the University of Maryland were conducted through the mysteries of the Agora on behalf of Delta Chapter whose ranks they joined.

The initiation having been concluded, the Grand Regent proceeded to the ceremony of installation of the Officers of the newly created Beta-Omega Chapter. To this end the Grand Regent called upon the visiting officers of the Grand Council and of the local Chapters to escort the elected officers of Beta-Omega Chapter to their proper stations, and then proceeded to install them as follows: as Regent, Brother Albritton; as Vice-regent, Brother Ebeling; as Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Sprague; and as Chaplain, Brother Chapin.

There followed a short half hour of social intercourse during which opportunity was afforded every one present to become acquainted with all the other Brothers. Shortly the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open, and to the strains of a hidden orchestra we were ushered to our several tables.

It is to the great credit of our hosts that their flexible arrangements permitted us all to be seated, for an expected company of possibly thirty men was gradually expanded until the capacity of the room was taxed to its limits with the assemblage of about seventy! We were happily graced with the presence of representatives from each one of the contemporary Chapters at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and each one responded to the call for remarks with a felicitous expression of welcome to the Fraternity world in that institution, and each speaker representing other Fraternities called forth rounds of applause by his words displaying the spirit of broad-minded fraternal amity and concord.

The Grand Regent in his remarks outlined in general the difficult task of self-preservation which Fraternities in the past have had to contend against, due either to active antagonism or animosity to such organizations or to ignorance of their beneficent purposes, and sketched in outline what he conceived Kappa Psi in particular must follow, although an ambitious program, in order to maintain its rightful place at the forefront of Medical Fraternities. Brother Eldridge was at his best—and that is saying much—in his remarks on the importance of individual effort and personal responsibility in the building and maintaining of a successful organization. Brother Reeder, Regent of Baltimore Graduate Chapter and an eminent surgeon, in his address rendered an inspiring appeal for loyalty and devotion to the traditions of Kappa Psi and strict observance of the teachings of her beautiful ritual.

As the spirit of "Hopkins" seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere and to lend color to the scene, so also, in turn, did the marvellous spirit of the late Sir William Osler, who for many years dominated, like the mountain's summit, the "Hopkins" atmosphere, instil itself into the minds and hearts of the assembled company. Intimate stories were told of the life and work of this great man and loved teacher, and personal reminiscences of this premier physician as recounted by Brother Reeder touched the heart-strings of us all.

At a late hour Brother Albritton, as toastmaster, announced the conclusion of the program, following which a general get-together was indulged in before the final leave-taking.

The installation of Beta-Omega at Johns Hopkins was notable for the widespread interest taken in the event. Delegates were present from Washington, Baltimore, Brooklyn, New York, Albany, Boston, Providence, and Philadelphia, and Brother M. I. Samuel in whose home in Wilmington, Delaware, the papers for incorporation of Kappa Psi were drawn, was also present.

The new chapter starts under auspices which promise well for its present and future, and we are happy to herald the announcement of its inauguration and thrice happy to have had a part to play in its establishment.

It would be too difficult to single out for comment all those to whom the Grand Regent feels indebted for assistance rendered in making the installation of Beta-Omega a success, for every brother present contributed his share. Special commendation should be given to Brother Albritton for his tireless and unfaltering work in making the Chapter a possibility, and Brothers Jackvony and Reeder are entitled to, and are requested to accept, our cordial and sincere thanks for their coöperation.

Brothers of Beta-Omega, our eyes are upon you!

A partial list of those attending follows: Grand Regent, J. F. Grant, Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Press Eldridge, Jr., Dr. J. Dawson Reeder, Regent of Baltimore Graduate, Dr. M. I. Samuel of Wilmington, Del., Dr. F. S. Robertson of old Epsilon Chapter, Dr. Black of Baltimore Graduate, Barney of Beta-Upsilon, L. R. Spencer of Eta, J. B. Earle of Beta-Delta, Dr. W. D. Kleinstuber of Philadelphia Graduate, Dr. Montfort of Brooklyn Graduate, P. C. Langan of Beta-Eta, Fred Reed of Beta-Lambda, C. J. Demopoulos representing Washington Graduate, Lombard, Regent of Delta, Downey, Artigiani, Dobehal, Kinney, Shirkliff, Jackvony, Porterfield, Leatherman, Schindel, Bridges, Marshall, Timko, Pillsbury, Dunahue, Wilson, Joeckel, Gaver, Kyser, Sprucebank, Morse, Eish, Retalliat, Briggs, Eichelberger, all of Delta, Albritton, Sprague, Ebeling, Chapin, Hudson, Snyder, Porterfield, Strauss, Stude, Scott, Krantz; Sadler who represented Phi Chi, R. P. Kennedy, who represented Nu Sigma Nu; David Davis, who represented Phi Delta Epsilon; Durham representing Alpha Kappa Kappa. Letters of congratulation were read from the many collegiate and graduate chapters, from Grand Officers, including Dr. Bliss, our Grand Historian and Editor who had a most important part in the work preceding the establishment of Beta-Omega, and from the various province officers. The Regent of Beta-Omega expressed the grateful appreciation of the new chapter for the hearty support given, in particular by Delta Chapter at Maryland.

# PETITION FROM THETS MEDICAL COLLEGE Roston

October 11, 1920.

To the Grand Council of the Kappa Psi Fraternity, c/o Justin F. Grant, M.D., Grand Regent, Boston Mass

Greeting:

We the undersigned students in the Tufts Medical School, do hereby petition the Grand Council of the Kappa Psi Fraternity for a charter as a collegiate chapter of the said organization. We are enclosing our check to cover the charter fee.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR CLARENCE BRASSAU. HAROUTIOUN H. CHAKMAKIIAN.

A.B.

RUSSELL TUCKER DRAPER.

DEMETRIUS NICHOLAS MATSIS. Endorsed by:

THEODORE ROBERT KALNING, Ph.G. JACOB LEWIS LOCHNER,

RALPH DELLA SALA. DOMENICO CALISE, Ph.G. PASOUALE COSTANZA.

JESSE COLLINS HALES, A.B.

THEODORE SANNELLA, Ph.G.

J. F. GRANT, M.D., Grant Regent; Boston Graduate Chapter; Mu Chapter of Kappa Psi; E. H. Mason, Satrap Phi Delta Prov.

# UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO

Buffalo, N. Y.

October 12, 1920.

To the Grand Council of Kappa Psi, A. R. Bliss, Jr., Phar.D., M.D., Grand Historian and Editor, 270 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### GREETING:

We, the undersigned students in the College of Pharmacy of the University of Buffalo at Buffalo, New York, do hereby petition the Grand Council of the Kappa Psi Fraternity for a charter as a collegiate chapter of the said fraternity. We do promise, in the event our petition be granted, to abide by, uphold and support the Constitution and By-laws of the Kappa Psi Fraternity, to do everything in our power to uphold the good name and advance the interests of the Order, and to insure the continuous and successful life of our chapter by the annual initiation of undergraduates of the proper calibre.

Enclosed you will find our check to cover the charter fee of \$25 and the Grand Council Initiation Fee of \$2 per man for each of the petitioners whose names appear below.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL ALOYSUIS LUCAS,
RALPH WILLIAM CRAYTON,
GEORGE HENRY ACKERSON,
JOSEPH B. SARNOWSKI,
VICTOR WOJCIECHOWSKI,
T'HEODORE GARSON HYMEN,
H. CLYDE DURSTON,
GEORGE A. COLE,
JOSEPH PAUL SHUDER,
JOHN BROPHY, JR.,
DEWITT W. MCCANN.

EDWARD M. GREEN,
FRANK A. COLE,
WALTER C. KLAPETZKY,
WILFRED A. DEERY,
MARION J. ELLIS,
WILSON T. PARKER,
ANGELO D'AMANDA,
CLEO M. AUST,
GEORGE THOMAS BOOTH,
BOYD VELIE DRAKE.

# UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA MEDICAL SCHOOL Augusta

October 15, 1920.

To the Kappa Psi Medical Fraternity, c/o A. R. Bliss, Jr., M.D., G. H. and E., Emory University, Georgia.

#### GREETINGS:

We, the undersigned students in the medical school of the University of Georgia, do hereby petition the Grand Council of the Kappa Psi Fraternity for a charter as a regular collegiate chapter of that organization. We do promise, in the event our petition be granted, to abide by and uphold the Constitution and By-laws of the Kappa Psi Fraternity, to do all in our power to advance its interests, and to insure the successful continuation of the chapter by the annual initiation of a sufficient number of undergraduates of the proper calibre.

Hoping for an early and favorable reply, we are, Respectfully yours,

Emmette Edward Martin, Hilton, Ga.
William J. Huron, Covington, Ga.
Walter Byron Jameson, 2001 Hamilton Ave., Columbus, Ga.
Logan Skidmore Owen, 303 Church St., Macon, Ga.
Thomas Porter Reville, Jesup, Ga.
Charles Aiken Rush, Jr., Hampton, S. C.
John Malcolm Gorman, 222 E. Gordon St., Savannah, Ga.

### OMAHA

### Nehraska

October 30, 1920.

To the Grand Council of Kappa Psi. c/o G. H. and E., A. R. Bliss, Ir., 94 N. Butler Street. Atlanta, Ga. GREETING:

We, the undersigned graduate and factulate members of the Kappa Psi Fraternity, do hereby petition the Grand Council for a charter as a GRADUATE CHAPTER to be known as "The Omaha, Neb., Graduate Chapter."

We are enclosing our check for \$25 to cover the charter fee, and request that Brothers Gilland and FitzSimon be appointed official installing officers.

Respectfully submitted. CHARLES E. GILLAND. Mu. 2004 Locust St., Omaha. IOHN W. ORTMAN, B.-N., Creighton College of Medicine. VINCENT I. FITZSIMON, Mu, 2454 Harney St., Omaha. ORVILLE J. ESHER, B.-N., Kappa Psi House, Omaha. RUDOLPH J. H. FRAHM, B.-N., 2018 Wirt St. CHAS. BERT. SAMPLE, B.-N., 4726 S. 17 St. RICHARD G. RUZICKA, B.-N., 3321 Center St. HUMPHREY F. MURPHY, B.-N., 1021 First National Bank. GEO. A. WHITACRE, B.-N., 2400 Davenport St. ARTHUR J. MORPHY, B.-N., 123 N. 35 St. HAROLD R. SMITH. B.-N., 4345 Mayberry Ave.

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DO NOT ADD TAX TO BADGE PRICES

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Plain, polished or Roman, beveled border; or chased or nugget border; with two rubies in the eyes of Mask\$ 4.50  Crown Set Badges:	0
Whole Pearls, Opals, or Garnets (or any combination of these alternately or in	
corners)	0
Whole Pearls with Ruby corners	5
Whole Pearls with Emerald corners	0
Whole Pearls with Diamond corners	5
Whole Pearls and Rubies alternately 20.00	0
Whole Pearls and Emeralds alternately	0
Whole Pearls and Diamonds alternately	1
Emeralds and Diamonds alternately	7
Rubies and Diamonds alternately	4
Emeralds with Diamond corners	9
Rubies with Diamond corners	8
Diamonds with Emerald corners	5
Diamonds with Ruby corners	3
Diamonds, entire	4
Sapphire mounting, same prices as rubies.	
oth eyes of Mask set with—	
Brilliant Cut Diamonds, extra cost	)
Rose Diamonds, best quality, extra cost	)
Platinum Setting: \$25.00 additional. 18K White Gold: \$5.00 additional.	
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Crown Set Pearl	
Diamonds—\$5.00 per stone extra; Emeralds, \$1.00; Rubies, \$0.50.	
Coat-of-arms guard: small, \$2.75; medium, \$3.25.	
18K White Gold \$2.50 additional	

White Gold, \$2.50 additional.

18K White Gold, \$2.50 additional.

Platinum Settings, \$20.00 additional.

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

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

RECOGNITION BUTTONS, 75c each plus 5% tax.

WALL PLAQUES: Insignia or Coat-of-arms in bronze, \$8.80 each, including 10% tax.

tax.

#### TERMS

Chapter secretaries should order badges for collegiate members. Graduate members may order directly from the G. H. & E. All orders should be sent to the G. H. & E., Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., Emory University, Ga. No jewelers will furnish Kappa Psi badges. Cash should accompany all orders, otherwise badges will be sent C. O. D. If cash is sent with the order the engraving and forwarding charges will be made without charge to the purchaser.

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

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