

THE MASK

OF KAPPA PSI
PHARMACEUTICAL
FRATERNITY



CHRISTMAS SEAL

RED CROSS
NUMBER

November, 1926

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
**Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical
Fraternity**

Issued under the direction and by the authority of
THE GRAND COUNCIL

THE MASK

(EXOTERIC)

Official Organ of the Fraternity. Published quarterly. \$10.00
Life Subscriptions. Single Copies, 75 Cents.

The Agora

(ESOTERIC)

Official Directory: (Now undergoing revision.) Giving name and home address of every member of the Fraternity; also much valuable data and information of the origin and growth of the Fraternity; half-tones of all Grand Council Officers, past and present, and other complete records.

THE HISTORY AND MANUAL

(ESOTERIC)

Now in preparation by the Grand Council. Will include the histories of the "locals" absorbed by K Ψ.

"THE BRIEF HISTORY," a correction of Baird's Manual material is sent upon request.

THE REVISED CONSTITUTION

Containing all changes made prior to January 1, 1922; also a model set of Chapter By-Laws, Province By-Laws, and Key to Parliamentary Rules.

Price, 25 cents per copy.

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

Handsomely engraved with seal of Grand Council. Issued only through the Secretary of your Chapter, by the G. R. & E.

Price, \$2.00 each.

KAPPA PSI SONGS

Booklets containing 14 songs. Out of print.

NOTICE: All Orders through Central Office.

Address: Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., P. O. Box 3308, Crosstown Sta.,
Memphis, Tenn.

THE MASK

of Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity

Established in 1904

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

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

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

The Grand Registrar and Editor, P. O. Box 3308, Crosstown Sta., Memphis, Tenn.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Dr. H. A. Langenhan, (Φ).....Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Wash.
Dr. Ivor Griffith, (H).....P. C. P. Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. C. R. Duncan, (Δ).....Baylor University, Dallas, Tex.
Dr. A. H. Brundage, (B-E).....9312 Fulton St., Woodhaven, N. Y.
Dr. H. J. Goeckel, (Γ).....N. Leigh Ave., and Mansion Ter., Cranford, N. J.
Dr. F. C. Pearn, (B-I).....N. P. C. of Ore., Portland, Ore.
Dr. H. W. Youngken, (H, M).....M. C. P., Boston, Mass.
Prof. J. G. Noh, (Γ-E, Ω).....Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.
Dr. P. H. Dirstine, (B-II).....Wash. State College, Pullman, Wash.
Dr. P. S. Pittinger, (H).....5833 Florence Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

VOL. XXIII, No. 4

NOVEMBER, 1926

WHOLE NUMBER 96

CONTENTS

When a City Is Sick.....	243
The Pharmaceutical Organizations in Great Britain.....	
..... <i>Sir William S. Glynn Jones</i>	244
An Appeal for Further Publicity.....	251
An Opportunity..... <i>Robert P. Fischelis</i>	252
What Price Progress?..... <i>Hugh Farrell</i>	256
Is the Laborer Worthy of His Hire?..... <i>Willis G. Gregory</i>	270
Chapter Letters.....	272
The Graduates.....	296
The Grand Agora.....	297

Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity Directory

CENTRAL OFFICE: Address—Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., P. O. Box 3308, Crosstown Sta., Memphis, Tenn.

EXECUTIVE CHAPTER

Founded May 30, 1879—Incorporated 1903

Alpha.....Grand Council, Wilmington, Del.
Grand Regent—Dr. W. B. Philip, Γ, B-Γ...202 Balboa Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
Grand Vice-regent—Prof. F. J. Amrhein, M.....179 Longwood Ave, Boston, Mass.
Grand S. & T.—P. W. Eldridge, Jr., Δ.....6 Church St., New York, N. Y.
*Grand Registrar and Editor—Dr. A. R. Bliss, Γ.....
.....Box 3308, Crosstown Station, Memphis, Tenn.
Grand Historian—Dr. L. K. Darbaker, B-K....7025 Hamilton Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Prof. F. J. Amrhein, M, Chairman.....Boston, Mass.
Prof. L. Monell, Γ, Γ-I.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Prof. E. C. Calloway, B-I.....Portland, Ore.
Dr. H. J. Goeckel, Γ.....Cranford, N. J.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. George L. Holstein, H, P.G.R., Chairman....365 N. Ninth St., Lebanon, Pa.
Dr. P. S. Pittinger, H.....5833 Florence Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. W. G. Crockett, Γ Σ.....Richmond, Va.
Wiley Robinson, B-Θ.....Memphis, Tenn.

EXTENSION COMMITTEE

Prof. F. S. Kimball, B-Σ, Chairman.....2915 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Dr. H. A. Langenhan, Φ.....University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Prof. H. W. Colson, X.....7633 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Dr. R. P. Fischelis, H.....235 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
Dr. L. V. Hendricks, H, B-Z.....834 Kearney St., Portland, Ore.
Dr. C. A. Duncan, Ψ.....Baylor University, Dallas, Tex.
Dr. H. J. Goeckel, Γ.....Cranford, N. J.
R. S. Johnson, Δ.....Shinnston, W. Va.
Prof. F. D. Stoll, T.....L. C. P., Louisville, Ky.
Dr. J. A. Black, Σ.....
.....Hynson Wescott and Dunning Co., Charles and Chase St., Baltimore, Md.
Dr. E. S. Spease, B-B.....Cleveland, Ohio
Pascal Everts, Γ.....84th St. & B'way., New York, N. Y.
F. S. Ward, B-Z.....Corvallis, Ore.
F. J. O'Brein, B-Δ.....A. C. P., Albany, N. Y.

NORTH ATLANTIC PROVINCE

(CHAPTERS: Graduate: New York, Boston, Albany, Providence, Brooklyn, Newark, Buffalo; Collegiate: Gamma, Mu, Omega, Beta-Delta, Beta-Epsilon, Gamma-Iota.)

(Organized: March 6, 1914)

Province Officers

Satrap—Dr. E. H. Mason.....151 Waterman St., East Providence, R. I.
Vice-satrap—Dr. R. P. Fischelis.....235 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
Secretary—Dr. L. Bartel.....223 Putnam Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Treasurer—Professor C. Hutman.....Union Univ., Col. of Phar., Albany, N. Y.
Historian—Prof. Leon Monell.....Univ. of Buffalo, Col. of Phar., Buffalo, N. Y.
Chaplain—A. J. Dougherty.....1071 Bellford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOUTH ATLANTIC PROVINCE

(CHAPTERS: Graduate: Birmingham, Nashville, Memphis, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi. Collegiate: Psi, Beta-Theta.)

* From June to September 1—Spring Valley, N. Y.

(Organized: March 5, 1917)

Province Officers

Satrap—Dr. C. E. Wilson.....Corinth, Miss.
Vice-satrap—L. T. Ward.....Fortune-Ward Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Secretary—C. B. Warner.....Warner Drug Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Treasurer—Dr. A. E. Southworth.....Bright Drug Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Historian—Dr. A. E. Butler.....47½ Columbus St., Charleston, S. C.
Chaplain—Dr. C. A. Duncan.....Baylor Univ., Col. of Phar., Dallas, Tex.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC PROVINCE

(CHAPTERS: Graduate: Philadelphia, Baltimore, North Carolina, Richmond, West Virginia; Collegiate: Eta, Theta, Sigma, Beta-Eta, Beta-Kappa, Beta-Xi.)

(Organized: June 3, 1917)

Province Officers

Satrap—Dr. F. J. Blumenschein.....Univ. of Pitts., C. of P., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vice-satrap—Dr. Ivor Griffith.....Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary—Prof. L. C. Bird.....Med. Col. of Va., Richmond, Va.
Treasurer—Prof. J. C. Beard.....Univ. of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.
Historian—Dr. J. A. Black.....
.....Hynson Wescott and Dunning Co., Charles and Chase St., Baltimore, Md.
Chaplain—R. S. Johnson.....Shinnston, W. Va.

MIDDLE WEST PROVINCE

(CHAPTERS: Graduate: Chicago, Cleveland, Kentucky, Omaha, Milwaukee, North Dakota; Collegiate: Xi, Upsilon, Phi, Chi, Beta-Beta, Beta-Lambda, Beta-Nu, Beta-Psi, Gamma-Delta, Gamma-Omicron.)

(Organized: January 19, 1918)

Province Officers

Satrap—Geo. W. McBride.....Paw Paw, Ill.
Vice-satrap—C. A. Snyder.....1680 E. Eighty-sixth St., Cleveland, Ohio
Secretary—Prof. F. D. Stoll.....Louisville C. of P., Louisville, Ky.
Treasurer—G. T. Raines.....Athletic Club, Omaha, Neb.
Historian—M. A. Phillips.....72 Thirty-first St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Chaplain—Prof. F. S. Kimball.....2915 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

PACIFIC PROVINCE

(CHAPTERS: Graduate: San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles, Seattle. Collegiate: Tau, Beta-Gamma, Beta-Zeta, Zeta-Iota, Beta-Omicron, Beta-Pi, Gamma-Eta.)

(Organized: November 24, 1920)

Province Officers

Satrap—Dr. L. V. Hendricks.....834 Kearney St., Portland, Ore.
Vice-satrap—H. F. Strickland.....441 Tenth Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
Secretary—Prof. E. E. Mayer.....181 Ella St., Portland, Ore.
Treasurer—Dr. H. A. Langenhan.....University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Historian—Ted Black.....520 Hawthorne Ave., Portland, Ore.
Chaplain—R. Brooks.....820 W. Forty-eighth St., Los Angeles, Calif.

CHAPTER ROLL

(Chapters Strictly Limited to Recognized Schools of Pharmacy.)

Total Chapters: 66

Collegiate Chapters: 38

Graduate Chapters: 28

COLLEGIATE CHAPTERS

Gamma.....Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Edward P. Paulonis, 1357 Bushwick Ave., Secretary.

Eta.....Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Park W. Mangst, 1511 Green St., Secretary.

Theta.....Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
B. F. Grady, Jr., 707 W. Grace St., Secretary.

Kappa.....Birmingham College of Pharmacy, Birmingham, Ala.
(School Discontinued)

- Lambda..... Baylor University, Dallas, Texas.
C. A. Duncan, c/o College of Pharmacy, Secretary.
- Mu..... Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.
F. J. Amrhein, 179 Longwood Ave., Secretary.
- Nu..... University of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.
(Chapter Inactive Account State Laws)
- Xi..... Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
Carl C. Hug, 2005 Waldeck Ave., Secretary.
- Omicron..... Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
(School of Pharmacy Discontinued)
- Sigma..... University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
Melford C. Wood, 1307 W. Fayette St., Secretary.
- Tau..... University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.
John N. Heinsen, 1107 S. Manhattan Pl., Secretary.
- Upsilon..... Louisville College of Pharmacy, Louisville, Ky.
F. D. Stoll, c/o College, Secretary.
- Phi..... Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.
(School of Pharmacy Discontinued. Merged with Chi.)
- Chi..... University of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.
O. C. Sherrick, 1515 W. Jackson Blvd., Secretary.
- Psi..... University of Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.
H. B. Massey, 879 Madison Ave., Secretary.
- Omega..... N. J. College of Pharmacy, Newark, N. J.
William Merz, 7 Parkside Pl., West Orange, N. J., Secretary.
- Beta-Beta..... Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
M. W. Aldrich, 2117 Northland Ave., Secretary.
- Beta-Gamma..... University of California, San Francisco, Calif.
Maurice Kulhman, 964 Ashbury St., Secretary.
- Beta-Delta..... Union University, Albany, N. Y.
Walter F. Scharback, 24 Elk St., Secretary.
- Beta-Epsilon... Rhode Island College of P. & S., Providence, R. I.
Alton C. Derrick, 235 Benefit St., Secretary.
- Beta-Zeta..... Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.
Kenneth G. Stone, 202 N. 15th St., Secretary
- Beta-Eta..... University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.
R. W. Van Kirk, 200 Wilson Ave., Secretary.
- Beta-Theta..... Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
J. H. Campbell, 203 North Hall, Tulane Univ., Secretary.
- Beta-Iota..... North Pacific College of Oregon, Portland, Ore.
Roscoe O. Hibbard, 390 Multnomah St., Secretary.
- Beta-Kappa..... University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. U. Young, 258 Bellefield St., Secretary.
- Beta-Lambda..... University of City of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio.
Donald L. Ireys, Univ. of City of Toledo, Secretary.
- Beta-Mu..... Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.
P. J. Genovese, 455 Greenwich St., Secretary.
- Beta-Nu..... Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.
Kappa Psi Fraternity, 610 Park Ave., Secretary.
- Beta-Xi..... University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
C. H. Oakley, 207 Grimes Bldg., Secretary.

- Beta-Omicron**..... University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Bruce W. Cruickshank, 4522 15th Ave., N.E., Secretary.
- Beta-Pi**..... Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.
Ned S. Nelson, 1709 Opal St., Secretary.
- Beta-Rho**..... University of Mississippi, University, Miss.
Lamar C. Jennings, University, Secretary.
- Beta-Sigma**..... North Dakota State College, Fargo, N. Dak.
Clemens J. Schoberg, 851 3rd Ave., N., Secretary.
- Beta-Tau**..... Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.
(College of Pharmacy Discontinued.)
- Beta-Psi**..... University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Claude T. O'Neil, 211 Langdon St., Secretary.
- Gamma-Delta**..... Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio.
E. W. Jackson, 219 E. College Ave., Secretary.
- Gamma-Epsilon**..... University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Hugo Kuhl, 1325 R St., Secretary.
- Gamma-Eta**..... University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.
Lindell Keener, School of Pharmacy, Secretary.
- Gamma-Iota**..... University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
E. G. Creagh, 1630 Cleveland Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Secretary.
- Gamma-Omicron**..... University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
L. S. Carson, 806 Monnet Ave., Secretary.

GRADUATE CHAPTERS

- Philadelphia**..... Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. P. S. Pittinger, 5833 Florence Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary.
- New York**..... New York, N. Y.
Prof. H. McAdams, 333 Mt. View Terr., Dunellen, N. J., Secretary.
- Baltimore**..... Baltimore, Md.
G. C. Gaver, Howard & Monument St., Baltimore, Secretary.
- Birmingham**..... Birmingham, Ala.
Dr. E. A. Southworth, Bright Drug Company, Secretary.
- Chicago**..... Chicago, Ill.
M. H. Seifert, P. O. Box 55, Wilmette, Ill., Secretary.
- Boston**..... Boston, Mass.
Prof. F. J. Amrhein, c/o Mass. College of Pharmacy, Secretary.
- Albany**..... Albany, N. Y.
K. G. Haggerty, 30 Dana Ave., Secretary.
- Providence**..... Providence, R. I.
Dr. E. H. Mason, 151 Waterman St., East Providence, Secretary.
- San Francisco**..... San Francisco, Calif.
J. G. Moore, 964 Ashbury St., Secretary.
- Cleveland**..... Cleveland, Ohio.
C. A. Snyder, 1680 E. Eighty-sixth St., Secretary.
- North Carolina**..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
Prof. J. C. Beard, Chapel Hill, N. C., Secretary.
- Nashville**..... Nashville, Tenn.
J. W. Greener, 416 Russell St., Secretary.

Memphis.....	Memphis, Tenn. C. A. Godman, c/o Govan-Brown Drug Co., Secretary.
Richmond.....	Richmond, Va. Prof. L. C. Bird, c/o College of Pharmacy, Med. Col. of Va., Secretary.
South Carolina.....	Charleston, S. C. Dr. A. E. Butler, 47½ Columbus St., Secretary.
Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. H. A. Krumwiede, 175 Cooper St., Secretary.
Portland.....	Portland, Ore. E. E. Mayer, 181 Ella St., Secretary.
Florida.....	St. Petersburg, Fla. W. H. Childs, Box 1173, Secretary.
Kentucky.....	Louisville, Ky. Prof. F. D. Stoll, c/o College of Pharmacy, Secretary.
West Virginia.....	Shinnston, W. Va. R. S. Johnson, Shinnston, W. Va., Secretary.
Mississippi.....	Corinth, Miss. Dr. C. E. Wilson, 1024 Taylor St., Secretary.
Omaha.....	Omaha, Neb. A. J. Morphy, c/o E. E. Bruce & Co., 10th and Harney, Secretary.
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee, Wis. A. H. Hackendahl, 784 Jackson St., Secretary.
Newark.....	Newark, N. J. Dr. R. P. Fischelis, 192 Roseville Ave., Secretary.
Buffalo.....	Buffalo, N. Y. G. L. Barone, c/o College of Pharmacy, Secretary.
North Dakota.....	Fargo, N. Dak. G. L. Cook, 1129 Fourth St., N., Secretary.
Los Angeles.....	Los Angeles Calif. A. C. Currie, La Crescenta, Calif., Secretary.
Seattle.....	Seattle, Wash. Dr. H. A. Langenhan, c/o Univ. of Wash., College of Pharmacy, Secretary.

THE KAPPA PSI RECOGNITION BUTTON

This illustrates the official recognition button. It is by the official L. G. Balfour Mass. It is of  furnished *only* jewelers, the Co., Attleboro, 14k gold and is to be worn on the coat lapel. Actual size, 1-4 inch. *Price 75 cents.*

(Copyrighted)

Buy!

Buy!



Buy!

Buy!

JOIN!



LAWRENCE
WILBUR

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Serves Humanity

An Invitation To Join

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

Merry Christmas and Healthy New Year

DO more than merely *wish* your friends a healthy, happy New Year. *Make* it a healthy New Year. Remember that the germs of tuberculosis are everywhere. You, your family, friends and strangers alike, are constantly threatened by this dread disease. There is only one sure escape. That is to stamp out tuberculosis entirely.



It can be stamped out. The organized warfare carried on by the tuberculosis crusade has cut the tuberculosis death rate in half. Only one dies now where two died before. Christmas Seals helped to save the other life, for the sale of Christmas Seals finances the tuberculosis associations.

Buy Christmas Seals. Buy as many as you can. They are the sturdy little guardians of your Merry Christmas and Healthy New Year.



*Stamp Out Tuberculosis
with this
Christmas Seal*

THE NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL TUBERCULOSIS
ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

THE MASK

of the Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity

VOL. XXIII, No. 4

NOVEMBER, 1926

WHOLE NUMBER 96

WHEN A CITY IS SICK

When a city is sick a course of treatment is needed to make it well again. And just as a doctor seeks a correct diagnosis before he prescribes for a patient, the public health expert must find out what is the matter with a city before recommending a remedy.

Now there are millions of people in the world who haven't the slightest idea how much hard work is done every day to save their lives from being taken by unnecessary diseases. The public health man diagnoses a city's ailment by what he calls a "survey". A survey gathers all the facts about a city that may have even the remotest bearing on its health. To show how thoroughly this is done, let us examine only three of the many general subjects investigated.

The locality. Valley or plain; character of subsoil; geology; vegetable life surrounding the city; what railroads or waterways serve it; the nature of the park system; what proportion of houses have gas or electricity; character of hotel accommodations.

The climate. Temperature, humidity, rainfall; whether there are pronounced wet or dry periods; amount of snow; amount of fog; prevailing winds; wind velocity; sunshine.

The people. Density of population; age group; number of men and women; number of men, women, and number of children employed in different industries; nationalities and races; religious sects; education and illiteracy; number of newspapers; existing system of government; prevailing industries and occupations; hours of employment; extent of pauperism; number of families owning own homes or renting.

This sort of exhaustive inquiry, it will be agreed, is likely to gather all the facts. But of what use is all this work? Certainly, the answering of thousands of such questions must involve the collection of many useless facts. But they must all be collected, for nobody knows which facts are useless until they have all been gathered and compared. Fact No. 62 may be of no significance until coupled with fact No. 976. Then it may prove to be the cause of all the trouble.

For example: The fact that a city consumes an unusual amount of raw milk or bulk milk may mean nothing until we discover the fact that there is also a high rate of tuberculosis of the bones among children. These two facts are significant when considered in connection with another—that bulk milk contains more tuberculosis germs than pasteurized.

So, with a degree of particularity equal to that just shown, the fact-gatherer goes into hundreds of questions about water supply, drainage, refuse, milk supply, inspection of restaurants, lunch rooms and food stores, housing, school sanitation and hygiene, the health department, hospital facilities, vital statistics, and tuberculosis.

Often such surveys are made with special reference to tuberculosis. Their purpose is to discover whether money raised by Christmas seals is being spent in the best possible way—whether anything has been overlooked. This is how carefully is guarded the trust fund the people contribute to the organized fight against the disease. And it is interesting to note that more money each year is raised by Christmas seals, and each year the death rate drops a little. Twenty years ago more than 200 people died of tuberculosis out of every 100,000, today only 90.

Health has its price—no city need be sick.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN, THEIR INTER-RELATIONS, AND THE NECESSITY FOR CLOSER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE TWO CONTINENTS

BY SIR WILLIAM S. GLYNN JONES, *Mu*

I value the honor of being asked to take part in the Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. For a long time I have been an interested reader of the Journal and particularly of the proceedings of your Annual Meetings.

I know a great deal about the conditions affecting the practice of pharmacy in Great Britain and something about the way it is conducted in the principal European Countries.

I have recently had opportunities of learning something about the conditions affecting the calling in Canada but regret that up to the present, I have acquired little personal knowledge of the conditions pertaining in the United States.

From what I have seen on this side of the Atlantic, I am more than ever convinced that the problems of confronting those concerned about the betterment of pharmacy are much the same the world over. These difficulties differ not so much in kind as in degree. They are probably due, in the first place, to the difficulty of

defining the exact work which it is the particular function of the pharmacist to perform. Pharmacists themselves are not always in agreement as to this, and where they are it is not so easy to educate the public into acceptance of the pharmacists' estimate of his proper functions.

The description of pharmacy as being the handmaid of medicine is a very old one but it does not help very much, for as there are mistresses and mistresses, so there are handmaidens and handmaidens.

In Great Britain the medical and pharmaceutical professions are far from agreed as to where the work of one begins and the other ends. If I were asked for a short description of the true function of the pharmacist I should say it was that of preparing and supplying *materia medica*, using *materia medica* in the widest possible sense to include all the material the medical men use, both for diagnosis and treatment. In some of the countries on the Continent of Europe the medical profession, as a whole, has gone further towards the acceptance of the position that it is the duty of the medical man to diagnose and prescribe and that of the pharmacist to dispense and supply the material prescribed than is the case in Great Britain, or as far as I can judge on this side of the Atlantic. Most of our difficulties I attribute to medical men and pharmacists unlike the cobblers refusing to stick to their lasts and, in this respect, both are to blame.

In Great Britain there are signs that the leaders of both professions recognize that pharmacy is, after all, a branch of the Science and Art of Medicine. It is significant that last year the University of London in the Faculty of Medicine established a Degree in Pharmacy. Medical science, during the last half century has developed so rapidly that it is impossible for a general practitioner to be proficient in all its branches. Those who are best qualified to know assure me that the curriculum of the medical student of today is greatly overloaded, and that it is impossible for any one person to acquire adequate knowledge to enable him efficiently to practice the art in all its varied branches. Even if one could, in his student days, acquire the knowledge, it would be impossible to retain it and keep it up to date—hence the necessity for specialization. The amount of training which the average medical man, at any time, has received in the art of pharmacy is very small, and it is only natural that the subject has been almost crowded out of the medical student's curriculum by the more important branches of Medical Science and Art; pharmacy is a branch which is becoming more intricate and extended.

Vaccines and sera are as truly *materia medica* as are the old blue pill and black draught. Substances of animal origin and others requiring for their standardization, tests other than those provided by chemical analysis are on the increase. The scientific training required to fit for his work the person who is to supply and test

them is in advance of that necessary for the preparation and supplying of the old forms of galenicals. It is in the interest of both the medical and pharmaceutical professions, and indeed of the public at large, that the leaders of both professions should, as far as possible, agree upon the line of demarcation between their respective functions.

Most of what on the part of the pharmacist is complained of by the medical profession, is due to the fact that the body of men have been trained for work for which they have received the hall mark of competence, which state recognition denotes, and then they find that such work is not left for them to do. They turn their knowledge of *materia medica* to uses which, if there was a proper understanding between the professions, they would find unnecessary. The great majority of druggists in Great Britain would be unable to live if they were dependent solely upon the income they derive from pure pharmacy, taking my definition of that term. Many of them derive the greater part of their income from the profit they make in retailing wares which, by no stretch of the imagination can be described as *materia medica* and, as far as I have yet seen, this seems even more true in Canada and the United States.

The British National scheme of Health Insurance has in recent years had a profound effect on British Pharmacy. About fifteen millions of the industrial population have medical treatment provided through the State scheme, and under that scheme medical men are not allowed to dispense, except in areas where there are no druggists or in cases of emergency. A description of this scheme would probably interest you but it would take too long.

In Great Britain we talk about the professional and commercial sides of pharmacy, here you use a term, the full significance of which I have not yet been able to grasp—you talk of the ethical pharmacist. Why selling sponges or serving drinks at a soda fountain, giving good value for money, is not an ethical proceeding I fail to see.

The superior airs sometimes adopted by the so-called professional pharmacist, when talking about his brother pharmacist who has less pharmacy to do and whose work is more that of a retail tradesman are seldom justified and don't help matters.

Owing to the conditions I have described, there has been in Great Britain, as well as on this Continent, one perpetual struggle between those who desire to lift the work of the pharmacist to a level of a highly skilled profession and those who care nothing for these things, being only concerned with what they call the commercial interests of the trade. On the one hand you had those who sought to increase the scope of the training, the stringency of the qualifying examinations, the length of the college courses, the establishment of University degrees in Pharmacy, and in these directions would go further than immediate conditions seem to justify. At the other extreme are those whose one desire seems to be to turn out

an adequate supply of efficient and cheap, as we call the assistants, or as you call them, clerks. In between these extremes there has been the majority who have favored a middle course.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is a body trusted with the examination and registration of pharmacists, the enforcement of the various pharmaceutical laws, and the making of statutory regulations, governing the conduct of the pharmacist. Membership is a voluntary matter. It is illegal for those not registered as pharmacists to describe themselves as chemists, druggists or pharmacists, or to sell any one of the substances scheduled as poisons under the Pharmacy Act. The schedule is fairly extensive and as any article, proprietary or otherwise, containing a scheduled poison is bought within the schedule, the effect is to make it difficult for anyone to conduct a drug business who is not registered, although there are quite a large number of such businesses.

There was a growing opinion that such a body could not do its statutory work, and at the same time function as a kind of trade union, protecting the interests, commercially and otherwise, of its members, and the Law Courts quite recently decided that there were certain functions of that character which it would be *ultra vires* the society's charter for it to undertake. This led to the shedding of some of its functions by the Society. There was in existence a Society known as the Chemist's Defense Association, which, among other things, provided legal assistance for its members when charged under one or other of the many Acts of Parliament and regulations especially affecting the pharmacist, and insured its members against damage due to mistakes or alleged mistakes, in dispensing or supplying medicaments. This Association added to its functions those of a Trade Union, and under the titles of Chemists' Defense Association and Retail Pharmacists' Union, it now takes care of vital matters coming more within the commercial than the professional side of pharmacy. Between the Pharmaceutical Society, this other body, and a third organization, the P.A.T.A., of Great Britain, which I am now coming to, there can be little doubt that Pharmacy, in the matter of organization, is one of the best served of any profession or trade in Great Britain.

The Government has appointed a Departmental Committee, which commences work next month, to consider what modifications, if any, are necessary or desirable in the Poison and Pharmacy Laws, and it is possible that the whole position of British Pharmacy and the conditions under which it is carried on may be in the melting pot.

Thirty years ago the exploitation of Proprietary Articles, Medicinal and toilet, was so rampant that it endangered the very existence of the druggist carrying on an individual business. You know all about the evils and I should be wasting my time in enlarging on them. Serious as was the loss of profit, the danger to the morale of the pharmacist was perhaps even more serious.

Then the Proprietary Article Trade Association was brought into existence and gradually received the support of all classes of pharmacists, including those who had a high class dispensing business and sold few Proprietary medicines. Many who thought it degrading to sell the articles at all, realized that, if they had to be sold, they might just as well be handled at a profit as not.

The history of the early days of that Association was one of great struggles. In its early stages it received the support of about 12 Proprietary Manufacturers, not half of the wholesalers, and barely 25% of the retailers. That Association was organized on sound lines seeing that it embraced, in one organization, the three sections of the trade and that the manufacturers stood together in withholding and requiring the wholesalers not to supply any article on the list to anyone that sold even one article below the minimum price.

In Great Britain there are on the list some thousands of articles owned by about 500 manufacturers, members of the P.A.T.A. and sold by anything between sixty and eighty thousand traders, and if it were part of the Law of England that no article should be below the minimum price, there would not be fewer cases of cutting prices than there are amongst those eighty thousand traders today. Wholesalers of all types, departmental stores, chain stores and individual druggists all alike now accept the price maintenance policy as the normal condition of things.

Last year the Canadian drug trade invited me to tell them of our work in Great Britain and I went through the Dominion from Coast to Coast. It was decided to form an organization on similar lines to that which was working in Great Britain. In less than two years and three months over 90% of the retail druggists of Canada had joined the Association and paid up their dues, and quite 80% of the wholesalers, including both the service and co-operative houses.

The Association was finally formed and the Council elected in March and the Association started to function on August 28th, when its first list was published. The list contains 600 articles, owned by 157 separate manufacturing firms. Most of the articles on the list are leading sellers in Canada and many of them articles of largest sale in the United States.

On Friday, the 27th of August, the conditions as regards these articles in Canada were similar to those in the United States. The great majority were being cut and sold to the public at prices, in many cases, less than the retailer could buy from the wholesaler. Minimum prices were fixed and in one night a complete change was brought about throughout the whole Dominion. Next morning, with the exception of Toronto and Hamilton, our prices were in force and these two cities fell in line in less than a week. At the present moment, with the exception of two firms in Vancouver, these articles are being sold throughout the whole Dominion of Canada at not less than the minimum prices. So in one night the whole aspect of the drug trade of Canada changed.

The secret of the success in Canada is the same as that which enabled the plan to work in Great Britain—it is that, instead of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers working in separate organizations in the furtherance of their own sectional interests, they have realized that the manufacturing and distributing of these Proprietary Articles involves a partnership and the Association, as members of one firm, are working a plan whereby, by exercising the power to withhold supplies of all, if one is cut, the trade are all on the level with a profit, instead of being on the level without a profit.

As I understand, you have certain enactments in the United States which makes such a plan here illegal. I should be foolish and discourteous if, as a stranger, I discussed this aspect of the question. It looked as if any combination to maintain prices in the United States is prohibited by law. In Great Britain there is no such law, provided it can be shown that those in the combination are actuated by the motive of preserving and enhancing their own interests and not with the object of injuring others. In English law there is no other restriction. In Canada they have a middle position; there you can have a combination to maintain prices but the result must not be to enhance prices unreasonably or unduly, or to unreasonably limit competition.

Already an action has been taken against the Association, the result of which we do not fear. We are satisfied that what is morally right in Great Britain cannot be immoral in Canada and we have no fear of litigation or legislation.

The method of charging certain people reduced trade prices is only a convenient way of paying the distributor for his services and there is no law, and cannot be any law, which will prevent manufacturers, in one way or another, paying those who stock and distribute their articles for the services they render.

So far as I have been able to follow the position in the United States, whilst the convenient system of providing remuneration, the wages of the distributor, by making a difference between the price of purchasing and the price of selling—is being rendered inoperative, it would be possible for an organization comprising the three sections—manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer—abandoning altogether what I admit to be a convenient system of charging reduced trade prices, to provide remuneration to the distributor, by devising through that organization, a system of payment for services rendered which would not involve any price fixing whatever.

In any case I venture to suggest, in the light of our experience in Great Britain and Canada, that the first essential to success is the establishment of an organization in the United States comprising the three sections of the trade to work out plans either for securing an alteration of your law or with the laws unchanged for enabling wholesalers and retailers to receive for their services such a recompense as will secure their co-operation with the manufacturers in

providing free channels for distributions to the consumer of proprietary articles.

If you agree with me that as druggists our problems, professional, educational and commercial are really world wide, you will share my desire for a much closer connection between the various pharmaceutical organizations in Europe and on this side of the Atlantic.

Take the question of Narcotics, or as we call them in Great Britain, "dangerous drugs." In all the countries Legislation and Regulation are forthcoming with disquieting frequency. Some of us are beginning to feel that there should be some limit to the inconvenience. Annoyance and sometimes hardship caused to the 98% normal, healthy, law abiding citizens in the interest or the alleged interest of the 2% moral and physical degenerates. For the solution of these difficulties we need to pool the combined wisdom and experience of the best pharmacists the world over.

In my opinion it is not enough that we should send as messengers, to convey friendly greetings to annual conventions, someone or other who happens to be visiting the country on his own business or pleasure. Such haphazard visitors are not always qualified to serve as efficient ambassadors. These national organizations should, I think, exchange as visitors to each others conventions pharmacists specially selected for the purpose. If I may say so, the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association has followed an excellent example by sending to this meeting Dean Burbridge and Dr. Stanbury. I hope to see the day when the International Pharmaceutical Federation, The United States organizations, the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, the British and Irish Societies will always have at their annual conventions men of the type Canada has sent here today from all those respective organizations. It would cost money which would be well spent.

Next week I am returning to England for a few weeks and I would be delighted to carry to the National Pharmaceutical organizations there, any message which your Association entrusts to me. I will esteem it both a privilege and honor to be allowed to play a part, however small, in bringing about closer international co-operation amongst the pharmacists of the world so that the world over the Pharmacists may be the better placed for serving the public and for the exercise of a calling under conditions which enable him to retain his own self-respect, the confidence of the medical profession and the esteem of the general public.

AN APPEAL FOR FURTHER PUBLICITY

A definite program for the location and erection of the Pharmacy Headquarters Building was approved by the American Pharmaceutical Association at the annual convention in Philadelphia during the week of September 13, 1926.

The continued co-operation of the pharmaceutical journals is solicited in broadcasting the information below. It is particularly desired that groups of pharmacists located in cities which may offer certain advantages in the matter of location or which may desire to donate property or give other financial aid be urged to present these factors in concrete form to the Association through its secretary not later than January 15, 1927.

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary*,
10 W. Chase St.,
Baltimore, Md.

CHOOSING THE LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

It is the desire of the American Pharmaceutical Association that all cities, having special advantages to offer for the location of the Headquarters Building, compile a statement of such advantages together with any offers of desirable locations, financial aid, etc. and submit these offers in writing to Secretary E. F. Kelly, 10 W. Chase St., Baltimore, Md., not later than January 15, 1927.

The headquarters project has now progressed to the point where a vote on the location can be taken. This will be a referendum vote of the entire membership and will be conducted as follows:

A letter summarizing the offers of various cities with regard to the location of the building and a first ballot will be mailed to each member of the American Pharmaceutical Association on February 15, 1927. Each member will be asked to indicate his preference on the ballot. Only those ballots which are returned to the Secretary by March 15, 1927 will be counted.

The vote will be tabulated and the five cities receiving the greater number of votes will be listed on a second ballot which is to be mailed to the members on April 1, 1927. The members will be asked to express their preference and all ballots returned to the Secretary by May 1, 1927 will be counted.

The two cities receiving the greater number of votes on this ballot will be voted on again in the same manner by means of a ballot to be sent out on June 1, 1927. All ballots returned to the Secretary by July 1, 1927 will be counted and the city receiving the highest number of votes on this final ballot is to be the location of the Headquarters Building.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN

The Headquarters Building Campaign Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association has reported to the Council that

total subscriptions to the fund amounted to \$539,936.38 on August 31st, 1926 and that the collections on that date amounted to \$208,530.20.

The campaign is being carried on aggressively and has now reached the stage where some concrete suggestions for the building may be made, subject to modification when the final plans are determined upon.

The A. Ph. A. is now committed to the following four activities in the building: its Executive Offices (including the direction of the Journal, the Year Book, the National Formulary, the Recipe Book, and its publicity work), a Library, an Historical Museum, and a Research Laboratory or Laboratories. A floor plan for the space required by these activities has been worked out and is so designed as to allow for later expansion. The final plan can be arranged to also incorporate any other activities that may be provided for in the future progress of the campaign.

The Association is also committed to furnish office space for the other national pharmaceutical associations if they desire it, and the following recommendations were adopted at the Philadelphia meeting:

"After the location of the building is determined, the national pharmaceutical associations should be invited to avail themselves of the opportunity to occupy space in the building and that the plans of the building be prepared in accordance."

These statements are given to show that the campaign has now reached the point where a vote on location is in order.

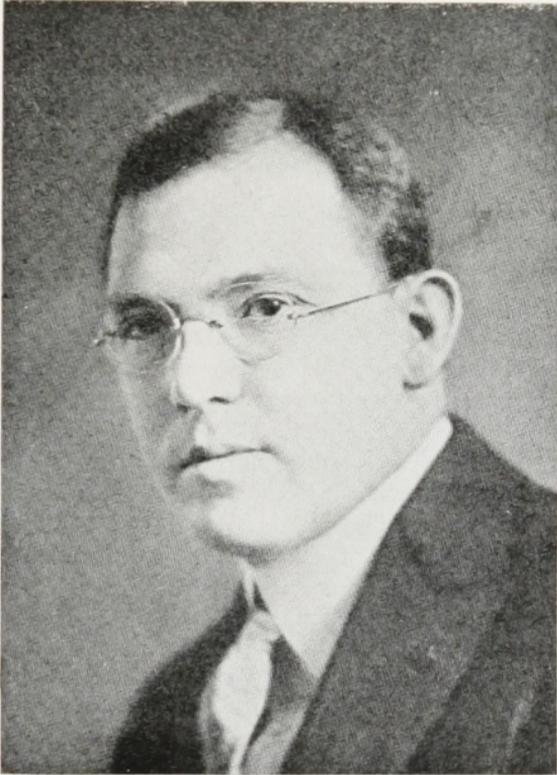
AN OPPORTUNITY

BY ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, H.

The retail drug business is changing. There is no question about that. Men who years ago entered the practice of pharmacy as apprentices to the old time English, French or German apothecaries are apt to sneer at what we call the practice of pharmacy today. We are told that only 10% of the work of the modern retail drug store requires a knowledge of the art and science of pharmacy. When we enter such a drug store and watch its operations we realize very quickly that the foregoing statement is only too true.

However, when we carefully analyze this situation we find that it is not, of itself, as detrimental to the progress of professional pharmacy as some calamity howlers would have us believe. The many non-pharmaceutical side lines are easily explained. The American citizen wants what he wants when he wants it. Originally the only things he wanted from a drug store were drugs, medicines and sick room supplies. One store could supply a very large com-

munity with all of these for, happily, most people are not sick during much of their lifetime. But in these days of concentration of populations with the resulting enormous apartment houses and hotels that frequently are able to accommodate the entire population of a small town and many times the number of inhabitants of some that are called towns, the problem is different. These people want to be served quickly, and in order that they may have the pharmaceutical service of the drug store when they want it, the



DR. ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, *Eta*
Dean N. J. C. of P.

druggist must be conveniently at hand all the time. This requires numerous stores in locations where rents are not low and other expenses are greater than the income from strictly pharmaceutical activities will warrant. Hence the expansion into related and unrelated merchandising fields.

The fact that drug stores must be kept open more hours of the day than perhaps any other retail establishment tends naturally to increase the non-pharmaceutical business. The original reason for keeping open far into the night was to take care of the prescriptions

brought in by the evening patients of physicians and to take care of emergency demands. Today these are minor reasons. The public has been educated to expect drug stores to be open late and now looks to them as a source of supply for anything they have forgotten to buy at the grocery, hardware shop or stationery store during the day.

The object of this paper, however, is not to discuss this phase of the situation or to attempt either to justify or condemn it. It is mentioned merely as an introduction to a note of warning against complete obliteration of pharmacy in the drug store and to a practical suggestion for increasing pharmaceutical work along the lines of a recent development in the practice of medicine.

First, the note of warning!

Dr. James H. Beal, one of the clearest thinkers in American Pharmacy today, read a paper entitled "Holding the Franchise" before the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association some time ago from which the following is quoted.

"A railroad once built an expensive cut-off shortening the length of its main track by many miles, over which cut-off its regular freight and passenger traffic was thereafter carried but, nevertheless, continued to send an engine and caboose daily each way over the old track with all its heavy grades, tunnels and dangerous curves.

"On inquiring the reason for sending an empty train every day over the old track, it was explained that it was to hold the franchise, that when the road was originally constructed the company assumed the obligation of running at least one train each way daily, and that it feared to discontinue the trains over this now useless track for fear that such abandonment might impair its franchise over the remainder of its right of way.

"Pharmacy also holds a valuable franchise—the public belief that the compounding of prescriptions and the dispensing of drugs, medicines and poisons are functions demanding special education and the technical skill to be gained only through practical experience. It is upon this theory solely that legal restrictions upon the practice of pharmacy can be defended. It is always in order, therefore, to inquire whether pharmacists are doing all that is reasonably necessary to retain a legal hold upon their professional franchise."

That briefly calls attention to the danger. More specifically let it be said that some pharmacists in their enthusiasm for the merchandising phase of their business seem to forget all about the phase which to a large extent makes the merchandising possible.

Building up a prescription business based on the confidence of physicians and public, keeping abreast of the new developments in pharmacy and the sciences related to pharmacy and being prepared to supply all that is needed for the healing of the sick, promptly, when required, is admittedly harder work than buying and selling merchandise of one kind or another, but if "more than a merchant"

is to mean anything at all, more of us must do some of this harder work.

Lastly, a suggestion for increasing the professional work of the pharmacy and at the same time serving both the medical profession and the public!

Modern medicine has turned its activities most emphatically in the direction of disease prevention. The old proverb "A stitch in time saves nine" can nowhere be applied with greater logic than in the protection of the health of individuals and communities. The practical eradication of many contagious diseases bears eloquent testimony to the efficiency that has been reached in the field of prevention.

The average span of human life has been lengthened considerably in recent decades and if the same degree of intelligence is exercised in the care of the human body that we bestow upon our automobiles and other machinery it will doubtless be lengthened still further.

The key to the situation is what has come to be known as the Periodic Health Examination. Briefly, this is a movement to interest people who are ostensibly in good health to submit to a medical examination once a year. The idea is not entirely new but its general application has only been advocated recently.

Most people never consult a physician until they are quite ill. Very often the illness is due to some organic defect which has been developing for some time and which might have been prevented if proper advice had been sought in its early stages.

The pharmacist will immediately think of many powerful arguments in favor of such examinations but he may doubt the possibility of encouraging the average citizen to spend his money in that way, especially if he is thinking of high-priced specialists as the examiners. The pharmacist who has had little contact with physicians will also probably wonder where he fits into this picture, either professionally or commercially.

The movement for periodic health examinations is just now a burning topic of discussion in medical associations all over the United States and the concensus of opinion is that the examinations should be conducted by the family physician rather than by the specialist. Literature is being distributed to members of the medical associations giving complete instructions as to the extent and manner of examination and standardized blank forms are available for recording the information on which diagnoses are based. In other words the general practitioner is being educated in the proper methods of conducting periodic health examinations so that there will be some uniformity in the service rendered and no lack of detail in arriving at the exact physical condition of the individual examined. The fees suggested for these examinations are very reasonable and within the reach of all.

One of the difficulties confronting the medical profession in connection with these Periodic Health Examinations is the question of giving proper publicity to their value. If the individual physician appears to lay too much emphasis on this matter, he may be accused of a selfish interest. The Code of Ethics of the profession of medicine does not permit advertising in the usual sense of that word; consequently, there is apt to be a delay in properly acquainting the rank and file of laymen with the importance of such examinations, unless steps are taken to do so outside of the medical profession. It appears to the author of this paper that this situation has reached a point where the pharmacist can be of great service. In the first place he is in constant contact with the public and is often considered a source of information on health matters. It is therefore a simple thing for him to recommend to his customers, when the opportunity presents itself, that they submit to a periodic health examination in their own interests. He can even suggest this in professional advertising. He can keep on file a list of the physicians in his immediate vicinity who are qualified to make such examinations and lists of specialists who may be consulted in case the individual has ascertained from the general examination that a particular body function needs attention or repair.

This would be considered as giving valuable service in the health field and it would not be entirely altruistic either for it would tend to bring about better relations between physicians and pharmacists. Furthermore, the drug store is today the source of just as many things used in the preventions of disease as for their cure. The chances are that the results of the examinations of the average run of citizens by competent physicians will reveal something or other which requires treatment or which should be guarded against by proper prophylaxis of one kind or another.

In the author's estimation, no better opportunity for rendering a professional service to the public, to the medical profession, and to himself has been offered the pharmacist in a long time.

WHAT PRICE PROGRESS?

BY HUGH FARRELL, *Financial Editor, New York Commercial*
(Concluded)

NUMBER EIGHT

SCIENCE IN INDUSTRY

In the sketchy review of recent developments in the application of science to industry which you have been reading, I have attempted to point out a few of the more prominent in the hope that I might help you to visualize the relationship between science and the invested dollar. If time and space permitted and I should try I

could not tell you half the story—it is too varied, too intricate, and besides, the story is endless. Right now I could go back to some of the industries about which I have already written and tell you new and startling things—not merely the things that I neglected to tell you before, though they are numerous enough, but things that have happened since I wrote about the industries concerned.

In the sketch which I have drawn for you there is no mention of the revolutionary influences of chrome tanning upon the leather industry, no reference to progress in bleaching and dyeing in the textile industries, no suggestion of the possibilities that have risen in the sugar industry as a result of recent research.

I admit attempting to arouse your interest by emphatic comment, but I have rather leaned over backwards in my effort to confine myself in conservative statement. In writing about the revolutionary effects of the application of science to industry, it is not necessary to attempt sensationalism. The subject itself is sensational. Even the text-books make startling statements of fact.

Your interest in what science is doing in industry is not limited to, or even principally concerned with, the possibility that the processes of some company in which you are interested might be revolutionized out of hand—it is principally bound up with what that company is doing toward seeing to it that it has the guidance of scientific knowledge in carrying on its everyday affairs and that it has the protection of that knowledge against surprise attacks by competitors at home and abroad, who employ science in everything they do.

The prevention of waste in industry is perhaps just as important as the discovery of ways of synthesizing the things that command good markets. Millions of dollars are going to waste every year in plants which make no attempt whatever to prevent waste. But the science of the prevention of waste has been applied to practically every industry—by some producer or other.

The plant in which you are interested may be doing nothing in that direction, but you may be sure that one or more of its competitors are, and that these competitors will either make more money for their stockholders than your plant is making for you or will ultimately drive your plant out of business.

You wonder at the thousands of businesses that are forced to suspend each year and are astounded at the loss of capital that these failures entail, but if you should dig to the bottom of 90 per cent of these failures you would find that the managements of the failed concerns had been throwing the margins which make the difference between success and failure upon the scrap heaps. Waste has killed more promising enterprises than any other one thing with which the ignorance of man has ever contended.

Waste takes a thousand forms. You have waste when the product of your plant is defective; when it is imperfectly dyed; when it

is too brittle; when it is too thick or too thin. You have it when the dies with which your plant stamps parts wear out too quickly; when molds break under reasonable pressures and heats; when the water that goes into the boilers causes deterioration; when the raw materials contain something that they should not contain or do not contain something that they should; when the coal used fails to make as much steam as it should make, and when the residues and scraps are burned or thrown upon dumps when they might be turned into paying products or sold.

I have not heretofore attempted to stress the importance of chemistry to the national health and the national defense. As a matter of fact, these aspects of chemistry do not fall within the province of the subject matter with which I have been concerned, and besides they have been adequately treated by those who know much more about chemistry than I pretend to know. However, as I intend to make some suggestions for the improvement of the machinery of research, some mention of these important aspects of the national welfare ought to be made.

Chemistry has as many branches as you have fingers and toes, but they are all related, just as your fingers and toes are related. Many of the important chemical contributions to medicine have been made by chemists who were working at something else—explosives and the like. On the other hand, the biological chemists, who are primarily concerned with life and health of men, animals and plants, have made some very important contributions to industrial and war chemistry. You can classify chemists, but you can't destroy the unity of chemistry.

In view of the essential unity of the science, it is not surprising that the war gave a great impetus to chemical progress. During the emergency we were forced to work harder and faster than we had ever worked before. The by-products of these labors have only begun to make their appearance.

The explosives compounded by chemists killed their millions, but the chemical by-products of the war will save their hundreds of millions, for they range from new anesthetics to insecticides, from "specifics" against some of the most dreaded and destructive of diseases to new theories of dietetics which may revolutionize our feeding habits and greatly prolong our lives beyond the allotted three-score and ten.

In many of its aspects chemistry is a war-born science—its roots go back through the ages, and we have had chemistry of sorts for generations, but the world has made more progress in chemistry in the ten years that have lapsed since the war than it made in the thousand years that preceded them. Not in the fundamentals, perhaps, although we have made great progress there also, but in the application of chemistry to the alleviation of suffering, to sanitation, to industry and to agriculture.

The progress made in some branches in our own country during the last ten years is little short of miraculous, especially in the dye industry. Before the war the dye business of the world was practically a German monopoly. Today we are producing 95 per cent of the dyes we use, and are making better dyes than the Germans ever made. The dye industry is another first cousin of the munitions industry, dyes come from the same raw materials and frequently from the same processes. It has been developed by the organic chemist, the chemist who knows the habits and customs, the likes and dislikes of carbon and carbon compounds as intimately as you know those of your closest associates.

I find the fact that chemistry has made its most conspicuous progress in the field of coal tars and cellulose highly significant. The chemist knows nearly all there is to know about the coal tar derivatives and almost nothing at all about cellulose, yet he has made important progress in both fields, proving to my satisfaction at least, that intensive research such as was given these materials in connection with the development of munitions will yield results no matter to what it is applied. If we seek we shall find—something.

The American dye industry is not an exotic, a transplanted industry taken bodily from the Germans. The Germans plastered every gateway to the field with "verbotens" issued by our own patent office, but they gave us never an inkling of their methods of manufacturing dyes. The processes in use in this country are our own, developed by our own chemical engineers.

* * * * *

Our record of independent achievements outside of the dye and a few other industries is not a glorious one. In too many cases we have been satisfied to allow other countries to do the pioneer work and content ourselves with taking licenses under their patents. This is not the way to leadership in a competitive world. The things that are held back, the skill lost because of ignorance of the fundamentals and the humility of dependence all combine to hold us back in the struggle for the places of leadership.

Fortunately for the interests of the country and happily for those of stockholders of the company, the fundamentals of the power problem, the greatest confronting us, are the constant concern of the most notable group of industrial researchers in the world, that employed by the General Electric Company.

Among activities as varied as those of this group of scientists, chemists, physicists and engineers, it would ordinarily be difficult to choose the outstanding activity, but where the question of power enters the difficulty does not arise. At least that is my view of it. I may be mistaken. Especially as the physicists of the group are working in the field of the atom, being concerned with the nature and habits of the electron in particular, Here they may be touching

on the secret of life itself, and life is, of course, a matter of vital concern to us all.

Mention the names of Langmuir, Coolidge, Whitney and Steinmetz in any civilized country and the well-informed man will be able to enumerate some of their accomplishments. But there are hundreds of others in the employ of the General Electric Company, some of whom have contributed greatly to the store of scientific knowledge and achievement.

And behind them all are the directors and the executives who have supplied the money and the confidence without which the group could not have been brought together. The wisdom of these directors in their venture into dimly seen fields is attested by the mounting values of the company's securities on the stock exchanges.

As for the public, if it would take the billion dollars that the General Electric's scientists are saving it each year in one item alone—that of the cost of electric light—and apply it to further research, if it could spend that much, this country would soon have little to wish for. There is no way of estimating all the savings that this group has made possible. It has increased the efficiency of steam boilers, developed and improved engines, compounded new metals, prolonged the lives of machines and reduced time and space, thus, from the standpoint of experience, increasing the span of life of all who have made use of its appliances.

In addition, through its contributions to the development of the radio, it has entertained and instructed millions in this and other countries, and besides, in the development of the X-ray machine and other medical appliances, the group has alleviated suffering and made human lives happier.

Yet these scientists know that they have hardly more than skimmed the surface of the world which engages their interest. They have chained lightning, heard in thunderous tone the crashes of atoms that they could not see, weighed matter as light as a pencil mark and photographed shadows of invisible specks—still they are not satisfied. What they know and have done merely emphasizes the things that they do not know and have not done.

Ask one of them where it will all end and he will remind you that prophecy ceased to be practiced among men of science more than a hundred years ago.

The General Electric's is one industrial laboratory in which the pursuit of science is a part of the routine. Fundamental research is not merely tolerated, it is encouraged and even required. Langmuir's development of the vacuum tube was directly due to fundamental research; that is, systematic investigation of phenomena for the purpose of discovering new facts and laws. As a result of his investigations in this field we have the vacuum tube, which gives us radio of the quality we now enjoy, transcontinental telephonic communication, the super-X-ray tube of Coolidge, and ultimately

we may have the vacuum tube as a necessary link in the elongation of power transmission.

The super radio broadcasting stations of today are rated at 50 kilowatts. The power vacuum tube has already reached a development of 1,000 kilowatts and is headed towards 10,000. The 1,000-kilowatt tube is the size of a golf bag. Presumably the 10,000-kilowatt tube will be ten times as big. These tubes are designed to take 250,000 volts, or 30,000 more volts than are carried by the maximum capacity transmission lines of the day.

The wonders of the vacuum tube have only begun to be applied to the service of man. This great development is based on the electron theory of electricity, a purely scientific discovery. The electron is a negative particle of electricity which feels freer and more sportive in a vacuum than anywhere else. It leaps from crag to crag, that is, from filament to plate, straining itself through the grid of DeForrest. Until Langmuir took up the study of the habits of the electron it had never known what it was to gambol in a high vacuum, having theretofore always disported itself in low vacuums.

Low vacuums mean low currents, low voltages and a limited field for the development of the vacuum tube. Low vacuum tubes were successfully used on the receiving end of radio, but were of little use elsewhere. High vacuums are vacuums in which only about 40,000,000,000 molecules are left in a space the size of an ordinary electric bulb. A molecule is two or more atoms, and an atom is two or more—up to 90 some odd—electrons. If increased to the size of a grain of sand, the molecules in a cubic inch of air would make a beach 3,000 miles long, one mile wide and three feet deep. At least that is what L. A. Hawkins, of the General Electric, says—it's his story.

Applying Langmuir's discoveries to the X-ray, Coolidge developed a high vacuum tube known as the Coolidge X-ray tube, which promises to revolutionize the technical practices of chemists and engineers and perhaps the manufacturing method of steel makers, as well as those of other producers of metals. The Coolidge tube photographs the shadows of spectra of atoms, giving the chemist a better idea of the arrangement of the materials with which he works, and making it possible for him to do his work more expeditiously, that is, it will probably reduce the number of experiments necessary to attain desired results.

The other important industrial use of the Coolidge X-ray is that made of it in the testing of materials. Equipment already in use, as pointed out before, reveals defects in steel and iron to a depth of three or four inches. Larger tubes which will penetrate even deeper are available.

X-ray super tubes that will take 250,000 volts have already been made. These tubes are being used in the treatment of cancer and for other medical purposes. They reduce the time in which the patient must be subjected to treatment, and have other values which

have made them indispensable to the doctor and the hospital. Dr. Coolidge has also perfected a portable X-ray machine, one that can be carried into the sick room.

Other portable medical equipment developed by the General Electric Laboratories includes a portable electro-cardiograph, a machine for measuring the electric currents of the heart. French scientists recently listened to the stars, the scientists of the General Electric Laboratory are almost all addicted to the habit of listening in on the quarrels of atoms and the mutterings and rumblings of the thunder made by iron and other metals as they undergo magnetization.

The vacuum tube is an inexhaustible subject, but it is only one of the things that must be covered in any attempt at a review of the work of the General Electric Laboratory. This company is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of electric equipment, it supplies everything for the utilization and production of electricity from a steam-turbine to a miniature light bulb. One of its main concerns is the cheapening of the products of its machines and equipment—the lowering of the cost to the user of electric current. That means that it is concerned with the economical use of coal and other fuel, and that it will take a leading part in the development of any plans for the conservation and extension of our power resources. That means that the scientists and engineers of the General Electric are not overlooking anything in their search for new sources of power or in their studies of means for conserving those we already know about. They are concerned with everything from sun machines to windmills, from control of the tides to super power.

They have already developed the mercury boiler, the high-pressure steam boiler, the 70,000-horsepower turbine, the automatic hydro-electric plant, and hundreds of other things that you or I never even heard of.

The high-pressure boiler gives greater efficiency with reduced consumption of coal. The mercury boiler, which has been developed as an integral part of a turbine engine, gives greater thermal plant efficiency than any boiler ever developed. The supply of mercury is limited, but the principle used can be applied to other substances, and the greater economies to be won from the method are not to be lost.

Studies of the problem of the utilization of solar power have been turned in the direction of the development of vegetation that will readily take up and store energy against the time of man's need. This method seems to offer more practicable results than can be obtained from the direct utilization of sun heat, although with the development of more efficient storage batteries the transportation of stored energy from the Sahara to the more temperate climates would come within the range of practicability.

The fossil fuels may be exhaustible and probably are, but there is no danger of the destruction of man through his failure to find ways of producing heat and power.

* * * * *

You, perhaps, have been wondering about my reference to the billion dollars saved each year to users of electric current as a result of the work of the scientists in the employ of the General Electric Company, and you have also perhaps been wondering how much that would figure up to in terms of ice-cream sodas, automobiles, silk stockings and radios.

I can't answer the last part of your question, but here is the answer to the first part. If you used as much light as you now use and everybody else used as much as he now uses, and if we were all using the old carbon lamp instead of the gas-filled tungsten lamp, known as the Mazda, our light would cost us at least a billion dollars a year more than we now pay.

This is a conservative and an authoritative estimate—the saving claimed is not imaginary, it is actual. By carbon lamp standards you get more than a billion dollars' worth more service than the light user of ten or fifteen years ago could have gotten.

I can't attempt to explain the details of how the chemists and physicists produced a better light service for less money—it is a long story. Broadly, the first step came with the development of the tungsten filament, and the next came with the introduction of the inert gas, argon, into the vacuum. These two factors have worked the revolutionary change that has taken place in the electric lamp under your very eyes.

The field of the scientists employed in the General Electric Laboratory is the field of the world, the electrical industry makes use of practically all known materials and in consequence is directly interested in their nature and the possibility of improving them.

* * * * *

In their development the telegraph and the telephone are as distinctively American as 42d Street, Lake Shore Drive or—the automobile. The number of telephones and automobiles then in use (about 15,000,000 of each) ran so close together at the end of 1923 that the automobile industry broadcast the fact in its advertising.

Morse, an American, invented the first practicable telegraph system, and Bell, another American, and his assistant, Watson, were the first to send the human voice over a wire with the aid of an electric current. On the foundations laid by these men, the American telephone industry, now practically unified in the Bell System, of which the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is the

hub, in less than 100 years has advanced the art of telephonic and telegraphic communication to the point at which more than 50,000,000 telephone messages alone are transmitted daily, some of them over distances of 5,000 miles or more, from San Francisco to Cuba.

The beginnings of the telephone run back into the beginning of electric development and are rooted in the sciences which gave the world control of electrical energy in all its varied forms. Bell was an aurist, or at least he was the son of Alexander Melville Bell, who invented a method of communication between the deaf and dumb. Bell's problem was that of finding a way to cause the vibrations of the human voice to open and close an electric circuit in such a way as to reproduce like vibrations at the receiving end of his line of communication. This he finally succeeded in doing and the telephone was the result.

The Bell System is founded on Bell's telephone, but the telephone that sits on your desk is another instrument, an instrument that embodies the thought and the accomplishments of thousands of scientists who have been working, and still are working, to perfect it in order that, as a telephone user, you may have wider, better and cheaper service, and as one of the 300,000 stockholders of the Bell System, that you may continue to receive returns commensurate with your investment.

The telephone industry is constantly being revolutionized, but the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries are doing the revolutionizing. There is no danger whatever of the owners of this system being suddenly left in the lurch as a result of the development of another and supplanting form of communication, nor of the users of its service being forced to depend upon archaic and out-of-date methods—more than 3,500 scientists and technicians are making it their business to see to it that the Bell System knows and knows first about all there is to know about the art of communication.

And as they work to perfect their art and to keep abreast of its developments in all their phases, they also work to cheapen and universalize the use of the telephone. At the same time, in the form of by-products, they are carrying on the work of Alexander Graham Bell's father on behalf of the deaf and the dumb, perfecting instruments that will enable the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak.

The organization upon which the greater part of the research and development work in the telephone field falls is known as the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Recently this organization took over a large part of the laboratory research work that had, theretofore, been carried on by the Western Electric Co. for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. These companies still maintain departments which shape problems and carry on independent research, but the Bell Laboratories is the chief research organization of the Bell System.

The scientists, the physicists and chemists associated in the Bell System have one aim—a more perfect system of rapid communication. Their field is not as wide as the world, but it is as long as they care to make it—the boundaries are the boundaries of an endless path, they discourage deviations, but do not make them impossible. Within this strip the advanced workers are free to delve as deeply into fundamental science as the development of their work requires.

And the boundaries of the pathway upon which this group of scientists is expected to advance are not as narrow as the emphasis that has been put upon the restriction might suggest. The development and research department of the Bell System are concerned with the production of cheaper and better as well as wider telephone service, and to attain these objectives they must enter and explore every field of research that concerns the materials used in the construction and maintenance of communication services.

For example, the Bell System organization has just perfected a metal alloy which increases fivefold the number of messages that can be sent over a submarine cable within a given time. This alloy, known as permalloy, was developed in the Bell Laboratories of the Western Electric Co., a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and has effected one of the most notable advances in the history of cable service. You can imagine how revolutionary this development is and how it would have affected the interests of the stockholders of the cable and telegraph companies associated with the Bell System if it had resulted from the work of a rival or competing organization.

This is one instance—there are numerous others. Your ability to lift the telephone receiver from its hook and “hold the line” until you are connected with the ‘phone of the man you want to talk to in any of a number of distant cities is due to the achievements of scientists, working in or with the laboratories of the Bell System. The vacuum tube which is the heart of the modern radio is also the organ through which your voice is carried to San Francisco and beyond. But for the vacuum tube long distance telephone service would not be nearly so far advanced as it is.

The vacuum tube is the product of constant application of scientific thought and research to the problem of better communication. Dr. Lee DeForrest, whose researches resulted in the development of some of the important elements of the vacuum tube, collaborated in the production of the tubes which make communication between New York and San Francisco the perfect thing that it is. If you listened in on the radio last year when General Carty of the Bell System was demonstrating the transcontinental service of the system you will remember how clearly, distinctly and promptly the voices of men stationed hundreds and thousands of miles apart rose to greet you and one another.

The vacuum tube is only one of many links in the chain of trans-continental communications—the strongest one though it may be. Professor Michael Pupin and other eminent scientists have also collaborated with the workers in the Bell System Laboratories and in the inductance coil and in other improvements have contributed materially to the development of the telephone and telegraph.

You know about the printing telegraph, the tele-photograph and related features of recent development on the novelty side of the telephone and telegraph service. Even though you might regard the telephotograph as a novelty, you could not possibly so classify the printing telegraph. This is another revolutionary development which is still struggling toward perfection.

These are a few of the more or less spectacular developments in the communication field within the last few years or so. Almost equally notable because essential to rapid and efficient service has been the development of the central switchboard. This development has taken the switchboard away from a crisscross maze of fifty lines that affronted the heavens and hooked it up to 10,000 lines that nobody ever sees, for in the more important centers they are all underground.

The development of the underground system was not inspired by esthetics—it rose out of more urgent reasons. Poles that would hold all the wires that go into some of the central offices could not be erected—some of them would have had to be two miles high.

The same law of necessity is forcing the development of the automatic call system—the statisticians foresee the time when the required number of operators of the required degree of intelligence will no longer be available for telephone service. You may not like to twirl the dial of an automatic telephone, but it can't be helped, the wider service which is striving to put a telephone in every home demands co-operation.

The introduction of the vacuum tube resulted in a capital savings of \$95,000,000—that is—a different and inferior service covering the same field would have cost \$95,000,000 more than did the vacuum tube system. As it is when you talk to San Francisco you have the use of equipment valued at millions of dollars. Other achievements in the field of lower costs for better service include the reduction in the weight and sizes of the copper wires used—in some cases wires weighing 82 pounds to the mile now replace wires that weighed 870 pounds to the mile.

In the Bell Laboratories this country has something of which to be proud, and it is a pleasure to be able to present the organization as an exhibit in support of the contention that we can lead the world in the development and application of science in industry when we try.

NUMBER NINE

SUPER-RESEARCH

What is research, and upon whom does the duty of carrying it on fall?

I think that the fact that we are falling behind the rest of the world in the application of science to a number of important branches of industry is well established. On the other hand, it is equally well established that we are leading the world in the application of science to a few industries. These latter are the industries in which we also lead in volume and distribution, the industries which have gone farthest toward the goal of universal participation in the fruits of modern development.

Roughly, research is defined as "systematic investigation of phenomena by the experimental method to discover facts or to co-ordinate them into laws." On the basis of a contention that developmental work in an explored field can not be regarded as "research," a narrower definition limits the work of the researcher to the investigation of phenomena to discover "generic facts."

"Pure research" means research as such, that is, research for the sake of research, the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, without regard for its immediate or, for that matter, future value. Attempts to identify intensive investigations along specific lines, which are actuated by definite practical purposes, with pure research have failed because they leave out of account that pure research defines an ethic as well as a method of investigation. In other words, the pure researcher is a member of a priesthood which prides itself on its detachment from worldly things, a priesthood which refuses admission to any who bear the taint of hope of material gain.

The individual pure researcher has no concern in the practical value of what he does, but the things he has done have nevertheless been of the highest practical value to the world. This spirit which has blessed the world a thousand times still actuates hundreds of scientific workers. As fine as it is, as beautiful as it is, it cannot carry the entire burden of fundamental research. As a matter of fact, this spirit is not carrying nearly so large a share of the burden of research as it formerly carried. Fundamental research carried out by the worker in an industrial laboratory who may be making his living that way—other things being equal—can be just as effective and the results just as valuable as any that comes from the work of the pure researcher.

The spirit of pure research provided an incentive when it was needed—in the days that antedated applied science. Today the scientist works for wages and often in the hope that he will reap some of the rewards won by his labors. He is frequently disappointed in his hopes, but he always gets his wages. In a society based on

division of labor research becomes a business, a profession and ceases to be a pastime. We have become less dependent upon pure research and the spirit has waned, but we have not yet reached the stage at which it would be possible or politic to discourage the pure researcher. The enlightened industries, those which know that their progress is dependent upon knowing all there is to know about the materials with which they deal stop at nothing in pursuit of new facts, they delve as deeply in the hope that they might strike pay dirt as the pure researcher delves to salve his conscience. But unfortunately, there are not many industries which understand the relationship between success in their business and a broad knowledge of all the facts that underlie it. The number of industries in this country which are investigating everything pertaining to their businesses from the ground up could be counted on the fingers of one hand—I have named one or two of them.

The larger the industry, the more concentrated its control and the more specialized its field, the greater its interest in research seems to be. This rule has its exceptions, but it seems to me that more progress in industrial research has been made where there was a meeting of minds, money and a specialized interest than anywhere else.

Moreover, it also seems to me that research in these particular fields can safely be left to the industries engaged in them. Especially in the fields in which new discoveries are likely to be immediately utilized.

Then, there are industries which are so widely dispersed and in which the units are so small that co-operative action is practically impossible. If individuals in these industries do any research they keep the results to themselves.

The greatest handicap of all to spontaneous fundamental research is due to the probable remoteness of the promised rewards. Any number of industries which now do nothing would willingly support research if they could "see" how it would help them if they put up good money to support a lot of scientists while they were engaged in prodding the internal workings of a lonely and friendless atom which the scientists might have succeeded in isolating. The truth is, you never can tell what individuals or industries are going to reap the rewards of promiscuous fundamental research. Industrial research conducted along narrow and well defined lines is almost certain finally to yield the information that is being sought—at least it will yield something that is directly valuable to the company or industry which is putting up the money to pay for the work.

But in the game of research the public gets the "kitty"—it never loses. It is the one interest which always gains. Individuals and industries which enter fundamental research in the hope of a profit take a chance—the public stakes nothing—in this country, at any rate—and finally takes all. The public always wins because its in-

terests are so varied, it benefits if research produces a cheaper fuel, it benefits if research develops new defensive and offensive weapons of war, it benefits if research shows the way to make soil more productive, if it discovers new insecticides, new fertilizers or any of a thousand things that improve public welfare.

I think that here you have the answer to the second section of the double-barreled question with which I opened this chapter. There is only one answer to the question. Upon whom does the duty of supporting research fall? It falls upon the public. Here I am speaking of fundamental research. Much goes by the name of research that is not research at all. There is a great difference between systematic investigation for the purpose of discovering new facts and laws and the application to industry of principles discovered by this method. Engineering comes after the picture has been drawn or after the researcher has placed something in the hands of the engineer with which it is possible to make a drawing.

Research that was supported by the public would not interfere with private research, it would supplement and fortify it. Except in those narrow fields in which results are reasonably certain and predictable, adequate private fundamental research is not to be expected. The universities are poorly equipped and under-staffed and most private and associational "research" is along developmental lines. In this country we are expert technologists, ready adapters and adopters of other people's ideas, but the world credits us with little in the way of fundamental contributions to progress. This is intolerable, not only from the standpoint of national pride, but also from the standpoint of national interest. This country can not longer risk its future upon the chance that it will always be able to "grab off" any worthwhile ideas that appear in the world.

The question of how we are to carry on future fundamental research in this country is one of grave importance. It seems to me that the situation should be met by the reorganization and consolidation of the Government bureaus now working in this field and by the extension of Governmental operations to cover every phase of scientific inquiry that offered any possibility of developing facts that could be applied to industry, medicine, agriculture and the national defense. We chart the seas, make maps of the land, and explore its resources. Why, then, should we not explore the unknown world that lies waiting for the researcher?

This work falls definitely within the province of Government under the head of police power—and is no more in conflict with our political ideas than is the Navy Department. But unless it were utterly divorced from politics and unless it were supported without stint nothing of value would result. A committee composed of "the best minds" should select the workers to be employed in the various national laboratories, and should make sure that the men selected were the best to be had and fully compensate them for the sacrifices

made—put them beyond the temptations of those who always “hire away” proved men. They should have a life tenure of office or pension.

The electron is the basis of development of the vacuum tube, all of organic chemistry is based on the discovery that carbon will combine in all directions and in all proportions. These are the fundamentals, the fixation of nitrogen is an accomplishment of the engineer, the ground work was done by the man who discovered the nitrogen atom. We need more fundamental work, the profit incentive is a sufficient guarantee that new discoveries will be applied. We need to know more about the crystal and colloidal phases of matter, more about the atom and more about the chemical nature of some of the commonest things. Above all, we need a constant flow of new and vigorous blood into the ranks of the various branches of chemistry, biological, physical and organic. The right kind of national research development would draw new blood like a magnet, establish a goal that would be worthy of any ambition.

IS THE LABORER WORTHY OF HIS HIRE?

BY WILLIS G. GREGORY, *M. D., Ph. G.*

Dean, University of Buffalo, School of Pharmacy

Annually a new crop of pharmacists is produced. In this state they now come to us from a two year college of pharmacy course after four years of high school. Many of them are in debt for their education. All of them are eager to convert their years of training into money. Many of them have a large idea of their value in a drug store. How much are they worth?

PREVAILING WAGE SCALE

There being no pharmacists' labor union, it is difficult to find any standard wage. Large differences exist. Conditions vary largely. There are city and country, metropolis and upstate, downtown and uptown, Broadway and the Bronx, Park Avenue and First Avenue. Probably at present forty dollars a week can be considered a fair average for recent licentiates. As they mature and develop valuable qualities they may reasonably expect fifty dollars weekly after five or ten years. This would apparently indicate that college of pharmacy training is worth approximately twenty to twenty-five dollars a week per year of college.

THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF MORE TRAINING

New York State has embarked on the three year pharmacy course effective in 1927. The first effect of this policy will be a decrease in the number of pharmacists. A three year course will produce fewer graduates than a two year course, especially as several college

buildings are filled to capacity now. The law of supply and demand will help the survivors of the three year course to secure an increased return for the third year. It is only reasonable to expect that the investment of time, money and energy for three years should yield a larger return than for two years.

If the same relation holds for the three year course as apparently results from the two year course, the new graduates in New York State will expect sixty dollars a week to begin and will look forward to receive after a few years' experience seventy-five dollars.

HOW ABOUT THE FOUR YEAR COURSE?

Our western friends are eager for a four year course. What will the product of that course expect from the investment? Can a four year graduate be expected to be satisfied with the pay of a two year man? Is it fair or reasonable to expect men to spend four years' time in training to secure the same reward given men who have spent only two years in preparation? Again if the analogy holds good the four year product will expect a beginning wage of eighty dollars and a not too remote salary of one hundred.

CAN LARGER SALARIES BE AFFORDED?

Perhaps the above analogy will not hold. Perhaps the ratio between wages and years of training will change with longer college courses. Perhaps the third year will only yield an increase of ten dollars instead of twenty so the three year graduate will expect fifty dollars per week to start and sixty-five after a few years. At this rate the four year college man will expect sixty dollars a week to begin and seventy-five when improved by experience.

It is not contended that these figures are exact. It is only claimed that they are logical. For if three and four years of training with decreased numbers do not produce increased income, where is the value of the training? And who will pay this increased income? Will the present condition of pharmacy justify it?

Remember we are talking about technical education, not cultural. The latter is not supposed to have a direct relation to income but the former surely has. Who can foretell the prevailing wage scale five years from now?

TABULAR VIEW — MINIMUM WAGE

College of Pharmacy	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.
Weekly Wage at Graduation	40	50	60
Weekly Wage after 5 yrs.	50	60	75

WHO WILL PAY?



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

THETA

A. C. OWEN, *Historian*

Theta chapter opened its scholastic year with great success; having back many of the last years men, and on Oct. 29th, eighteen of the best men that could be found in the junior class had been pledged to Kappa Psi. Many of the men pledged attended other colleges where they all proved themselves good. The following pledges were initiated. F. B. Simpson, Smithfield, Va.; R. E. Schofield, Newport News, Va.; N. S. Pannell, Waynesboro, Va.; P. R. Firebough, Harrisonburg, Va.; B. J. Fitzhugh, Fisherville, Va.; A. C. Foster, Charleston, W. Va.; C. H. Adams, Kingsport, Tenn.; J. D. Harvey, Long Island, Va.; B. L. Foley, Berryville, Va.; G. A. Polland, Bedford, Va.; B. N. Austin, Leaksville, N. C.; M. P. Gunby, Berlin, Md.; A. C. Owen, Gretna, Va.; J. H. Sullender, Waynesboro, Va.; B. H. Coiner, Staunton, Va.; J. B. Harman, Staunton, Va.; O. E. Trent, Danville, Va.; B. F. Grady, Goloboro, N. C.

Soon after the initiation the annual smoker was held. Those present consisted of alumni, several of the faculty, and members of the chapter.

Later the chapter began a leading part in the school activities, and because of the fine men, it carried every office, which were as follows: E. J. Eggborn, Vice Pres.; George Tullidge, Sec. and Treas., of the senior class. Frank Simpson, Pres.; B. H. Coiner, Vice Pres.; J. B. Harman, Sec. and Treas.; S. R. Firebough, Honor Council; B. N. Austin, Athletic Rep.; J. B. Harman, Vice Pres. Y. M. C. A., of the freshmen class, F. H. Barnes, Senior, Editor of Skull & Bone. The election for Sec. and Treas. is almost at hand, and we hope that a Kappa Psi man will win because this is an office one of which has been held for many years by a Kappa Psi man.

The social activities have been very successful so far which have consisted of a banquet and several dances with a remaining formal dance which we trust will be the best of those given this year by the fraternities.

Kappa Psi has many of the best men on the base ball squad: B. F. Grady, George Tullidge, and F. P. Jones.

We still have rooms in the Lyric building, but we can gladly say that plans are being made for a house next year where we can all be together and work for better fraternity spirit among the Kappa Psi boys.

THETA

BRAXTON H. COINER, *Regent*

Our school year is about over, and I am writing to you to tell you of our drive, as true Kappa Psi BROTHERS. We have the largest chapter since our charter, and great interest manifested by each Member.

We still have our chapter hall, but have a Live Wire committee on a house, where we can be more together as a unit, we have all prospects for a house. Brother Crockett, of the Faculty is giving us some loyal support on this work.

Our Final formal dance this year was the greatest success ever, wish you could have been here, I know you would have felt the true Kappa Psi spirit shown, a great number of our alumni Brothers came from all over the State to be present at this dance. It has been our custom rather our true wish that this year, we invite the alumni Brothers to return to the Final for a re-union, which I think is a wonderful thing for all chapters, our other informal dances and socials for the year have been a credit to us as Kappa Psi Brothers.

And I want to ask you if possible, to have our Senior membership certificates here for our Final Fraternity, for in that meeting, I want to present them to our parting Brothers with a wish of true success as a Brother, we have promise of having with us the Brothers who are working in the city. We have talked up this meeting, and hope to make it the most interesting meeting of the year; to be true we have weekly meetings, having wonderful attendance.

And in closing, will you bear us ever in mind, remembering that Theta of Kappa Psi is ever Active, ready to PULL and FIGHT for what will make us all Greater men because we are Kappa Psi Brothers, and that Kappa Psi will prosper because we are members.

MU

Our last chapter letter contained a few words about the approaching Annual Banquet. Well, it was held in proper style. Nearly 100 members were present, April 14, at the Hotel Vendome

and partook of KAPPA PSI hospitality. The banquet was scheduled from 7:30 to 10 o'clock and nobody was late you may be sure. The best of praise would be none too good for the committee which had charge of our 19th ANNUAL BANQUET. The speaker of the evening, Mr. F. A. Brandes, Pres. of the Mass. State Board of Pharmacy, took for his subject—"The Prerequisite Law". He showed very clearly just how the Mass. State Board feels about college education for registered men—FIRST, LAST and ALWAYS. Music was furnished by RAY COLLINS' ORCHESTRA and solos were sung by Mr. Clarence A. Fowler. Prof. Florin J. Amrhein ably acted as toastmaster of the evening, with Dean Theodore J. Bradley and Prof. Heber W. Youngken as responsors. The Dean, who is Pres.-Elect of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION spoke briefly concerning the work of the association. A short account of the year's activities was delivered by the Regent, W. J. O'Brien. Following the speaking, Dean Bradley was presented with a handsome leather traveling kit as a measure of the esteem in which he is held by the chapter—Pres. Glover of the college acting as the spokesman. The Dean then, in turn, presented Ex-Regent Joseph P. Serpa with a gold watch chain and charm as the gift of the chapter, for his excellent work in its interests during the past year. All the members and guests carried away with them a memento of this milestone in Mu's history in the form of a leather key fold stamped with the name of the chapter and the date of the banquet. All agreed it was a very successful occasion.

Between the time of the banquet and the FAREWELL PARTY, nothing of special note took place except our regular business meetings. At one of these, the Budget Committee presented two budgets for next year, one being the same as the present budget the other having an increase of \$5.00 in the dues. After some discussion, the second budget was agreed upon because it is felt that we must start to increase our HOUSE FUND, since Mu intends to have a home of its own in which to hold its affairs. New members-elect were also voted upon and we have a working nucleus for the first initiation of next year.

The last day of school was celebrated by Kappa Psi members and their guests at the Rainbow Gardens, Walpole, Mass. A party of about 35 couples left the school building in busses and cars at 6:30 P. M. A full course dinner, with lobster or chicken, was served and the dancing from 8-12:30 included a number of specialty dances, etc. The guests of the evening were Dean and Mrs. Theodore J. Bradley. Among those present were three of Mu's ex-regents,—Mr. Joseph P. Serpa, Mr. Clarence W. Lewis, and Mr. John S. Richards. A good many of the fellows were so anxious to get "back home" to recuperate from the ordeals of "final exams" week and a year of restaurant food that they even forwent the pleasure of a farewell party.

This has been a banner year for Mu in many ways:

15 new members were initiated.

10 members-elect are on the rolls for next year.

6 members of the faculty are Kappa Phi men—including the new instructor in Commercial Pharmacy, Brother Joseph H. Goodness.

3 out of 5 men taking the Ph.C. course were Kappa Psi men.

The treasurer of this year's graduating class is a Kappa Psi man.

6 Kappa Psi members were on the CRUCIBLE staff of 1926.

3 Kappa Psi members were on the basketball team with "Joe" Goodness as coach.

Eastern Drug Co. Scholarship awarded to Kappa Psi man—Earnest L. Coffin, Gray, Maine.

Brewer & Co. Scholarship awarded to Kappa Psi man—George Spendarian, Burlington, Mass.

Crawford W. Bolton, Kappa Psi member, elected Vice-President of freshman class.

Only a single cloud darkened Mu's path during the year—the sudden death of Brother Harold Van Houten of Chillicothe, Ohio, in the summer of 1925. He was held in high esteem by his classmates and brothers in KAPPA PSI, being elected by them as President of the freshman class in 1925 and 1st Vice-Regent of Mu chapter, in both of which capacities he served faithfully and well.

Judging from the record of the year, Mu Chapter is a vital wheel in the college machinery. Growing in strength, number, and ambition in the years to follow as we did this year, will put us far in the lead of our rivals.

XI

Xi Chapter of Kappa Psi has been very successful throughout its first school year. With the splendid fraternity spirit that Actives and Pledges have shown, the Xi Chapter has shown great progress.

Two good men have been pledged, Harold C. Morton, Troy, and Stanley K. Schrock, Delta, Ohio.

The second initiation was held April 5, which will probably leave its imprint on the two who managed to survive. The two initiates are Russel R. Frew, New Philadelphia and John H. Seymour, Danville, Ill. The two initiates are good men and good students and stood the test well.

We have sixteen that are graduating this June and approximately the same number that are looking forward, preparing for the state board. There are ten brothers left to carry on the work next fall by prospects for new pledges are good and probably four men will be candidates for initiation.

As to the social life the fellows have seen some good times. The pledges pulled a snappy house dance which brought compliments from the faculty. A Spring Dance was sponsored by the actives and pledges on May 7, held at The Neil House, went over big, and every one had a good time. Several Smokers have been given which well acquainted all the actives with the pledges and also brought in new men. Dean Dye, and Prof. C. J. Williams from O. S. U. Pharmacy College have been entertained at several dinners. On May 21, the Kappa Psi was well represented at The May Supper, held annually by all the various organizations on the campus.

The actives have bought Blazers which seem to have taken every one's eye, and to top it all off The Lazarus Co. took a group picture which is displayed in their windows.

Athletics has given a number of our men an opportunity to show their skill and next year scores are expected to be still better.

Officers for new school year are:

RETIRING

Regent—Harley Young
Vice Regent—Orval W. Esienhut
Secretary—Armond L. Weakley
Treasurer—Carl J. Glug
Historian—Lee H. Wellock
Chaplain—Paul O. Johns

NEW

Regent—Russel R. Frew
Vice Regent—Lee H. Wellock
Secretary—Carl C. Hug
Treasurer—Raymond E. Hug
Historian—Armond L. Weakley
Chaplain—John H. Seymour

SIGMA

WILLIAM A. MUIR, *Historian*

Sigma Chapter has just closed its most promising and most successful collegiate season. Our roll is the longest we have ever had and each and everyone of our members possesses the true Kappa Psi spirit.

At the last meeting of the year, each graduating member pledged to pay within the course of the next five years the sum of one hundred dollars or more. This step brings us closer to our chief goal and that is a house. This money is to be set aside expressly for this purpose. The way in which the men backed this proposition and their spirit and enthusiasm in the discussion on the subject showed that everyone had the welfare of Kappa Psi at heart. Each man also pledged to attend as many meetings as possible in the future.

The last half of the collegiate year we had two big social functions. One, a smoker, was in honor of our distinguished brother, Dr. E. F. Kelly. At this meeting, the new officers were installed and Dr. Kelly was presented a jeweled fraternity pin and a silver loving cup. Dr. Kelly said that although his new work had taken him away from our school, he would be ever-ready to help us in

any way whatsoever. The second function was our annual Spring Dance. It was held in the banquet room of the Southern Hotel. During the intermission, Brother Marx, who is also a magician, produced from a mystic box the souvenirs for the ladies which were white gold bobbed-hair combs embossed with the fraternity insignia. Everyone present concluded that this was the best function given in the school during the entire year.

The following brothers have graduated: Bradford, Meagber, Hirschner, Crandall, Mears, Kalkreuth, Ziegler, Wich, Bauer, Wilkerson and Eybs. Sigma Chapter sends them out into the world with her best wishes and knows that their efforts will be crowned with success. Brother Bauer won the Simon prize for the best work in practical chemistry.

TAU

LOUIS LEPPE, *Historian*

Tau started the school year with only eleven of the old members back at the college. No pledges were held over during the summer session. However, our good brothers busied themselves and we pledged 12 fine men. These were initiated on November 2, 1925. They are: John Heinson, Louis Leppe, Carl Anderson, J. Gordon Roper, Homer Atchley, Lonnie Vincent, Bob Taylor, Meryln C. Weaver, Eldridge Knoll, Raymond Haitt, Ben Twist, and L. W. Lueddemann.

Tau obtained a fine 14 room Chapter house, only three blocks from the College of Pharmacy, and eight of the brothers moved in as soon as the house was furnished. We have made it a rule to hold a dance at the house every month. At our dances we have Prof. Ralph E. Terry and wife as our guest and patron. He is an alumnus of Chi Chapter and an honorary member of Tau Chapter. We also have many alumni members and their wives or "lesser affinities".

Our Chapter has been unusually active in athletics this college year. On the Sophomore Pharmacy Football team we were represented by Bros. A. G. Winter, Fred P. Nash, Ed. McCarthy and Joe Kelly. Needless to say the Soph's won the series of games played against the Frosh Pharmacy Team. On the Frosh baseball team, we were represented by Bros. Louis Leppe at the catcher's place; while on the Soph's team Bro. Ed. McCarthy held the same position. As so many of the Brothers are working in various stores we did not form our own teams, to enter interfraternity competition.

Homecoming at the Univ. of So. California was held on December 13th and was celebrated by the big East-West game, against the Univ. of Iowa. This affair was recorded as the biggest and most successful one in the University History.

Our scholarship standing is above reproach, for among the thirty some odd fraternities Kappa Psi stood sixth (6th) in scholastic standing: "Nothing wrong with that!"

At the College of Pharmacy Annual Alumni Banquet, we were very well represented for thirty of our active members and alumni were in attendance. The affair was held at the Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles, and was the most brilliant of any of the banquets held in the history of the college of Pharmacy.

Our present officers are:

Regent—Albert G. Winter

Vice Regent—Edward B. Weidknecht

Secretary—Eldridge Knoll

Treasurer—Lonnie Vincent

Historian—Louis Leppe

Chaplain—Carl Anderson

Several of the brothers of the fraternity who take an active part in University activities were rewarded by being selected to take the "Spring Tour". Brothers Albert G. Winter and Carl Anderson, who play in the U. S. C. famous "Trojan Band", took an eight day tour up the coast. Their stops comprised Santa Barbara, San Louis Obispo, San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and other small towns. Brother Harold Crosby was one of the few to take the annual Trojan Glee Club tour "Up North". The club was on the road for 12 days and visited Bakersfield, Porterville, Taft, Lindsay, Visalia, Hartford, Merced and Fresno. Both organizations played on theater circuits.

Now at the end of the school year we are all planning to enjoy one grand and glorious vacation. We wish you the same. We will have five pledges who will be carried over the summer and will return to the College in the fall.

Brothers Vincent and Atchley are now negotiating for a beach house for the Chapter this summer. Manhattan Beach and Hermosa Beach, Calif., are the places in which they are now looking for a place. It will be a splendid thing for the brothers here around Los Angeles, who cannot afford to take a vacation trip during the summer, also those staying at home all summer.

Tau Chapter wishes you all a happy and prosperous summer.

In the student body elections of the College of Pharmacy today, Glenn Mikesall, one of Kappa Psi's initiates, was elected for the office of Student Body President. He will hold a two year term of office. More power to him and the fraternity

Our initiation will be held on May 28, 1926. Four men will be initiated at that time.

CHI

THOS. H. HICKS, *Secretary*

Things are happening constantly, but one of interest to other chapters, and of great importance to us is that we of Chi of Kappa Psi have purchased a new home for \$30,000 and the plan which we

hope to use in meeting the payments of same, is by the selling of bonds to each member, collegiate and graduate. Of course, we have taken a big step toward having our own home, but we can feel that we have the highest caliber of men and that we can accomplish this undertaking. We now can take our place among the best, for our new home seems to be far superior to any other on the campus. Next fall, the chapter will be in a position to start out in full swing, with a good class of aggressive and active men. Due to the increased requirements in pharmacy, better men are enrolling, consequently in turn giving us better quality to pick from. Although the standards of Kappa Psi have always been the highest and this is being maintained in every respect. Chi of Kappa Psi has progressed unusually well this year, and feel as if they are getting back to their old form. This is confirmed by the fact, that all of the main offices in all classes of the college are being held by real Kappa Phi men, and also that our scholastic standing is good. We are all looking toward the one great social event of the year, namely, the annual spring dinner dance, which will be held on the 15th. This is always a great success, but this year all indications point toward the biggest and most successful social gathering in the history of Chi Chapter. A large number of invitations have been sent out, and a good number of distant Alumni are planning on the event. We feel that if this letter could circulate among other chapters, that they too, could find a way of stepping to the front and seeing a way in obtaining a home, which eventually spells success for Kappa Psi.

We trust that other chapters have been as progressive and ever pursuing to do their utmost for the betterment of Our Great Fraternity.

PSI

J. T. HOLMES, *Historian*

Starting with a mere handful of seven members we have grown to a total of fourteen members. We have been doing some good work and intend to keep it up next year. The success of our Chapter is due largely to the Graduate Chapter, who has nobly stood by us in all our undertakings.

We are now planning for a Fraternity House next year. We also, intend to get at least twenty-five men out of next year's class.

Our Dance Feb. 19th was a big success. The affair was chaperoned by Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Bliss, Jr. Members of the Chapter were entertained at a Dinner at the Hotel Peabody and a Box Party at the Lyceum Theater by Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., May 25th.

A number of boys of our Chapter visited Beta Rho Chapter at The University of Mississippi last month and assisted initiation of several members and were glad to note the growth of their chapter.

We are glad to say that Dr. Bliss has been elected Dean of the College of Pharmacy at the University of Tennessee and that the School has made wonderful progress since he assumed the duties March 1st.

We are grieved very much at present by the loss of our beloved Brother, H B. Massey, Jr., who was killed in an auto accident early Sunday morning May 9th. Brother Massey was Secretary of the Chapter, an earnest worker and an upright fellow. Members of the Chapter attended the funeral in a body.

We wish the other Chapters the success that we have had, and that we hope to have.

BETA-BETA

FRANK W. AVERY, *Historian*

Beta-Beta Chapter of Kappa Psi is now successfully on its way for the year 1925-1926. Eight old members returned to school and one new man was initiated shortly after the beginning of the year. At our first smoker ten men were pledged but due to hardships four of them were forced to leave school. Two of the remaining six are still pledges and the other four were initiated on March 5. They are: Melverne Aldrich, Charles A. Young, Elmer Bauer and Frank Avery.

On November 20 we gave our Annual Pledge Dance at the Park Lane Villa. A large crowd of alumni turned out and a great time was had around the "Punch Bowl".

At our election of officers the following were elected:

Regent—Hayes J. Heter

Vice-Regent—Elmer G. Bauer

Treasurer—Charles A. Young

Secretary—Milverne Aldrich

Historian and Chaplain—Frank W. Avery

On April 16 we held our Annual Smoker. Music and cards were the main constituents of the evening.

During the past year we have purchased our own house. We hope to make it a real home for the future members of Kappa Psi. We have made several improvements on it already, one being the addition of two garages.

And have you heard about our May Dance? Yes, we held one at our favorite hunting ground, the Park Lane Villa, and a much enthused crowd of Kappa Psi men were "on deck".

We hope to keep better posted next year and if our progress continues I can see the future for a greater Beta-Beta Chapter.

BETA-GAMMA

THOS. R. MOORE, *Historian*

On March 25 Beta Gamma held their annual Banquet at Marquard's Cafe in San Francisco. Both old and new members were there 100% strong. The evening was opened by Grand Regent Bruce Philips with an inspiring talk that urged the boys to carry on greater than ever. Much interest was taken in the "Revue" that was furnished for the occasion.

At the last election of officers for the year 1926-27, the following fellows were honored with offices:

Regent—G. B. Mann
Vice-Regent—T. L. Whitsett
House Manager—H. Loew
Secretary—M. R. Kuhlman
Treasurer—A. P. Hill
Historian—T. R. Moore
Chaplain—I. A. Botts

On April 10 the Annual Spring Dance was held. A large crowd witnessed the occasion. The "High Hat" Seniors wish to offer thanks to the "Low Brow" Freshmen for their artistic taste in decorating the house for this occasion.

On April 15 the Faculty of The College of Pharmacy U. C. was invited to lunch with the fellows at the chapter house. Short talks of appreciation were extended by the fellows followed by a talk from Dean Frank T. Green on "The Co-operation of the Student Body".

On April 23, last examination of the college was completed. Home we do tread for the awakening of the next year to come.

Much credit is due to Mrs. Vaughn, the "FOOD DISPENSER" of Beta Gamma. She holds the championship of nine counties for making the pies mother *can't* make.

Paul Evey '23 is spending his vacation at Yosemite Valley as a "drug dispenser".

Clyde Diddle '23 is now attending a post graduate course at U. C. Clyde is an active leader of the U. C. Glee Club. "More power to you Clyde".

BETA-DELTA

DOUGLAS H. WAUSER, *Historian*

The good ship BETA DELTA has gone into dry dock to recuperate from the long storm-racked, and sea-tossed voyage over the school months. All members of the crew of 12 came thru clean without any slips or falls overboard.

Our skipper, Charlie Heverin, has gone back to Auburn (not to prison, however), to prepare himself to take the helm for the forth-

coming year. Charlie Teakle will come down from the wilds of Vermont and take his place as first mate.

Hughes, that promising young fellow with the honest face will take charge of our finances, while Scharback will push the pen, if he can manage to get a train out of Boonville before next September. Rev. Block will guide and console the sinners which will probably include Shipe, Root and Joe Lyon. If "Ham" Lonergan can get enough experience in that big town of his, he will have some new hair restorers to suggest to McConnell. Werking will be with us if his excessive bulk does not prevent him from crossing the Rensselaer bridge. But enough of this, my job as historian is to state truthfully past events and not to utter prophesies of the future.

The annual ball was held at the Ten Eyck on February 12, 1926, for members and friends and a good time was had by all. In fact, some said that they had never seen a dance quite like it.

Our Sixteenth Annual Banquet was held at the Ten Eyck also, and it surely went over big, thanks to the efforts of Fred P. Welsh and his assistants. Prof. Seneca S. Smith presided as toastmaster, and Senator Byrne was the principal speaker. "Fred P." had a pleasant surprise for us in the form of two female entertainers from Teachers' College.

We closed the season with the final meeting of April 19, 1926, at which some names were mentioned to be among those who will assume the angle next year. A new fraternity house is also on the calendar, so we have something to look forward to and work on next year.

BETA-EPSILON

RAYMOND H. LAVALLEE, *Historian*

The active Chapter started on its work with only ten active men and at the close of the year we had a total of thirty-four men, the cream of the college. The senior class was represented by twenty-one, juniors nine and the freshmen by four.

We had very little equipment at the time we started last September but now the men who follow us will have considerable to work with.

On May 5, 1926, we held our annual Banquet at the Hotel Dreyfus and had many members of the Graduate Chapter present. Among them was Mr. John Pastille and Mr. W. Henry Rivard who told us the history of Beta Epsilon Chapter, and many thanks to Mr. Pastille, as he was one of the Brothers who worked hard to obtain a Charter for the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy.

June 3rd is Commencement day and the Seniors will then leave the work of the Active Chapter in charge of Brothers Ralph Bourdon, V. R., John Martin, R., Alton C. Derrick, Sec., James Jennings, Treas., Raymond Derrick and Lester Davies, Chaplain. We

trust that these picked men will carry on the work of Kappa Psi and improve it in any way that will honor the Fraternity. Good bye and good wishes.

BETA-ZETA

ROBERT A. JONES, *Historian*

Most of our members were back at the old job in time. A few arrived late as usual, but their spirits were high and their souls full of hope. We managed to pledge fourteen new men to our organization during the year.

Two initiations were held during the year. Nine lowly worms were worked over and moulded into Brothers. Three associate members were initiated during the winter term. These men are very prominent and are a great help to the Chapter in many ways.

The second quarter was the scene of a great election. Competition was very keen for many of the offices.

Those elected were:

Regent—Francis Dobbin
Vice-Regent—Alfred Illge
Secretary—Kenneth Stone
Historian—Robert A. Jones
Chaplain—Franklin Hart

The retiring officers were:

Regent—Rhesa Duncan
Vice-Regent—Andrew Irwin
Secretary—Leland Rohner
Historian—Ralph Jones
Chaplain—Kenneth Moody

We have perfected plans by which we will be able to have a new house before many more summers go by. Our Alumni are being incorporated into an association and are to have full charge of the building program. Pledges of money have been secured from a large number of them already, and more keeps coming in every day. If things progress at the rate they have been, Beta Zeta will have a new house in 1928.

We are very sorry to say that Alfred Illge, Frank Golden, Resa Duncan, Leland Rohner, Earl Mootry and Andrew Irwin will not be with us next year. These boys are going to knock the state board for a row of cans. They are all excellent students and will make very thrifty pill rollers.

Our biggest function of the year was an informal dance held in the College Gardens on May 21, 1926. The hall was very attractively decorated with gray and scarlet paper, our good old colors. Wild flowers were used to finish the scene. Many alumni were back to the function. As special guests a number of future Pharmacists

were invited. The splendid music and the punch set the evening off to perfection. Everyone enjoyed themselves immensely.

We have been very prominent in intermural sports this year. We placed among the best of them in tennis, golf and baseball.

A splendid house average has been maintained throughout the year. The first quarter ended with an 87.4% and the second was 88.5% average.

Plans are being formulated for rushing next year. We figure on securing our share of the best men.

As there are only two more weeks of school left the boys are all anxious to kiss their books goodby and hit for home.

BETA-ETA

Commencement has come to our Campus and has gone again, taking with it three of our active members. Brothers Faust and Anderson received the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, and Brother Weber was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science. Brothers Verdun and Beck returned for a few days, the former to receive the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, and the latter to receive the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. While we regret the passing of these men, we cannot but rejoice in that we have, at the same time, gained several new members, all of whom are of good character and also good students. We held our initiation during Commencement week and we feel sure that our new Brothers will be true assets to Kappa Phi.

Thus Beta Eta Chapter enters upon the second year of its existence with an honorable record, a group of stalwart members and a bright outlook for the future.

BETA-THETA

The Beta Theta Chapter is closing its first year as a member of Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity—all indications point to a bigger and more successful year in 1927. We were somewhat handicapped this year, first at being late to organize, and secondly as it is our first year in Kappa Psi. Even at that we have made wonderful progress, having eight good men with us out of the freshman class. At a recent meeting the following officers were elected:

Regent—C. B. Kirchmier

Vice-Regent—L. T. Frey

Secretary—A. E. Ayo

Treasurer—D. T. Mizell

Historian—G. D. Wright

We want to announce that all the Senior members of our chapter successfully passed the Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy in its last meeting in May.

There will be sixteen members of our Chapter to graduate this year, the Commencement exercises to be held on June 9. We regret to say that one of our Brothers, Prescott Verrett has been suddenly taken sick with an acute case of appendicitis and will be unable to graduate this year. However he is now on the road to recovery and hopes to be up soon.

In closing we will have to say that our only year in Kappa Psi has meant lots to us and we all hope to become more and more close to it after we have left school. We know that the freshmen members of our Chapter will carry on what we have begun. There will be several members of our Chapter of this year's class in New Orleans next year and all have promised to do all that is possible to keep Kappa Psi the best fraternity in all the colleges and universities where there is a Chapter installed.

BETA-IOTA

ERNEST RYNNING, *Historian*

The Pharmaceutical Fraternity of North Pacific College has had a very busy time

A meeting was held Feb. 11, to elect New Officers for the coming year and to pledge five new Members into the "Grand Old Order", of Kappa Psi.

The new pledges are: S. A. Johnson, V. Vapel, C. Smith, E. Buckingham and Wm. Berg.

On April 24, these men received their initiation and became active members.

It will be hard to find another man to take the place of Mr. Fred Grill (Regent). Mr. Grill has been Regent for over two years and has been a good workman for Kappa Psi. He has spent a great deal of time working out new things for the Chapter and cannot be complimented too highly for his good work. All the "boys" will miss Fred very much next year. We regret to have him leave College and wish we could always have him with us.

On Friday, February 12, the B. I. Chapter held a Banquet at the Multnomah Hotel to instruct the New Pledges and install the New Officers, Geo. A. Cornes, Regent and Ernest Rynning, Historian.

Alumni members present were: Mr. Boyle and Mr. Linn. Mr. Boyle is employed at Tacoma, Washington.

The evening was a grand success. The Pledges furnished a great deal of amusement and everyone enjoyed the dinner.

Brother Harvey J. Donnell was elected President of the class '27. Knowing the sterling qualities of this Brother we are looking forward to a banner year for Kappa Psi in Student activities.

BETA-KAPPA

J. A. MACCARTNEY, *Regent*

The past year has been one of the most successful years in the history of B. K. Chapter. The number of new members taken into the Chapter was far beyond the expectations of the first few months, many fine men being initiated. We now have an active membership of over seventy, and while we are losing over half of these—46 to be exact—by graduation, we still have a good nucleus for the work next term.

The Chapter house—one of the finest on the campus, is entirely remodeled and is certainly a credit to the activity of our men, and we are always proud to show visitors how Kappa Psi is kept at the front in the University of Pittsburg.

Our custom of having an informal dance every month was well worked out and many fine dances and smokers were held during the past year.

Especially the last dance, a farewell to the graduating Brothers, was an event which will long be remembered by those present.

The record of Kappa Psi as to scholastic ability was well upheld this year—Brother G. H. Wilson taking first honors in the school.

The officers of the Chapter as at present, are as follows:

Regent—John Allen MacCartney
Vice-Regent—Wilbur LeRoy Isenberg
Treasurer—Frank S. McGinnis
Secretary—John U. Young
Historian—Donald B. Corkle
Chaplain—L. H. Hagmier

We wish all of our Chapters the best of luck and success in their new year of activity.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS, BETA KAPPA CHAPTER

- M. F. Beyer, 2004 E. 11th Street, Altoona, Pa.
 R. G. Baderschneider, Brightwood Avenue, Library, Pa., Lib. H3 Ring B.
 A. W. Baxter, Jr., 1312 Wesley Street, Wilkinsburg, Pa., Fr. 5872M.
 R. E. Beyers, 448 4th Street, Monongahela, Pa., 162 R
 E. J. Clark, 136 14th Street, Wheeling, W. Va., 3413M
 J. P. Doyle, 2306 Perrysville Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Wesley Deily, 301 Russelwood Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.
 C. L. Depp, 1334 Hanlon St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 S. E. Edwards, 826 E. Hutchison Street, Edgewood, Pa. 5962R.
 C. M. Ehrhart, 1515 Fifth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
 J. O. Errigo, 614 Filbert Street, Curwensville, Pa.
 G. E. Ellison, 248 Chestnut Street, Meadville, Pa.
 J. A. Frank, Jr., 501 Penn Avenue, Turtle Creek, Pa.

- E. C. Grohman, 349 N. McKean Street, Butler, Pa.
 G. B. Hobby, 1711 Packer Street, McKeesport, Pa.
 H. R. Hubbs, 1525 Water Street, S. Brownsville, Pa.
 W. B. Hupple, 4810 Monongahela Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 E. C. Ifft, 3102 Iowa Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 R. W. Keown, 7345 Hermitage Street, Pittsburgh, Fr. 5036R.
 D. G. Knobel, Kittanning, Pa.
 R. V. Lew, 110 Hornaday Road, Carrick, Pa., Car. 0525J.
 C. N. Kohary, 1046 Walnut Street, McKeesport, Pa.
 J. A. Lash, 21 N. 4th Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio, M.F. 20M.
 F. D. Moser, Uniontown, Pa.
 Tom Miller, 219 W. Chestnut Street, Washington, Pa., 525M.
 R. R. McCandless, 439 N. Bluff Street, Butler, Pa.
 H. S. Minor, Jr., 3010 Knowlson Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 C. J. McGregor, Pennsboro, W. Va., Box 193.
 R. E. Mick, 422 State Street, Wilson, Pa.
 R. F. McGrew, Washington Avenue, Finleyville, Pa.
 R. J. Ostrander, 94 Ward Annex, Wellsville, N. Y.
 P. A. Piper, 5425 Penn Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
 H. L. Perry, 798 Anaheim Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 R. T. Reall, 302 Wood Street, Sistersville, W. Va., 103M.
 H. C. Shira, 151 Second Street, Grove City, Pa., 198J.
 F. H. Smith, 437 Second Street, Monongahela City, Pa., 442J.
 W. W. Sandles, 315 Russellwood Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa., Fed.
 0629R.
 F. N. Schlegel, 5110 Dearborn Street, Pittsburgh, Montrose 1846.
 H. C. Tagmyer, 308 Quincy Avenue, Mt. Oliver, Pittsburgh.
 C. H. Weister, 305 1st Street, Apollo, Pa.
 H. E. Weaver, 1015 Center Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Fn. 6592M.
 F. H. Williams, 308 Second Street, S. Brownsville, Pa. 200.
 G. H. Wilson, 237 45th Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Fisk 2318R.

BETA-LAMBDA

VINCENT KING, *Historian*

The Beta Lambda Chapter held their Annual Spring Formal at the Maumee River Yacht Club, May 21, 1926. It was a convivial gathering of both graduates and collegiate members that will long be happily remembered. It was undoubtedly the most successful of Toledo University's social functions of this year.

The evening consisted of a six course dinner at eight, and dancing from nine until one. The excellent dinner put all in high humor and joy and good feeling reigned throughout the night. To all the brothers the floor was a cloud, the orchestra were seraphim plucking their harps, and the night, a bit of heaven. The members and their ladies fair present, were as follows: Dr. Bowman, Miss Galt, Dr. and Mrs. Krieder, Professor and Mrs. W. McKay Reed, Pro-

fessor Wetlanger, Dorothy Rieble, Gordon Kohles, Clotilda Langenderfer, Harold Emerson, Helen Mason, Don Frey, Marguerite Shock, Clifford and Mrs. Collins, Mark Harrie, Mary Williams, Clarence Roberson, Peggy Madden, Harold Schweikert, Lucille Dailey, Jack Daniels, Marcella Erkart, Morris Crary, Frieda Fabre, James Neal, Lois Campbell, Clem Poczky, Alice Lake, Eddie Bohrer, Lucille Michaels, Eddie Rohrer, Dolores Redman, Harold Moffett, Elsie Harpst, Frank Ohler, Velva McDowell, Vincent King, Edith Klopfenstein.

BETA-OMICRON

PAUL S. JORGENSEN, *Historian*

Boulevard Inn on February sixth was the scene of the "Druggists Dream," that is to say Beta Omicron held its winter informal at this place and the dance hall was decorated with advertising matter of all kinds. The programs were very unique, each dance was given the name of some well known advertising slogan and the girl turning in all the names of all the articles correctly was given a large leather bond box with the Kappa Psi crest upon it, needless to say the rivalry was very keen. All the boys turned out along with about fifteen alumni.

At present the Chapter has a roll call of 28 active members and 6 pledges. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

Regent—Leon Richards
Vice-Regent—Everett Armstrong
Secretary—Bruce W. Cruickshank
Treasurer—M. M. Millar
Historian—Paul S. Jorgensen
Rooky Master—K. G. Cruickshank

At the initiation held at the Gowan Hotel March 24, 1926, we took into the active ranks L. T. Schimke, Arthur Irwin, Waite Rising, S. W. Grant, William Guffy, Glen Thompson, Ray Strobile and Noel Ballard.

When school starts next fall Beta Omicron will again be installed in its chapter house and for the purpose to raise money, arrangements were made with the President Theatre to take over the house for the night of May fifth. All the money taken over running expenses was turned over to us and quite a sum was realized from the adventure. At the beginning of school it is our plan to comb the incoming freshman class thoroughly for all the men which will be a credit to the organization.

BETA-PI

MORRIS J. DIRSTINE, *Historian*

The Beta Pi Chapter of Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity has well done its stuff this year. We started the year by moving into a much larger house, keeping it well filled up throughout the year and kept our name prominent on the campus.

We have quite a number graduating this year, but then we also have many to come back, who are much enthused over our Chapter and Kappa Psi, and we feel sure they will keep the ball rolling in fine order for us next year.

Thirteen may not be considered a lucky number, but then we are considering it such as we have initiated that number of good men during the year, namely, Joe Buchanan and John Austin of Yakima, Charles Dibble of Washougal, Ralph Semro and Paul Friel of Wilson Creek, James Button of Chehalis, Kenneth Day and Paul Lapp of Pullman, Luddie Suhadolnik of Prosser, Ned Nelson of Bellingham, Elmer Jastad of Pe Ell, Frand Spencer of Toppenish and Kenneth Buster Brown of Hoquiam.

Yes, and we have a good man out for spring practice for the varsity football team, Elmer Jastad. Everything looks sweet for Jazzy.

We have well managed to continue to keep up our social standing set by the fellows of previous years. The bunch has missed out on very few of the social functions this year besides our four fraternity dances. Our best dance of the year was our annual Spring Black and White Informal. It was given May 22, at Emerson Hall. The black and white effect was carried out by the men wearing white trousers with black coats, and the hall being decorated with black and white streamers. Everyone claimed that a good time was enjoyed by all.

This year it happened to us, too, one of our members got married. Brother Reid Williamson to Miss Miriam Cone, Delta Zeta. We also have two engagements announced to this date. Brother Jack Foster to Miss Williams, Chi Omega and Victor Malstrom to Miss La Vonne Bowman.

We entered in the intermural in both basketball and baseball. We were finally eliminated but we showed what we were made of before we were nosed out. Brothers Peters and Smith were guests to the Sigma Delta Chi Gridiron Banquet given last month. The Sigma Delta Chi banquet is given in honor of the football men, and having the prominent men of the campus as their guests.

Among our most interesting guests which we entertained during the year were Mr. Sedgley and Mr. Ellis, both these men are connected with the Owl Drug Company. Mr. Harry Williamson, Chief narcotic director of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, and father

of Brother Reid Williamson, was a visitor at the house several times. We always like to have Mr. Williamson with us as he is a very interesting talker and always has some good things to tell us. Brother Rembowski, sundryman for Spokane Drug Company, always makes his home with us when in Pullman.

Among the men holding office in the State College Pharmaceutical Association, we have Brother Charles Peters, president and Brother John Wagness, vice-president.

Brothers Gruber and Wagness were initiated into Rho, Pharmacy Honorary Fraternity. This makes a total of three which are in the said honorary from our group. Brother Weatherman is a member from last year.

On May 31 we had election of officers to take the place of the graduating brothers.

RETIRING

Regent—Charles H. Peters

Vice-Regent—John Offutt

Secretary—Al J. Beauchene

Treasurer—Harold Weatherman

NEW

Regent—Ralph Semro

Vice-Regent—Kenneth Day

Secretary—Ned Nelson

Treasurer—John Austin

A brief history of our chapter: Our chapter was installed in 1916 and has advanced with the growth of the School of Pharmacy. In 1922-23 part of our members were together in the Rx Club. The chapter gained their incentive from their members, making up this group and made it a chapter house. We profited greatly by this step and last fall had to move into a larger house to accommodate all of our men.

BETA-SIGMA

OSCAR N. ENGER, *Historian*

Greetings to all men of Kappa Psi from all of Beta Sigma Chapter. Not a man was lost from the fold in spite of the fact that term exams were quite an obstacle.

Two weeks following the Xmas recess, five men were initiated. These are: Clemens Schobug, Fargo, N. Dak.; Oscar N. Enger, Davenport, N. Dak.; Richard R. Riggs, Jamestown, N. Dak.; Lester Shumuhorn, Staples, Minn.; Ray Volhath, Niche, N. Dak.

The members have enjoyed several successful house parties since the holidays. The peculiar thing about them seems to be that each successive one gets to be a bigger success, so it is therefore an incentive for more good fellowship between the members.

Brother Henry Rice no longer is in a position to pay us visits as often as he did, for he now is located in Grand Forks.

Brother Reager, one of the charter members, left for the "Land of Sunshine" to join Brother Kimball to act as an assistant in his store at Hollywood where he has been since leaving our midst.

Brother Alex Ringness of Morris, Minn. managed to drop in long enough to get a drink of water. His time is limited, yes, limited to one of the fair sex.

The officers installed in Feb. and who are carrying on the work for the present year are:

Regent—Albert Neumann, Gackle
Vice-Regent—Geo. H. Sampson, Fargo
Secretary—Clemens Schoberg, Fargo
Treasurer—Richard R. Briggs, Jamestown
Historian—Oscar N. Enger, Davenport
Chaplain—Norman Welch, Larrimore
Rooky Master—T. W. Eyolfson, Park River

Since our last letter we have pledged three highly promising young men. Ralph Erickson, Skaar, N. Dak.; Odin O'Gordin, Lignite; and Harvey Hanson, Buffola, N. Dak.



BETA SIGMA'S NEW HOUSE

This needs must end the letter for this time as it is a hurry up job owing to the fact our letter was lost and this is a weak substitute.

SECOND LETTER

Greetings! Time flies and another school year is drawing to a close. To Beta Sigma Chapter it has been a banner year, and, if we who are to do the work for the next year are capable of carrying on the work that has been started, the success of the Chapter is assured.

The Chapter's greatest achievement is the purchase of a new house. The house was purchased from the Phi Upsilon Omicron Sorority and will be ready for the boys next fall when school opens. It is a large, three story, fully modern house, having ten bedrooms a large parlor, music room, dining room and full basement. Be-

cause of its proximity to the College campus the location of the house is ideal, it being but a stone's throw from the main building. The purchase of this house has permanently established the reputation of the fraternity on the campus and this, coupled with a steadily increasing enrollment in the school of Pharmacy makes the outlook for the future very promising.

Though all the boys returned from their Easter Vacations, the return was largely in body and not so much in spirit, as a great shortage of pins was noted immediately on their arrival. Those who have signified their intentions of straying from the path of single blessedness at some future date are: Brother Condie, Brother Dinyer, Brother Lee and Brother Nelson. Several of the fair co-eds on our campus were seen wearing black and the boys at the house are still suffering from pulmonary irritation as a result of too many stogies.

Brother Eyolfson, wishing to be a little different, returned to the fold a married man, having married Miss Ann Anderson of Park River, N. D. As far as Ted is concerned, Park River is the Capitol of the United States and all roads leading north must be constantly watched for fear that the Brother absentmindedly stray homeward.

On April 17th, Harvey Hanson of Buffalo, N. D., and Odin O'Gordin of Lignite, N. D., were initiated into active membership.

A very successful Founder's Day Banquet was held at the New Elk's Home on April 25th. Brother Jongeward presided and called upon Retiring Regent Herman, Regent Neumann and Brothers Sudro, and Cook. About 40 active and alumni members were present.

The demands of scholarship have not been neglected at the Beta Sigma House this year. Kappa Psi has been consistently near the top of the list of campus organizations, the general average for the winter term being 86.2. Four scholarships in the School of Pharmacy were awarded, all of which went to Kappa Psi men. Brother Holicky received Lehn & Fink's gold medal for the highest average as well as the prize in Pharmacy. Brothers Herman and Peterson were awarded the prizes in Materia Medica and Chemistry respectively.

On the morning of June 4th, the house was seething with excitement. Collar buttons were at a premium and patent leather shoes were not to be had. To an outsider, it would seem as if a "Mr. America" contest was about to come off, instead of the annual spring formal dance. Very few decorations were necessary at the Country Club because of the great number of beautiful Kappa Psi wives and sweethearts who were "Imported" by the boys for the occasion. About thirty couples enjoyed the dancing which lasted until midnight. Guests of honor for the evening were Dean and Mrs. W. F. Sudro, Professor and Mrs. Mattys Jongeward, and Mr. and Mrs.

Glen Cook. Beautiful silk parasols with the crest of the fraternity embossed on the shell handles were the favors given the ladies.

Brothers, especially those who are graduating, let us not forget our fraternity, but keep in touch, line up likely looking men, and do all in your power to help your collegiate chapter. With these words we bid you a very kind farewell for this time.

GAMMA-EPSILON

The past year has been a very successful one for Gamma Epsilon, but a bigger and better year is anticipated with the opening of school next fall.

The general condition of the Chapter is excellent, Chapter work is running smoothly and a teamwork and a wonderful spirit of cooperation and interest are evident. Inter-fraternity relationships at Nebraska are improving and Kappa Psi is doing its share and is surely holding its own.

Kappa Psi social prestige is as it has been—good. We have given a number of very successful parties both in our large chapter house and at the Hotel Lincoln. Our Annual banquet was held at the Hotel Lindell and without a doubt Mr. Harry Mulligan and committee put across one of the finest banquets in our history.

You will probably be interested to know that Gamma Epsilon was given second place along the lines of scholarship at the inter-fraternity banquet some few weeks ago.

Throughout our college year we have been constantly in touch with other fraternities serving to perpetuate a spirit, not to show Kappa Psi supremacy or a domineering attitude, but to promote the best of friendship with other fraternities.

We regret to lose our graduating members, but they are to be congratulated on their accomplishments. Their plans have not fully crystallized, but wherever they go we know they will carry on with the same degree of enthusiasm and success as they have while active members of Gamma Epsilon.

Gamma Epsilon sends their best wishes to the other chapters and rejoices with them in their many successes.

GAMMA-ETA

ROGER WYATT, *Historian*

Once again we are about to bid our college associates farewell and to go back to our homes for the summer vacations. Next fall we hope to have a hundred percent attendance of our present Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior membership. Of course, we shall miss "Tall Lanky Jimmy O'Connor, "Happy" Johnson, "Rif" Rieflin, Charles Abbott, "Bashful" Willard Moyer, "Dike" Elderkin,

"Hersch" Hoskins and "S. Edwin" Whitworth, all of whom are completing their courses this summer. To all of them we wish God Speed and a pleasant journey on their chosen pilular pathway. We who have not yet matured so fully along scholastic lines, hope to carry on as they have done and to keep the tapers of grand old KAPPA PSI bright and honored on our campus. We hope in passing, that our graduating Brothers as well as those of preceding years will remember their obligations to keep us posted in regards to their whereabouts as well as activities. Let us all work together to make Gamma Eta Chapter a credit to our beloved Fraternity.

During the past year, the following men were initiated: Charles Abbott of Jordan, John Schubert of Great Falls, S. Edwin Whitworth of Dillon, Frank Lindlief of Missoula, Willard Moyer of Missoula, Earl J. Scheid of Forsyth, Chester Christiansen of Missoula, Donald Owsley of Butte. The following men have been pledged but not initiated: Lemuel Mowatt of Victor, Andrew Giacobazzi of Red Lodge, Harrison Comley of Ennis and Perry Smith of Missoula.

Now as to activities, we had several fine social functions and as has been true for the past several years a camping party. The policy of our Chapter this year has been economy. Yet in spite of that we believe that all of our functions were successful. Our annual camping party has become traditional and it may well be said that in the mountains away from our college cares the bonds of KAPPA PSI Brotherhood are strengthened just a little more than perhaps in any other student activity. This year, Brother Charles Craig came over from Helena to join us on our party. Brothers Suchy and Dean Mollett were also present. The party was held on Owl Creek near Placid Lake.

The Chapter wishes to thank Brother Phillips for his inspirational letters and hopes that he will continue sending them out next year. It is hoped that Dr. Phillips may be able to stop in Missoula during his eastern tour and look us up.

GAMMA-IOTA

Just a few lines to confirm the rumor that is going around that there is something doing up in the Lake Erie District, and to let the other chapters of Kappa Psi know what that big noise is that is coming from the "Queen City of the Lakes."

Every one knows that the Buffalo Chapter was organized about five years ago and for the past two or three years, has been thought by many to have passed out of existence, but at last, it appears that the day has come, when Gamma Iota Chapter will again take the lead in all activities on and off the campus of the University of Buffalo.

At the close of the last school year, after the most distressful year in the history of the Chapter, due to every misfortune that could befall a chapter, two graduates, one of the class of '23, alias "John White", and the other of the class of '26, alias "Fighting Al." put their heads together, planned, worked, and organized, and now are building a powerful graduate organization, that will take over all the burdens of expense of the Collegiate Chapter, leaving nothing for the Collegiate Chapter to do but to get new members, members worthy to be members of Kappa Psi.

Gamma Iota Chapter is proud of the record that its members have made, in scholarship (one of the highest records in the University) and in University activities. Each year the Chapter has placed one or more men at the top of the list in scholarship, and likewise, each year the Chapter has placed a man on practically every team that the University has produced, and in every activity that the University sanctioned. Every man in the Chapter last year had his place in some activity, sponsored by the University and due to this College spirit that was so prevalent among Kappa Psi men at the University of Buffalo, was the cause of the disastrous year of the Chapter. Regent Carleton P. Kavle received a fractured knee playing football for the University, that kept him in the hospital for nearly six months, during which time all social activities at the house were cancelled. Shortly after, our Historian, Ernest G. Walker was forced from school, because of illness. Other misfortunes befell us but we struggled on, despite the effort of the Alpha Chapter of Kappa Psi's oldest rivals.

Now, Gamma Iota Chapter faces a new year, fresh, and raring to go, backed by a powerful Graduate Chapter, and in the near future, a number of new members in the University are expected to pledge to Kappa Psi. Watch Buffalo, we're going strong.



ETA

Robert P. Fischelis is now Managing Editor of the News Edition of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" with offices at 235 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.

BETA-ZETA

Paul Jones is now with Dawson Drug Store, Albany, Oregon.

F. R. Marsh is at Central Pharmacy, Longview, Wash.

Mark Jarmin is located at Medford, Oregon.

C. R. Chick may be reached at Hood River, Oregon.

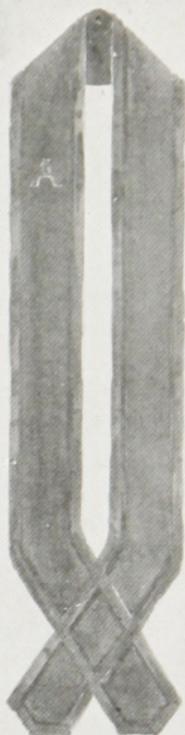
BETA-THETA

R. J. Bousquet has located in Slidell, La.

The Grand Agora

GAMMA

We have just learned of the death of J. B. McCannon, *Gamma*, of Concord, New Hampshire. The Mask extends heartfelt though belated sympathy to the bereaved family.



Ω



KY

Senior Officers' Sashes



Junior Officers' Sashes



Members' Collars
(Optional)



Members' Gowns
(Optional)

Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity Regalia

When Ordering
mention Item No.

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

- 1 One, only, scarlet sash of fine satin, golden-yellow braid, emblem "A."
 2 Eleven—grey sashes of flannel, scarlet braid, emblems, one each as follows: Greek letter Omega, Palm 99, Short Greek Sword, Shield and Wreath, Crossed Long Greek Swords, Crossed Short Spears, Crossed Pens, Crossed Keys, Mask, Eye, Greek letters "Kappa Psi."

3 Sashes, any of above—each \$3.30, per set of 12.....\$35.75

5 **MEMBERS' COLLARS:** (Optional). Lined and interlined, cadet-gray flannel, scarlet silk braid on both edges, no emblems. Each \$2.25. Per dozen, \$22.25.

MEMBERS ROBES: (Optional).

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

10 Cambric, trimmed with sateen, any quantity, each.....\$5.90

11 Cotton cashmere with sateen, any quantity, each..... 6.60
 Or same as above with the gray soutache scroll design omitted.

14 Cambric, trimmed with scarlet sateen, any quantity, each.....\$4.85

15 Cotton Cashmere, with scarlet sateen, any quantity, each.....\$5.65

18 **TRIANGLE** (one required), wooden, painted alternating colors, scarlet and gray, each.....\$1.40

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

27	Gilt bronzed wooden point and ball.....	Each	Pair
28	Polished brass point and ball.....	\$1.10	\$2.20

29	Nickel plated metal point and ball.....	1.15	2.30
----	---	------	------

30	Nickel plated metal point and ball.....	1.30	2.60
----	---	------	------

30	Nickel plated metal point and ball.....	1.45	2.90
----	---	------	------

GRECIAN SHORT SWORD: (one required).

31 Leather scabbard, Grecian hilt, steel blade, brass mounted handle and trimming—with stud for belt throg, each.....\$5.80

BELT, FOR SWORD: (one required)

33 Shoulder sling style—heavy webbing, leather throg.....\$1.30

34 Shoulder sling style—all leather, leather throg..... 2.00

35 Waist belt style—heavy leather 1¾ inch wide, plain metal plate, leather throg (advise color black, brown, red)..... 2.95

BALLOT BOX: (one required). Exclusive of ballots (See next item).

37 Full secret swan neck pattern, walnut.....\$7.50

38 Full Secret, hinged lid pattern, quartered oak..... 3.50

39 Semi-secret, oak..... 1.50

BALLOTS: 50 assorted black and white.

41 China, glazed, per set of 50..... .25

42 Rubber-noiseless—black cubes, white balls, per set of 50..... .75

GAVELS: (four required).

45	Oak.....	Each	Per set of four
46	Walnut.....	\$.40	\$1.60

47	Rosewood.....	1.00	4.00
----	---------------	------	------

47	Rosewood.....	1.50	6.00
----	---------------	------	------

HOODWINK: (one required). Each equipped with strap to adjust size, and spring attachment to effect quick removal or replacement.

50 Leather, velvet lined, metal eye caps are permanent, each.....\$1.88

51 Similar to 75799 but metal eye lids can be turned open, permitting clear vision without removing hoodwink, each.....\$2.10

52 Special pattern—permits clear view, or shows through red lens, or shuts out light completely.....\$2.50

CHAPTER SEAL—Heavy lever stand.

55 Circular die, 1¾ inch diameter, plain lettering, no emblem or Greek characters.....\$5.25

56 Circular die, 2 inch diameter, plain lettering, no emblem or Greek characters.....\$5.25

Order from: **IHLING BROS.-EVERARD CO.**
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

Sole Manufacturer of K Ψ Regalia

Write Your Name in the Hall of Fame

BIG MEN WANTED

Wanted—Four men to give \$25,000 each—ten men to give \$10,000 each—twenty men to give \$5,000 each, 100 men to give \$1,000 each and 200 men to give \$500 each—

What a Wonderful Opportunity for the Philanthropically Inclined

"The deeds men do live after them!"
And what an opportunity is presented here to do something of a lasting nature for American Pharmacy!

One-half of the required sum—One Million Dollars—has already been subscribed. The other half should come quickly.

ENDOW A SECTION!

A plan is being developed to endow the library, the laboratories and certain other sections of the building. In each will be placed a bronze tablet immortalizing the names of those who make these departments possible.

Send in your subscription at once to

DR. H. A. B. DUNNING

General Chairman

Charles and Chase Streets, Baltimore, Maryland

INFORMATION FOR CHAPTER OFFICERS

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

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

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

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

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

5. *Constitutions & By-laws, Rituals, Paraphernalia, Membership Record Cards, Separate Leaf Forms for Secy. & Treas. Books, Transfer Cards, and Pledge Cards* can be secured **only** from the Central Office.

6. *Membership Certificates* are issued *only* by the Central Office through Chapter Secretaries to members in *good standing* with both Chapter and Grand Council at the time of graduation.

7. *The Per Capita Tax or Grand Council Dues*, consisting of 50c per month, for the months of Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., April and May (eight months) of each session, *per active member*, must be paid to the Grand R. & E., Dr. A. R. Bliss, Jr., using the regular per capita forms provided by that Grand Officer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Copyrighted by Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity

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

New Price List: Kappa Psi Badges and Guards

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

CROWN SET BADGES:

Whole Pearls, Opals, or Garnets (or any combination of these alternately or in corners)	14.50
Whole Pearls with Ruby corners.....	17.00
Whole Pearls with Emerald corners.....	21.80
Whole Pearls with Diamond corners.....	50.00
Whole Pearls and Rubies alternately.....	22.84
Whole Pearls and Emeralds alternately.....	31.08
Whole Pearls and Diamonds alternately.....	94.50
Emeralds and Diamonds alternately.....	112.62
Rubies and Diamonds alternately.....	103.95
Emeralds with Diamond corners.....	76.23
Rubies with Diamond corners.....	65.84
Diamonds with Emerald corners.....	149.00
Diamonds with Ruby corners.....	145.54
Diamonds, entire.....	174.25

Sapphire mounting, same prices as rubies.

Both eyes of Mask set with—

Brilliant Cut Diamonds, extra cost.....	12.00
Rose Diamonds, best quality, extra cost.....	6.00
Platinum Setting: \$25.00 additional. 18K White Gold: \$5.00 additional.	

CHAPTER GUARDS:

	Small or Medium	Large
Single Letter—Plain Gold	\$2.63	\$2.89
Close set pearl.....	4.20	5.25
Crown set pearl.....	5.78	7.35
Double Letter—Plain gold	3.68	4.20
Close set pearl.....	7.35	8.40
Crown set pearl.....	10.50	12.60

Additional price per stone

Rubies, \$0.53

Emeralds, \$0.79

Diamonds, \$3.15

The Fraternity coat-of-arms with safety clasp and guard chain attachment may be had if preferred. They are furnished in gold in the miniature size at \$2.63 or the medium size at \$3.15.

18K White Gold..... \$2.63 additional

Platinum Settings—Single Letter..... 5.25 additional

Platinum Settings—Double Letter..... 10.50 additional

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

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

RECOGNITION BUTTONS, 75c each.

WALL PLAQUES: Insignia or Coat-of-arms in bronze, \$5.50 each.

TERMS

ALL ORDERS MUST BE SENT TO THE G. R. & E. DR. A. R. BLISS, JR., THE ALMADURA APTS., 1489 POPLAR BLVD., MEMPHIS, TENN. No jewelers will furnish Kappa Psi badges. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

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

KAPPA PSI HAT BANDS

\$12.00 per dozen. Order in
dozen lots from:

WICK NARROW FABRIC COMPANY
HAT BANDS—TAPES—RIBBONS

931-37 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

KAPPA PSI PARAPHERNALIA

NOW AVAILABLE

Officers sashes and insignia; gavels; ballot box; hood-winks; members' collars; gowns; canvas sheets; chapter seals. Place orders directly with

IHLING BROS. EVERARD CO.
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

About Banta's Greek Exchange



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

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