

THE MASK

OF KAPPA PSI PHARMACEUTICAL FRATERNITY



81. SEC. 4. *Duties of the Secretary.*—The Secretary shall keep record of the name and address of each member of the chapter, and forward same to the officers of the Grand Council whenever ordered to do so. He shall also report any suspended or expelled member, or members, or unaffiliated members, to the Grand Council or its proper officer immediately. He shall report to the Grand Regent and to the Grand Secretary when an election of officers occurs, stating the names of the officers who have been elected, giving names, residences, etc., immediately after election. He shall conduct all chapter correspondence, unless this duty is specifically delegated to another; he shall be custodian of the charter, papers, documents, etc., of the Chapter, and surrender them into the keeping of his successor when duly elected and installed; and, finally, he shall perform all such other duties as this Constitution, the By-Laws and orders of the Chapter shall impose, and custom attaches to the office.—K Ψ Constitution

NEXT NATIONAL CONVENTION CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
OF 1940

November, 1939

COLLEGE HOWARD



MAIN HALL

DR. HARWELL G. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

THE MASK

of Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity

Established in 1904

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

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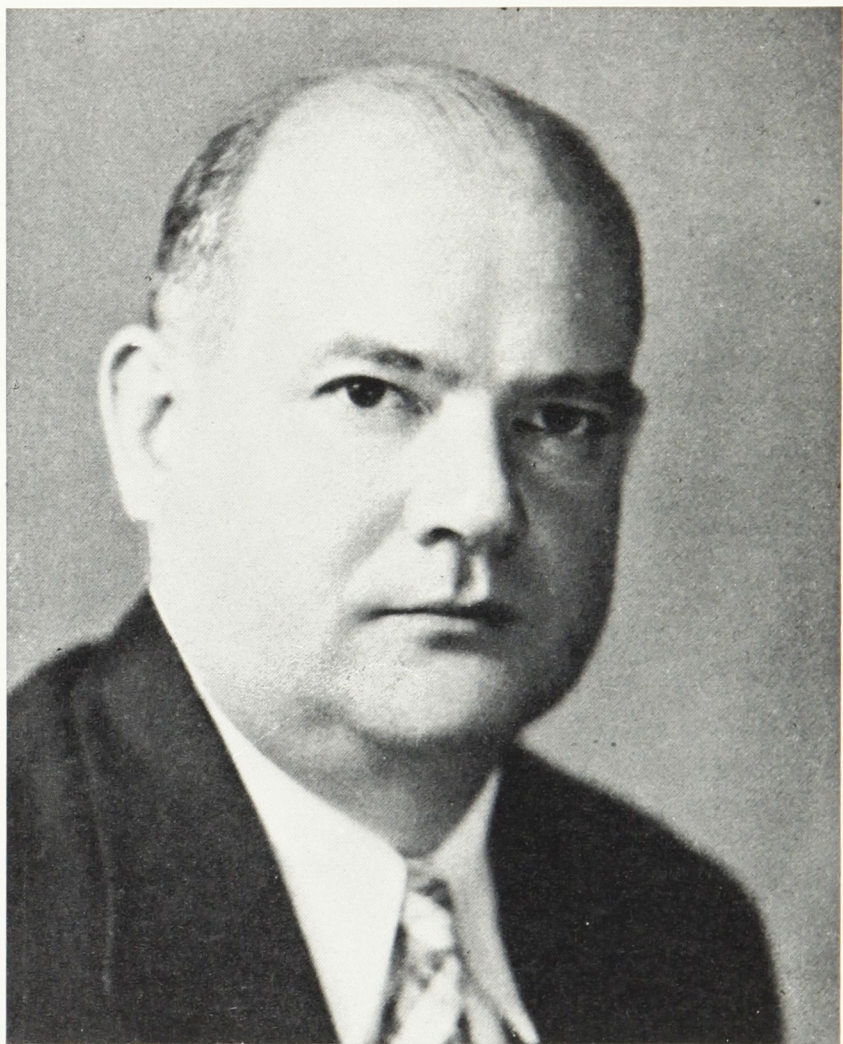
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DEAN GEORGE C. SCHICKS
Grand Historian

THE MASK

VOL. XXXVI, No. 4

NOVEMBER, 1939

WHOLE NUMBER 148

KAPPA PSI MEN GATHER AT ATLANTA

DEAN GEORGE C. SCHICKS, GRAND HISTORIAN

One of the greatest annual gatherings of Kappa Psi men takes place annually at the American Pharmaceutical Association Convention. A convention of Kappa Psi Fraternity would have no greater attendance of graduate members than attend the annual A.Ph.A. Convention, although the active chapter representation is necessarily practically nil. As might be expected, many of the leaders in the A.Ph.A. are Kappa Psi men. This convention brings together representatives who are interested in the progress of pharmacy from all parts of the United States. One returns from the meetings with new ideas about pharmacy, a better appreciation of the importance of pharmacy, and a greater desire to add his contribution to the profession.

One of the enjoyable meetings looked forward to each year is the Kappa Psi luncheon. It is a friendly couple of hours spent in exchanging greetings and good fellowship. For two or three years the university duties and research activities of Brother Bliss necessitated his absence from this luncheon. Word passed around that he would be present at this one for he had arrived at Atlanta. Everyone was pleased. Unfortunately, however, Brother Bliss was confined to his room at the Biltmore by illness from the afternoon of the first day of the convention until about nine weeks after the convention. His condition was such that his physicians would not permit anybody to see him. He was on the programs of the A.Ph.A. meetings four times, and presented his first paper at the very first session of the morning of the first day; that afternoon he was taken ill. Kappa Psi brothers presented his other three papers. He had been undertaking so many things over such a long period of time that his health finally was unable to stand up under the pressure of his many duties. We are glad to learn, however, that he is back at his desk again for an hour or so several days each week, and is rapidly returning to normal health.

Brother Robert W. Rodman had charge of the luncheon. For a while he was fearful that it would not be the success that it has been in the past. However, when the time came for the luncheon there were so many present it was difficult to accommodate them. As usual Kappa Psi extended an invitation to the members of the Lambda Kappa Sigma Sorority to join them for luncheon. The sorority was well represented at the A.Ph.A. Convention and many of the ladies attended the luncheon. After a luncheon of famous southern cooking, Brother Rodman presented

Mrs. A. Richard Bliss who read the report of the G. S. & T. prepared by Dr. Bliss. Mrs. Bliss, in her very charming manner, extended the greetings of Dr. Bliss and explained his absence. Brother Rodman then presented Grand Regent Heber W. Youngken who gave a resume of the activities of Kappa Psi during the past year and urged greater activity for the coming year. Kappa Psi has gone through some trying times in the past, he said, but there is now renewed activity and new life in all the chapters throughout the country. He reported the successful organization of many of the provinces and the splendid programs of activity which some of the provinces outlined for the future. Under the leadership of Grand Regent Youngken the traditional progress of Kappa Psi is being experienced.

The luncheon was attended by a number of young Kappa Psi students who made the trip to the convention from various parts of the country. It is encouraging to see the increase in numbers of young men who take their vacation at such a time so as to attend the meetings of the convention, as well as the Kappa Psi luncheon. It would be well whenever it is possible for the chapters to make a special effort to send representatives to the National Convention of the A.Ph.A. It is worth the time and the money.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER

July 31, 1939.

*To the Grand Officers and Members of
Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity,
Assembled at The Atlanta Biltmore,
Atlanta, Georgia.*

GREETINGS:

Your Grand Secretary and Treasurer is indeed gratified to be able to make a report, in person, for the period beginning July 1, 1938, and ending July 31, 1939, which is the best report we have made since 1925, when Kappa Psi was reorganized as a strictly pharmaceutical fraternity. We forecast the "best-ever" year, and the results go far beyond our anticipations! This is due to the splendid work of most of our active chapters, a few of our graduate chapters, chapter officers and individual members, Province Officers, national committeemen, and the Grand Officers, under the able leadership of Grand Regent Heber W. Youngken. Without this co-operation, the Central Office alone could accomplish little.

The following chapters have paid their obligations for session 1938-39 in full: Epsilon, Pi, Rho (except *Agora* Assessment), Omega, Beta-

Delta, Beta-Zeta, Beta-Iota, Beta-Kappa, Beta-Pi, Beta-Phi, Beta-Chi, Beta-Omega, Gamma-Delta, Gamma-Zeta, Gamma-Eta (except *Agora* Assessment), Gamma-Iota (except *Agora* Assessment) and Gamma-Omicron; a total of 17. The following have paid a part of their obligations: Eta, Theta, Mu, Nu, Chi, Psi, Beta-Beta, Beta-Gamma, Beta-Lambda, Beta-Mu, Beta-Xi and Beta-Sigma a total of 12. Five chapters have paid nothing, viz., Gamma, Mu Omicron Pi, Upsilon, Beta-Epsilon and Beta-Upsilon.

Due to the fact that the School of Pharmacy of Valparaiso University was discontinued at the close of the session just passed, Beta-Mu chapter, which has had an excellent history since its establishment, passes into the dormant ranks. We are sorry to lose this old chapter.

These reports show an interesting comparison with 1936-37 and 1937-38:

<i>Session</i>	<i>No. Chap.</i>	<i>No. Chap.</i>	<i>No. Chap.</i>
	<i>Dormant</i>	<i>Pd. O</i>	<i>Pd. Some</i>
'36-'37	11	12	22
'37-'38	10	8	27
'38-'39	11	5	29

Session 1939-40 promises an even greater development and improvement among our active chapters, graduate chapters and Provinces.

A word about Kappa Psi publications:

THE MASK: Our improved financial status enabled us to publish a larger and better MASK. Unreported changes of address on the part of our graduates continue to be the major difficulty in distribution. Many graduates seem to be unaware of the fact that the post office will not notify us when and where they move. The other major problem discussed time and again in THE MASK, is the payment by the initiate of his MASK subscription to his chapter, but the failure of the chapter to forward it to the Central Office. If we could eliminate or reduce these two factors, then a great deal of unnecessary correspondence and loss would be eliminated.

The Agora: Doctor Charles E. Wilson has continued work on the revision of our Directory. The Central Office is also concentrating on this revision work. We anticipate having the revision in press this fall. Some chapters do not realize that the accuracy and completeness of their part of the revision is dependent on the individual chapters, for they are the sources of the major portion of the data (names and addresses of members) to be published. If an individual wishes to be sure that the information concerning himself is correct in *The Agora*, he can do so by dropping a postal card to the Central Office. We are grateful to Doctor Wilson for his fine work on *The Agora* revision. His statistical report follows:

Chapter	No. Cards Mailed	No. Repl's. Ret'd.	No. MASK Sub's.	No. Deaths	No. Ret'd. No. Addr.	No. Del'd. but not Ret'd.
Theta	175	45	6	3	5	130
Mu	364	95	25	3	21	269
Xi	55	17	12	—	—	38
Tau	181	40	8	—	14	141
Upsilon	249	68	15	—	8	181
Chi	464	124	10	1	36	340
B-Gamma	285	72	11	2	17	213
B-Delta	374	120	21	7	28	254
B-Epsilon	224	57	12	1	16	167
B-Zeta	214	76	12	1	32	138
B-Kappa	711	169	37	6	58	542
B-Nu	195	45	6	—	9	150
B-Omicron	183	45	11	—	8	138
B-Tau	18	—	—	—	—	—
B-Psi	177	37	2	1	2	140
G-Epsilon	178	26	1	2	2	152
Phi	7	1	—	—	—	5
Lambda	2	1	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	4056	1038	190	27	256	2999

The Brief History: The revision of *The Brief History* was published. This is an aid to our chapters in rushing.

The Songbook: This will be printed just as soon as our members contribute the songs.

Membership Certificates: Every 1939 graduate whose chapter sent in the list of 1939 graduates in good standing has been mailed his membership certificate. There has been considerable confusion about membership certificates, largely because of the failure of some chapters to send in the requested list, as well as because of faulty addresses and "moved—left no address."

The Ritual: The Ritual was revised and reprinted, and all chapters requesting sets were provided with the same without charge.

The Financial Report for the period beginning July 1, 1938, and ending July 31, 1939 follows:

Cash on hand 7/1/38,\$2,677.34

Receipts: 7/1/38 to 7/31/39:

Per Capita Tax (monthly dues, October-May), ..	\$1,086.75	
Grand Council Membership Fees	418.00	
MASK Subscriptions	1,566.50	
Agora Assessments	88.00	
Charter	25.00	
Jewelry Ads	59.88	
Sale of Chapter Supplies	31.50	3,275.63

Total Amount to be accounted for\$5,952.97

Expenditures: 7/1/38 to 7/31/39:

Postage and P.O. Box Rent	\$ 196.27
Office Supplies	161.88
MASK	1,032.99
Photographs and Halftones	74.10
Membership Certificates	68.21
Telegrams and Telephones	34.31
Chapter Visitation	100.30
Grand Council Scholarship Keys	45.65
Professional Interfrat. Conf., Incorporation Report, Directories, Subscriptions, Dues, etc.	84.80
Stenographic Assistance—All Grand Officers	450.00
Printing Revised Ritual, etc.	242.99
Badges	31.50
Exchange31
Total Amount Expended	\$2,573.11
Balance on Hand	\$3,379.86

Copies of this report will be sent, as usual, to all chapters for their permanent records and files. All chapters are urged to carefully preserve the copies of all national reports, as well as their own reports, for future reference.

The comparisons below are of interest, and show the consistent upward trend of Kappa Psi's growth and activities, its numerical strength and its financial status during the periods shown:

Balance end of first 3-year period following the reorganization (1925-1928)	\$ 536.64
Balance end of second 3-year period (1928-1931)	1,051.39
Balance end of third 3-year period (1931-1934)	819.78
Balance end of fourth 3-year period (1934-1937)	1,964.72
Balance end of period 7/1/37 to 7/31/39	3,379.86

The end of the current 3-year period (1937-1940) should show Kappa Psi in still more firm financial condition, if the conservative policies now in vogue are continued.

Kappa Psi has come safely through a very difficult period of reorganization (1925-28), when the old Kappa Psi Fraternity, medical-pharmaceutical, was reorganized into the Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity and the Theta Kappa Psi Medical Fraternity—two separate, independent bodies, and through an even more difficult depression period with flying colors, and the future is indeed bright. Our faith in Kappa Psi and in what the Fraternity stands for, and in the leadership and the policies instituted to meet the difficulties of the times, is justified. Kappa Psi today is actually at the top—the peak the Fraternity has never relinquished through the years, while organizations galore are today badly crippled or have “given up the ghost.” Kappa Psi today is firm and solid, and the coming session of 1939-1940 should witness an *official visitation* of every collegiate chapter: the *revival of Iota* (S.C.), Xi (O.S.U.), Sigma (Md.), Tau (S. Calif.), Beta-Eta (W.Va.), Beta-Nu (Creighton), Beta-Omicron (Wash.), Beta-Rho (Miss.), Beta-Psi (Wis.), Gamma-Gamma (Tex.), and Gamma-Epsilon (Neb.); the

reactivation of the chapters who did not meet any of their financial obligations of the past session; a *closer approach to 100 per cent* on the part of the chapters who did pay at least a portion of their obligations; a new edition of *The Agora*, a larger MASK, and possibly a Songbook. Incidentally, the last four numbers of THE MASK total 140 pages with 25 illustrations, as compared with the previous four numbers which totalled 128 pages with 22 illustrations. The July, 1939, issue, which we are again deliberately delaying until August in order to bring it closer to the college reopening month (September), is now in the mails, and is one of the largest numbers we have published.

The Provinces: The reorganization of the Provinces instituted by our Grand Regent has made excellent progress, and the coming session should see the completion of the reorganization with all Provinces. These units of the Fraternity should prove to be important factors in our development and growth.

The 1940 National Convention: We are pointing toward the National Convention of 1940 to be held during the Christmas holidays of 1940 by vote of the chapters. This event should be one of the greatest events in our history.

In closing, the Grand Secretary and Treasurer desires to express his thanks to the chapter and Province officers, to many graduate and faculty members, and to all of the National Officers for their co-operation, as well as to Brother Charles E. Wilson, assistant to the G. S. & T., and to the national committeemen. Be assured of our continued wholehearted efforts in carrying on the work of the Central Office, and in furthering the advancement of Kappa Psi.

Fraternally yours,

A. RICHARD BLISS, JR.

Grand Secretary-Treasurer

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
College of Pharmacy

Office of the Dean

November 5, 1939

The annual Kappa Psi luncheon-meeting held in Atlanta during the American Pharmaceutical Association Convention, while a delightful occasion, was marred by the absence of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Doctor A. Richard Bliss, Jr., who was confined to his room at the Atlanta Biltmore (headquarters of the convention) because of illness. However, Mrs. Bliss presented the report of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer in his stead, and made a very fine job of it. I thoroughly enjoyed meeting our fraternity brothers and the members of the Lambda Kappa Sigma sorority who lunched with us. The general feeling was that Kappa Psi is steadily continuing to advance; optimism was the order of the day; and I know that our Grand Regent, Doctor Heber W. Youngken, must have felt greatly encouraged by the progress we have made under his leadership.

May I again indicate that it will always be a pleasure for me to further the work of Kappa Psi in any way consistent with my opportunities.

We are glad to learn that Brother Bliss, after nine weeks' illness in Atlanta, was permitted to return to Birmingham to complete his convalescence, and that he is recovering his usual robust health.

C. LEONARD O'CONNELL, *First Grand Vice-Regent*

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY MISSOULA

I consider the Atlanta meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association and Auxiliaries one of the high spots in my experience of the past few years.

It was indeed a pleasure to drive over the splendid highways on our way to and from the beautiful city of Atlanta. Through the scenic Cumberland and Blue Ridge Mountains, and over the splendid bridges spanning the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers—these and other attractions were indeed inspiring, and on our return we were able to change our route slightly, and climb to an elevation of over nine thousand feet, passing over the divide on the new Cook City highway in Montana, an engineering feat, which, a few years ago, was considered impossible of construction.

At the meeting in Atlanta there was something of interest every minute during our stay, and to meet and greet old friends which I had not seen for several years was indeed a pleasure to be remembered again, until future opportunities give us the same opportunities again.

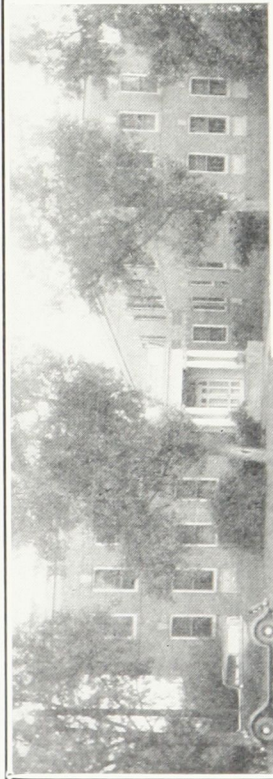
The Kappa Psi luncheon attendance was indeed a surprise. The long banquet room was so filled with those attending that there was not an opportunity for a single plate to be added. The happy chatter was suddenly hushed and brought to a silence when it was learned that Dr. A. R. Bliss, the Grand Secretary-Treasurer would be unable to be there because of sudden illness. The silence was not broken again, until after Mrs. A. R. Bliss was introduced and read the greetings from our Grand Secretary-Treasurer and his annual report to our Fraternity.

In addition to our Grand Regent Dr. H. W. Youngken, a number of the Grand Officers were present—including First Grand Vice-Regent Dr. C. L. O'Connell, Dr. G. C. Schicks, Grand Historian, and others.

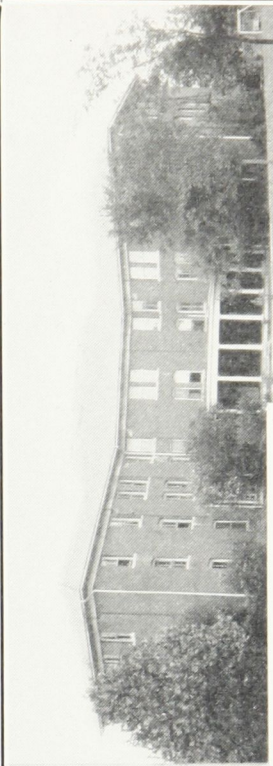
I am indeed pleased to learn that our Grand Secretary-Treasurer is making fine progress toward complete convalescence.

The annual banquet, in connection with the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, is a most splendid and happy occasion.

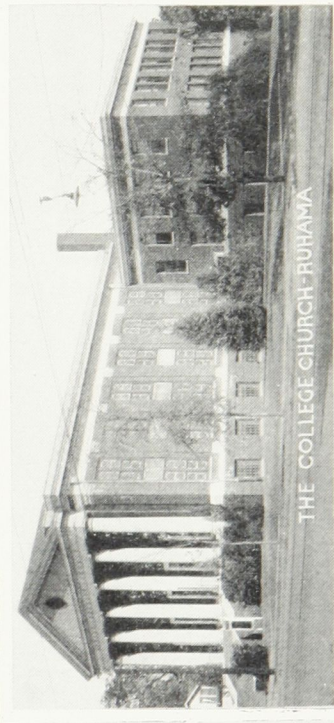
C. E. MOLLETT, *Dean,
School of Pharmacy,
Third Grand Vice-Regent*



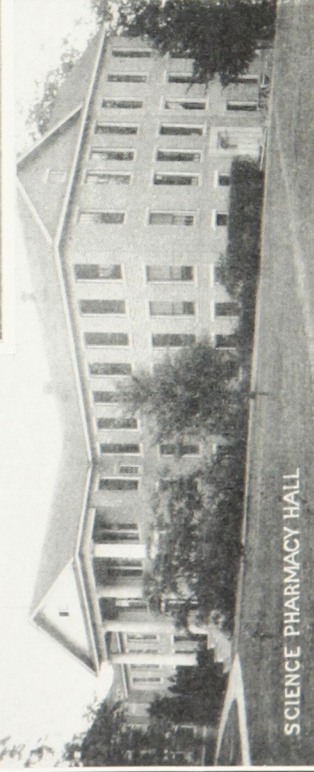
MAMIE MELL SMITH HALL, GIRLS' DORMITORY



RENFRO HALL, MEN'S DORMITORY



THE COLLEGE CHURCH - RUHAMMA



SCIENCE PHARMACY HALL



MONTAGUE HALL - THE LIBRARY

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF HOWARD COLLEGE OF BIRMINGHAM—DR. H. G. DAVIS

Alabama Baptists to Raise a Half Million Dollars for Howard

With his selection for the presidency of Howard College meeting enthusiastic statewide approval, according to reports that have poured in to leaders of the denomination in Birmingham, Harwell G. Davis, former collector of internal revenue for the District of Alabama took over his duties at the college July 1.

Baptist leaders point to Major Davis' record in civic, professional, religious, fraternal and military life as fitting him peculiarly for the duties of Howard's president.

Born in Marengo County, reared in Thomasville, graduated from South Alabama Institute, Thomasville, then a junior Baptist college, later from the University of Alabama with the degrees A.B. and LL.B., Major Davis later moved to Gadsden. Last June Alabama conferred the LL.D. degree on Major Davis. While practicing law there, he was made first assistant attorney general by Attorney General Martin. He resigned and volunteered when the U. S. entered the World War, being commissioned a captain in the Three Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Infantry. Just prior to the St. Mihiel drive, he was made intelligence and operations officer of his regiment. After this drive, he was placed in command of the Third Battalion of his regiment and was commissioned major. In an attack on an enemy position, he was severely wounded in the leg, which resulted in permanent injury, and was in the hospital eight months. For his conduct in this battle, he was cited by General Pershing for gallantry in action.

Named Special Aid

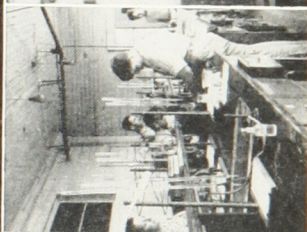
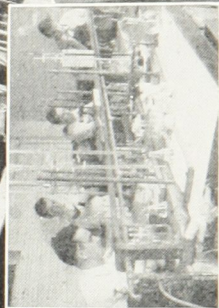
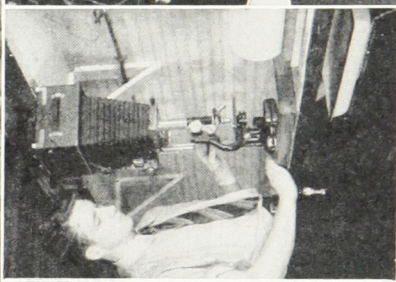
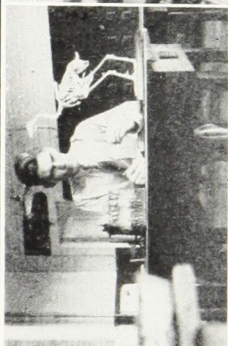
Leaving the army, he was appointed by Attorney General J. Q. Smith as special assistant attorney general of Alabama. While serving in this post, at Gov. Kilby's request, he organized the administration of the fuel control act, and served as state fuel administrator until this office was functioning, and returned to his position as special assistant attorney general.

Upon the appointment of Attorney General Smith to a Jefferson County circuit judgeship, Major Davis was named attorney general and served in this post six years.

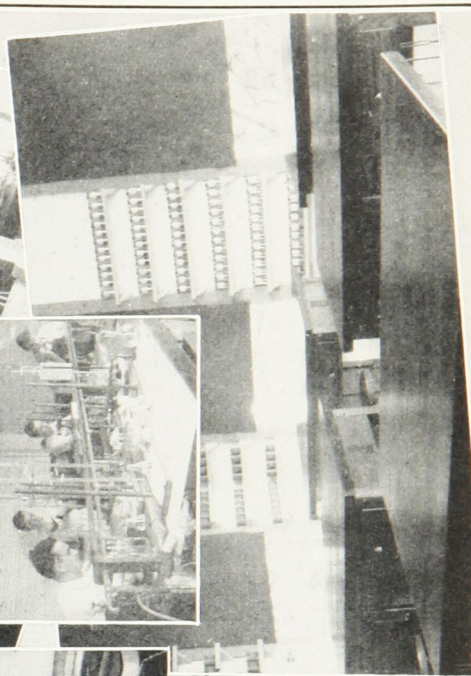
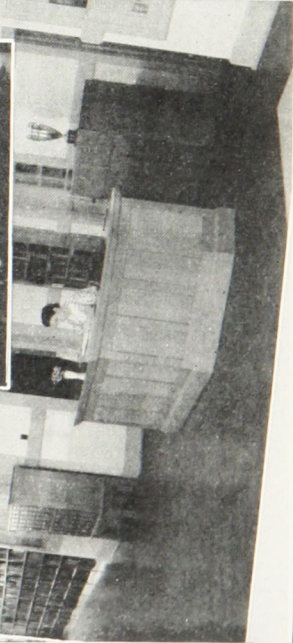
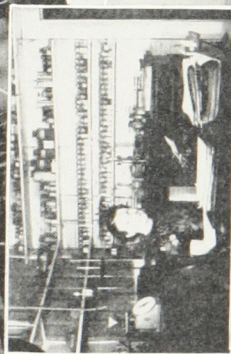
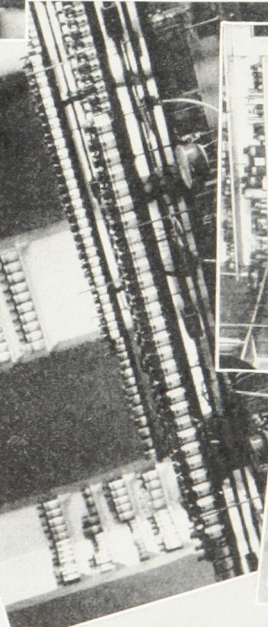
In July, 1933, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the district of Alabama.

Major Davis' religious affiliations are Baptist. He has taught men's Bible classes in Baptist churches of Montgomery and Gadsden, in the latter city serving as chairman of the board of deacons, and holds a similar position now with the Southside Baptist Church, Birmingham. He is a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville.

INTERIORS



HOWARD



In fraternal work, Major Davis is a Pythian and a Mason, having served as grand chancellor, Knights of Pythias of Alabama, and as worshipful master of the Masonic Lodge in Gadsden.

Major Davis is a member of the following fraternities: Phi Beta Kappa (honorary scholarship); Omicron Delta Kappa (leadership); Phi Delta Phi (national honorary law).

President Davis is an enthusiastic supporter of pharmacy. He is truly a friend of the student, and is already close to the hearts of the Howard student body. **At the Alabama Baptist Convention recently held in Montgomery, Alabama, plans were adopted for raising a half million dollars for Howard College.**

MEETING OF PROVINCE II

A meeting of Province II was held February 24, 1939 at the Rutgers College of Pharmacy, 1 Lincoln Avenue, Newark, N.J. About sixty members of Kappa Psi representing graduate chapters of Connecticut, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Newark, and Collegiate chapters Gamma, Eta, Nu, Beta-Omega, and Omega were present.

Robert W. Rodman, presiding as Satrap pro tem. called the meeting to order. George E. Milliman acted as temporary secretary. The following officers were elected and installed by Dr. H. W. Youngken. Satrap, George E. Milliman, 10 Park Place, Metuchen, N.J. Vice-Satrap, George William Patterson, Jr., 2110 North Uber, Philadelphia, Pa. Secretary, C. L. Cox, 1 Lincoln Avenue, Newark, N.J. Treasurer, Henry S. Johnson, 150 York Street, New Haven, Conn. Historian, Ralph William Clark, c/o Merck and Co., Rahway, N.J.

C. L. Cox, *Secretary*

July 12, 1939

BETA-GAMMA CHAPTER—UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

We are forwarding to THE MASK a picture of Dean Schmidt, Dean of the University of California College of Pharmacy, and a brief history of his life and a list of all the publications of the work Dean Schmidt has accomplished.

The members of the Beta-Gamma chapter suggested that we also send THE MASK a list of the student body officers of our college. Last year we had a few members holding the student body offices; they were Bruce Fredricks, president; Claude Look, vice-president; Warren Lester, treasurer; and Robert Ayres, athletic manager. This year we have some officers from our Fraternity; they are Joseph McDonald, president; Ed Chilgren, treasurer; and Paul Gysels, athletic manager. Besides the student body officers we had numerous class officers but I will not list them.

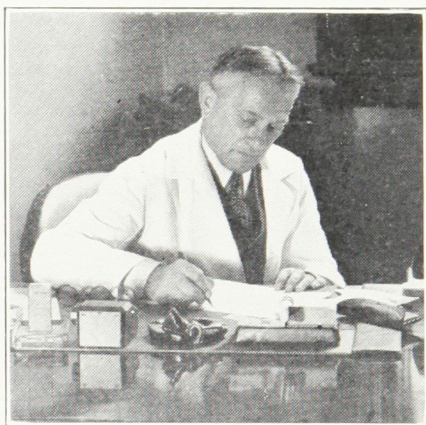
We have at the present time six pledges. They are Elmer H. Forsher, Frank E. Nettell, Stanley R. Marincik, Richard Harrington, Domonic Ciricioli, and Charles Longinotti.

PAUL A. GYSELS, *Secretary-Treasurer*

26 Amherst St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

DR. CARL L. A. SCHMIDT, BETA-GAMMA

Dean, College of Pharmacy and Head of the Division of Biochemistry, College of Medicine, University of California



DR. CARL L. A. SCHMIDT

Born, South Dakota, 1885; B.S., M.S., Ph.D., University of California; 1908-09, Chemist, Gas Co., San Francisco; 1902-12, Expert Chemist, Referee Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture; 1912-14, Bacteriologist and Chemist, Berkeley, California, Board of Health; 1915-17, Research Assistant in Physiology, University of California; 1918-20, Assistant Professor Biochemistry, University of California; 1921-23, Associate Professor; 1924 to date, Professor of Biochemistry, University of

California; 1937 to date, Dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of California.

Member: Sigma Xi, American Chemical Society, American Society of Biological Chemists, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, President, Annual Review of Biochemistry, Inc., Western Society of Naturalists.

Author of books: *Fundamentals of Biochemistry* (with F. W. Allen) 1938; *Chemistry of the Amino Acids and Proteins*.

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PROFESSIONAL INTERFRATERNITY CONFERENCE

PROGRAM

Ninth Conference, Palmer House, Chicago, Saturday, November 4

9:00 A.M. Registration

10:00 A.M. Conference Called to Order

Report of the President

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

Papers

From a Campus Window. By J. A. Park, Dean of Men, Ohio State University (Dean Park is our guest speaker at this conference).

The Classification of Fraternities. By J. D. Sparks, Alpha Kappa Psi (commerce), Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Placement of Professional School Graduates. By Francis O'Sullivan, Delta Theta Phi (law), Kansas City, Missouri.

Securing Financial Support from Alumni Members. By Paul M. Cook, Phi Delta Kappa (education), Chicago, Illinois.

Some Aspects of Fraternity Competition. By Dr. Harold S. Smith, Psi Omega (dentistry), Chicago, Illinois.

National Membership Directories. By Dr. William A. Mann, Alpha Kappa Kappa (medicine), Chicago, Illinois.

Budgeting Current Expenses. By H. G. Wright, Delta Sigma Pi (commerce), Chicago, Illinois.

An Effective Plan of Organizing and Supervising Chapters. By Dr. Robert W. McNulty, Delta Sigma Delta (dentistry), Chicago, Illinois.

1:00 P.M. LUNCHEON

Round Table Discussion, Led by Dr. L. Templeton, Kappa Psi (pharmacy), Chicago, Illinois.

Any subject pertaining to chapter or national fraternity operation may be brought up for discussion. No minutes will be kept of this session and the frank discussion which will ensue "off the record" should prove most interesting and valuable to all present.

New Business

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

While it is fully expected that the program will be concluded before the dinner hour, a dinner will be held about 6:30 and informal discussion will follow as long as anyone cares to participate.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY AND SOCIALIZED HEALTH SERVICE*†

In closing his paper entitled "Socialized Health Service," presented last year at the annual convention of the Alabama State Pharmaceutical Association, your chairman said: "The topic of this paper has been treated in this manner because pharmacy has not even been mentioned directly by any of the groups which have been sponsoring 'socialized medicine.' In view of the absence of any suggested details concerning the fate of pharmacy in the various socialized medicine schemes, it appears that any discussion of the lot of pharmacy in a socialized medicine scheme would be simply highly speculative, for the moment. In fact, we wonder whether the 'group of 430 physicians' or any other group or committee has even thought of the pharmaceutical involvement. In this discussion the word 'medicine' has been used in a broad sense to include medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, dietetics, and the public health services. What affects one unit of this large and important group, necessarily affects all of the others—to what extent depends on unannounced, as yet, details. Our pharmacists, as a group, read very little outside of the drug journals, so we have attempted to give them a brief survey or outline of some of the more important

* Presented before the 57th Annual Convention of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, Mobile, June 13, 14, 15, 1939.

† This report was deemed of sufficient general interest to Pharmacy as a whole to warrant its publication in THE MASK.

happenings of the past thirty years, as well as some of the more important problems these happenings have brought with them, not the least of which is the 'threat of state medicine.' It is hoped that this paper may prove informative to some and thought-provoking to many."

You will recall a resolution was drawn up for the creation of a Committee on Pharmacy and Socialized Health Service, and that the resolution was approved and accepted. A committee was soon thereafter appointed, and its members have been actively co-operating with the American Medical Association and with the Committee on the Study of Pharmacy of the American Pharmaceutical Association in securing and compiling data to be used (1) to determine the prevailing need for medical and preventive medical services where such may be insufficient or unavailable; (2) to discover and to remove, if possible, the obstacles which interfere with the more efficient distribution of medical services; (3) to develop frank and friendly exchange of information on the demand and supply of medical and preventive medical services; and (4) to urge that the information and data be kept up-to-date in each community, thus enabling the professions and other responsible agencies to maintain the local demand and supply of medical and preventive medical services in constant balance.

The American Medical Association has been carrying on a study with the foregoing four points as objectives, through the county and state medical societies. These units have been advised to contact various agencies, including pharmacists, which are most likely to have data concerning medical needs. The state, county and local pharmaceutical associations certainly will be contacted, and it is important that all members of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association give their full co-operation in this important study. Your committee has pledged its wholehearted co-operation in this undertaking.

The county medical societies have compiled a form for use in securing information. It is entitled "The American Medical Association Study of Need and Supply of Medical Care—Information from Pharmacists." It includes the following questions to be answered of individual pharmacists:

1. Do persons who come to your pharmacy ask to be directed to some source of medical care? Yes No
Are these requests for:
 Physicians Dentists Hospitals
 Clinics and Dispensaries Others
What percentage of the requests are for:
 Physicians in general practice% Specialists%
 Dentists% Hospitals% Clinics and Dispensaries%
 Others%
2. What procedure do you follow in referring persons to physicians, dentists, hospitals, clinics, or to some other source of medical care?
3. How many persons did you refer during the past year to some source of medical care such as:
 Physicians Dentists Hospitals
 Clinics and Dispensaries Others
4. How many prescriptions did you compound at cost or reduced fees for poor patients during the past year?

How many prescriptions did you compound free during the past year?

5. For the past year, as compared with the year before last, did the number of sales of medicines on physicians' prescriptions show an increase or a decrease in relation to the number of sales of home remedies and patent or proprietary remedies?
 Increase Decrease
6. What arrangements, if any, exist in your community for the provision of medicine to the indigent and low income groups of population?
7. What understanding, if any, exists between the pharmacists and the county medical society of your community to arrange for medical care for those persons who appeal to pharmacists with the statement that they are in need of medical care but are unable to pay regular fees?
8. Comment on your experiences and observations concerning the need for medical services and the methods you believe should be considered to supply these needs.

The names of pharmacists or pharmacies are to be omitted. The objective of this form is to secure from each pharmacist information concerning persons who inquire how to obtain medical services, as well as the extent of free services provided by pharmacists.

It is to the interest of the public health professions that they show the extent of the services they are now rendering the indigent and the low income groups. The agitation for changes in the present methods of providing medical care will be modified in proportion to what the health professions are able to show they are now doing along the lines of adequately coping with the demand for necessary health service. Pharmacy, obviously, will be affected by any and all changes which may be made in our present methods of providing this service.

Each and every pharmacist has a great personal interest in this situation, and your committee urges all of the members of this Association to give their full and wholehearted co-operation in any surveys or studies in which they are requested to participate.

It is suggested that the Committee on Pharmacy and Socialized Health Service be continued.

A. RICHARD BLISS, JR., *Chairman*
 WILLIAM W. BOWEN,
 LEHMAN ALLEY,
Committee

VALUE OF RESEARCH

By DR. C. B. POLLARD, University of Florida, College
 of Pharmacy

Research! What a variety of impressions is conveyed to various individuals by that word research. To some it is practically without meaning, to many it suggests a realm of mystery and magic, while to those who have been caught by its alluring fascination, its true meaning, systematic search for truth, is well impressed. Popular opinion seems to cling to the idea that the field of research carries an air of mystery, a trace of the miraculous. The mysterious phase is

simply curiosity, the characteristic of human nature to be seeking the unknown. The so called miraculous results are in no way the realization of miracles but the natural outgrowth of painstaking persistent effort on the part of research workers.

Whatever unsympathetic attitude toward research exists, may in general, be attributed to lack of understanding on the part of the intelligent but non-scientific public. Intelligent people cannot conscientiously oppose a program of seeking and finding the truth, but if people are to follow the truth they must see its light often enough to distinguish the path it is making. It is not logical to expect people to be interested in or sympathetic toward any program which does not permit them to see, at least in a general way, the motive and application even though the application may lie in the distant future. Although the greater portion of present-day research is carried out by the highly trained workers in specialized fields, this does not mean that those who are not highly trained cannot appreciate the results. Most of us understand and fully appreciate the good results obtained from the extraction of an aching tooth or diseased appendix although very few have acquired the skill and necessary training to do this work.

There is a decided tendency for us to accept the numerous conveniences and luxuries of the present day with little or no consideration of the laborious effort that has been expended by the research workers in the development of same. Various factors have caused this unfortunate situation. The public has formed the habit of accepting the perfected results of research projects without thought of the background. This attitude is to be expected for there is no appreciable effort made to enlighten the non-scientific public concerning the problems and purpose of research laboratories. A scientific discovery is usually quite involved in scientific terminology and often complicated by its close association with specialized fields and theories. The public usually does not understand the terminology or the related theories. Obviously it is difficult for the research worker to abstract his problems in terms that may be understood by those not trained in this field. I feel that much of the success of the university research laboratories depends on a better understanding between the public and research workers. One of the heaviest obligations on modern science demands the organization and presentation of many of its problems and results in a manner that they may be understood by the intelligent public.

Research really means searching and if we do not find then we search again. Frequently the search is long and tedious. The popular idea of futile effort is seeking a needle in a strawstack but the methods of research would really find the needle though it might be necessary to split and examine each straw separately. You may respond to this by saying the needle wouldn't be worth the effort and in this case I shall agree with you. However, a number of substances have been just as elusive as the needle but have been discovered and found to be very valuable to humanity. Back in 1894-95 people laughed at Lord Rayleigh because he spent his time weighing the gas nitrogen. He weighed samples

of nitrogen obtained from air and samples of nitrogen obtained from decomposing nitrogen compounds. Invariably he found the nitrogen of the atmosphere to be heavier. This led to the discovery of the inert gas argon by Rayleigh and Ramsay. Now comes the comment, suppose they did discover the argon, what was it good for? At that time no one knew what it could be used for. But today your electric light bulbs are filled with argon. This may seem of no importance until I tell you that additional research work revealed that argon filled bulbs cost much less to operate. It is estimated that this one discovery saves the American public over a million dollars a night on electric light bills.

Until a keen research chemist started drawing numerous valuable products out of coal tar it was discarded as waste material. Now it is the basic raw material for hundreds of products including dyes, moth balls, disinfectants, explosives, flavoring extracts, perfumes, medicines, paints and fertilizer. The coal tar, on being distilled, will yield a dozen products from which some 200,000 individual organic compounds may be made. The first coal-tar dye, mauve, was discovered in the Easter vacation of 1856. Perhaps the desire for highly colored eggs may have furnished the inspiration, although I doubt that since the discovery was made by a boy who preferred to work in a chemical laboratory instead of playing during the vacation. The British Government later gave him a title but it did not support him in his endeavor to develop the dye industry although England led the world in textiles at that time. In 1874 Sir William Perkin relinquished the attempt to manufacture the dyes he had discovered because English universities would not support research. So Germany took the infant industry and by 1914 was manufacturing seventy-five per cent of all the coal-tar products of the world. Just think how much color the dye industry has injected into life and think how unpleasant it might be if your wife couldn't find the exact shade of blue in the Easter frock her mind fancies.

Aside from the attractive colors the dyes have played a heroic role in man's combat with disease. For thousands of years man had seen his companions, weak and strong, slain by the invisible microbes against whom he had no weapons. He did not know what they were nor whence they came. It is not surprising that such deaths were attributed to evil spirits. About 1880 the blinders were removed as Robert Koch learned to use dyes to stain the microscopic disease germs and to catch their pictures on photographic plates.

The bacillus of typhoid fever was discovered in 1880 and by 1896 a serum had been made to prevent the disease. In our war with Spain we had 107,973 men in encampments and 1,580 of them died from typhoid fever. The skill of the physician, bacteriologist, chemist, physicist and sanitary engineer has practically wiped out one of the most dreaded diseases.

The first preparation of ether might have been regarded as just another compound for its value was certainly unknown at that time. The surgeon who first used ether as an anesthesia is reported to have done so in spite of threats of mob violence if his patient died. But the major

operation was a success and how surgery has developed with the assistance of ether and improved anesthetics.

An idea of the tremendous effort, persistence, expense and time consumed on individual research problems is revealed in the preparation of salvarsan, commonly known as 606, used in the treatment of syphilis. The number 606 indicates that 605 unsuccessful attempts were made before the compound having the desired effect was produced.

Lack of time forbids me to mention but a few results of research. Let us permit our imagination to wander for a moment and attempt to visualize what life would be without the automobile, telephone, electricity, radio, artificial refrigeration, airplane, moving pictures, X-ray and microscope.

Imagine the amount of pain that has been relieved by modern medicinals. Imagine having a tooth extracted or a wound stitched without the local anesthetic novocain.

Have you ever seen a friend or relative pulled from the death grip of diphtheria by the administration of anti-toxin? Have you ever seen a diabetes victim respond to the use of insulin? If so, you can realize what this type of research has meant to humanity.

And so the search for the new goes on and on. The apparently unimportant discovery of today may be utilized to save lives and money tomorrow.

“THE USE AND CARE OF PROFESSIONAL MEDICINE”*

The variation in sizes of teaspoons and tablespoons and their common uses as measuring devices suggests a caution in their use as applied to medicine. Note the following table:

Equivalent Doses: 60 drops equal 1 teaspoonful; 2 teaspoonfuls equal 1 dessertspoonful; 2 dessertspoonfuls equal 1 tablespoon; 4 tablespoonfuls equal 1 wineglass; 2 wineglassfuls equal 1 teacup.

As accuracy in dosage is essential, it is better to use a graduated medicine glass. Wash glass after each use.

Always look at the label and read the directions carefully before taking or administering a dose of medicine.

Never increase the dose or take more frequently than is directed without consulting your physician.

Never take medicine originally intended for another; the drug it contains may be entirely unsuited for your ailment and be actually harmful.



DR. CHARLES E. WILSON

Always keep medicine bottles, boxes, jars, or tubes tightly corked or tops securely on.

Keep capsules, pills and tablets in a dry, cool place—moisture or heat may spoil them.

Keep ointments securely closed and in a cool place.

Capsules, pills and tablets should always be taken with a few swallows of water, unless otherwise directed by your physician.

Never interchange tops or covers on pill, tablet or powder boxes if they indicate directions regarding use. Dangerous consequences can be averted through use of "hinged top" lids.

After using an eye water in an eye cup do not pour liquid back into the bottle, this is apt to contaminate the preparation. Always sterilize eye cup before use.

CAUTION

Never take medicine in the dark.

CAUTION

Never "guess" about medicines or the directions.

CAUTION

Keep all medicines (especially poisons) out of reach of children and patients.

CAUTION

Keep all poisons and preparations for external use apart from other medicine.

Burns: Fire—Make a paste of sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) and spread on affected parts, or spread on vaseline (not carbolated vaseline). May also be flushed with olive oil. Treatment should be followed with light bandaging to exclude air. Same treatment for certain acid burns.

Mild wounds and lacerations: Remove foreign bodies. Disinfect wound by swabbing with tincture of iodine on cotton applicator. Protect with gauze—*do not bind*. If wound is large or gaping, pull in edges with adhesive tape. Call doctor.

Dog or cat bites: Swab wound with tincture of iodine. See doctor to check on possibility of Rabies.

Bee or Wasp Stings: Remove stinger with tweezers; apply diluted household ammonia (1 teaspoonsful to glass of water) or cover wound with sodium bicarbonate and water, or apply lime water.

Nosebleed: Place ice to nape of neck. Pack nose with witch-hazel gauze. Patient should be tilted back in chair.

Fainting: If face is pale, lower head. If face is flushed, raise the head. Give plenty of fresh air. Dash cold water on face and chest. Apply aromatic spirit of ammonia to the nose. When patient becomes conscious, give $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of aromatic spirit of ammonia in water.

Eye: Flush eye with boric acid solution. If object is not dislodged,

roll the lid back over a match and pass cotton or gauze very lightly over the area. If object is imbedded, place a cold pad over eye until doctor can be reached.

Ear: Syringe gently with warm boric acid solution. In case of imprisoned insect, a few drops of glycerin or sweet oil will float out object. Do not insert instruments. Call physician.

Black eye: Apply compresses of equal parts of witch-hazel and arnica. A day later follow with hot water applications for a half hour thrice daily or swab with heated olive oil.



DR. ROBERT P. FISCHELIS

Bruise: Apply cold compresses. Follow by hot ones to decrease swelling. Apply tincture of arnica.

General: Don't cover an iodine or turpentine painted wound while it is still moist. A burn or blister will result.

Don't give an unconscious patient liquids.

Don't give digitalis to a patient with a high temperature. The combination forms a deadly poison.

To remove adhesive plaster use gasoline, benzin, ether or kerosene. Use in open space and avoid flames and fire.

This medicine was designed especially for you by your doctor after careful diagnosis to determine your individual needs. The ingredients come from the world's greatest laboratories and were put together by us under the most scientific and sanitary conditions.

Much of the benefits you will derive from this medicine will be due to your following to the letter your doctor's instructions.

*Our good Brother Dr. Charles E. Wilson of Corinth, Mississippi, is "putting out" each week such a good "line" of newspaper advertising, letters with inclosures to physicians and patrons of his territory that we thought readers of THE MASK would be interested in reading some of his excellent material, which is bringing results, too.

AN IMPORTANT HONOR

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, executive secretary and chief chemist of the Board of Pharmacy of the state of New Jersey, has been appointed a member of the New Jersey State Board of Health. The appointment comes at a time when a new State Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, similar to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, goes into effect in New Jersey. Because of the more complete control over the manufacture and distribution of drugs, devices and cosmetics provided in the new state law, the legislature amended the State Health Act to add a pharmacist to the Board of Health, and Dr. Fischelis is the first pharmacist to hold this appointment, which is for a four year term under the amended act.

BETA-PHI CHAPTER

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy

The conflicting events of the school calendar for the year 1938-39 prevented our holding any special events of our own.

However, we did maintain an interest in our fraternity and attendance at our meetings was very good.

The formal initiation was held on April 28; seven students and Mr. Melvin Green of the faculty were made brothers.

Next year we hope for a more eventful program.

JOSEPH HARRELL, *Historian*

SAN FRANCISCO GRADUATE CHAPTER

The annual get-together banquet of the San Francisco graduate chapter was held in San Francisco Thursday evening April 18, 1939. A crowd of 86 men were present to enjoy a thoroughly "Kappa Psi" evening. On the program were entertainment and music, short talks from a number of our outstanding men of pharmacy, among whom were George Frates, Dean C. L. A. Schmidt, K. B. Bowerman, and James L. Porter, and in addition the senior class of the active chapter of Beta Gamma from the college conferred the third degree of the ritual upon five students from school and Dr. C. L. A. Schmidt, Dean of the University of California, College of Pharmacy. After a very active and enjoyable evening the meeting was adjourned by Regent Roy Barthold, with the warning, "Don't miss the next meeting, May 11."

HUGH D. MONCUR, JR., *Secretary-Treasurer*

APPRECIATION

508 King St.
Wenatchee, Wash.
June 27, 1939

Grand Council
Kappa Psi Fraternity
c/o Central Office
Birmingham, Ala.

DEAR SIRs:

I wish to acknowledge and extend my thanks for the receipt of the Kappa Psi Scholarship Key which I received this month. Dean Mickelsen and Professor Grill informed me a short time before graduation that I would be so honored and I kept a sharp watch on my mailbox!

I will do my best to live up to the expectations of one who receives the Kappa Psi Key, which I am now very proudly wearing.

In school I was always glad that I became a member of Kappa Psi, and now that I am out of school I intend to keep an active interest to the best of my ability in the activities of the Fraternity.

Sincerely yours,

LAWRENCE L. WHEELER (Beta-Iota 1939)

OREGON STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
Corvallis, Oregon

July 6, 1939

To Whom It May Concern:

Mr. Frank R. Henry has maintained the highest scholastic average of any member of the 1939 graduating class in pharmacy at Oregon State College.

His honors and achievements are summarized in the following article which was published in the *Pacific Drug Review*. "Frank R. Henry of Bandon, was named winner of the Lehn and Fink Medal, which is awarded annually to the outstanding senior student in each school of pharmacy in the United States. Mr. Henry has the distinction of maintaining the highest scholastic average of any member of the senior pharmacy class, his grade point average being 3.71. In addition to his high scholastic work, he has taken an active part in student activities. In his freshman year Mr. Henry was a member of the sales staff of the *Beaver*, Oregon State junior annual; in his sophomore year, he served as manager, and also a contributor to the *Lamplighter*, all college literary publication; and in his junior year, Mr. Henry was winner of the award of the North Pacific Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Henry is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, all college scholastic honorary; Rho Chi, national pharmaceutical honor society, of which organization he served as president during the current school year; Scabbard and Blade, national honorary in military science; Kappa Psi, national professional pharmacy fraternity; Alpha Delta Sigma, professional advertising honor society; and of Delta Tau Delta, national social fraternity."

(Signed)

A. BIEFLE, *Dean*

PITTSBURGH GRADUATE CHAPTER

Our new officers for the following year are as follows: regent, Charles Judge; vice-regent, George McMillin; secretary, Robert Mierzwa; treasurer, Wm. Heidenreich, Jr.; historian, Wm. A. Young; chaplain, John Wyhle.

ROBERT MIERZWA, *Secretary*

GAMMA-ETA CHAPTER

Following is a brief review of our work in the past year: Gamma-Eta chapter of Kappa Psi was called to order by Regent Roy Herda on October 6, 1938 for the first meeting of the 1938-39 school year. At that time we drew up plans for future meetings. The majority of our meetings during the fall quarter consisted of round-table discussions of various phases and fields of pharmacy. We invited Captain R. B. Bramble, who is in the Medical Reserve, and stationed at Fort Missoula, to speak to us on "The Pharmacist in the Army." Dr. Bramble is a member of Kappa Psi; Francis Peterson, a member of the Montana State Board of Pharmacy, and a Kappa Psi, to speak to us on "The Present-Day Pharmacist and His Future"; and Dr. Foss of the Northern Pacific Hospital gave us a delightful, informal talk on "Allergies." He

accompanied his talk with slides showing the various cases about which he spoke.

We were the guests of Kappa Epsilon at an informal party. Miss Parson held it at her home, and donated the prizes for the high score in the various games.

Elections were held on March 29, 1939. Those elected to office are: James O. Hoppe, regent; Edward Herda, vice-regent; John Askvold, Jr., secretary; Jack Osal, treasurer; Glenn Hamor, sergeant at arms; Lyman Darrow, historian. Retiring officers were: Roy Herda, regent, James O. Hoppe, vice-regent; John Crnich, secretary; Leonard Rothwell, treasurer; Jack Osal, historian. Edward Stanley Miller became active on March 31, 1939.

Kappa Epsilon was our guest, on April 14, 1939, at an informal dinner given at the Cafe Momorte.

Gamma-Eta chapter pledged five new members on May 3, 1939. They are: Frank Davis, Billings, Montana; Clayton Craig, Missoula, Montana; James Beem, Havre, Montana; Ed Clarkin, Forsyth, Montana; Glenn Elliot, Bozeman, Montana.

On May 26, 27, and 28, we were guests at Dr. John Suchy's cabin on Seely Lake. Dr. Suchy is a charter member of Gamma-Eta chapter. Fifteen members, our three pharmacy professors, and two guests were present.

The last meeting for the school year was held on May 29, 1939.

Brothers Roy Herda, Leonard Rothwell, John Crnich, and Edward Miller received their Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy degrees, and Hubert Murphy received his Master's degree in Pharmacy at Commencement. Brother Murphy also received the Kappa Psi Scholarship Key.

James O. Hoppe was elected to Kappa Tau, Senior Scholarship Fraternity. Brother Crnich was president of it for the past year. Hubert Murphy is now working for his Ph.D. at Purdue University. Roy Herda is in Great Falls, John Crnich is in Glasgow, Edward Miller is in Chinook, and Leonard Rothwell is in Hardin. They are all working as pharmacists.

The Kappa Psi reunion luncheon was held in conjunction with the convention of the Montana State Pharmaceutical Association. Many of the Kappa Psi alumni were there. Dr. Suchy, Dean Mollett, and Heinie Rokeman were the charter members present. Gamma-Eta chapter has decided to hold a reunion luncheon at all future meetings of the association.

We feel justly proud of the new building and the part we played in getting it. As Dean C. E. Mollett, and Dean Jesse layed the corner stone of the new pharmacy-chemistry building, we felt proud of the fact that we had done our part. During the past several years we had sent out "News Letters," and appeals to all pharmacy alumni urging their support of the new building. Now that we have it, Gamma-Eta chapter is going to try to keep the building in the best of condition. We have inaugurated a "police force" to prevent defacing of the building and fixtures.

Gamma-Eta chapter opened this year on October 11, when Regent James O. Hoppe called the meeting to order. We intend and hope to do as much, if not more, for the profession of pharmacy in Montana this year, as we did in the past.

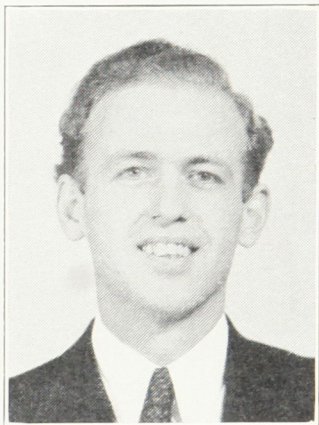
LYMAN DARROW, *Historian*

L. L. PAIR, HOWARD '39 (GAMMA-ZETA), MAKES HIGHEST AVERAGE BEFORE OHIO BOARD

Birmingham, Alabama
November 10, 1939

Mr. Loyd L. Pair*
582 W. Goodale St.
Columbus, Ohio

DEAR MR. PAIR:



L. L. PAIR

Several days ago I heard that you had recently successfully passed in your pharmacy examination before the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy and today I have received a letter from Mr. Workman telling me that you had attained the signal honor to make the highest grade among the 42 applicants taking the examination, only 23 of whom passed.

I write this to congratulate you on making this fine record. Having for a number of years been a State Board member, I realize just what this means. It is evidence that you have put in some hard work and that you have retained the knowledge imparted to you in college and the things you have learned in your practical experience. I feel that Howard

College is to be congratulated on turning out such a worthy graduate.

I hope that you are liking your new work and that the future holds for you much success.

Cordially yours,

HAL E. DUNCAN

*Formerly President Alabama
State Board of Pharmacy*

* Mr. Pair is now on the Scientific Staff of the Warren-Teed Products Company, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers of Columbus, Ohio.

NEW JERSEY GRADUATE CHAPTER

New Jersey Graduate chapter's first meeting of the Fall-Winter session was held this past month in Newark, there being thirty-three men present to maintain the activity of the chapter.

Short talks and general discussion by the entire group made the meeting both interesting and important to all in attendance. Topics involving interest and discussion were given by Regent Kelly, Dr. Goeckel, Brother Rodman, and New York Regent Milliman.

There has occurred, since the chapter's last communication, a few changes of addresses of some of the Jersey men. These changes are listed below.

Change of addresses, New Jersey Graduate chapter: William I. Carlock, 66 Stegman St., Jersey City, N.J.; J. W. Brooks, Jr., Eta, Box 208, Essex Fells, N.J.; Charles A. Holmes, Randolph Ave., East Rutherford, N.J.; Earl F. C. Payne, moved to Carlisle, Pa. (address unknown); William P. Smith, 1018 Orange Ave., Cranford, N.J.; Gaylord B. King, 359 Millburn Ave., Millburn, N.J.; John Michalka, 359 Millburn Ave., Millburn, N.J.; Theodore Delius, 10 De Hart Street, Morristown, N.J.; James L. Smart, Jr., 426 20th Ave., Paterson, N.J.

Addresses of men not listed on previous list mailed: Edward O. Emerson, 52 Liberty St., Arlington, N.J.; Howard W. Sharp, Jr., 76-64 Amboy Rd., Tottenville, Staten Island, N.Y.; William McNulty, 30 S. Fullerton Ave., Montclair, N.J.; George Mitterman, 114 Summit St., East Orange, N.J.; Walter Shelburn, 30 Armstrong Ave., Jersey City, N.J.; Alex Del Bueno, 20 Laurel Ave., Livingston, N.J.; William McBride, 1105 Belle Ave., Teaneck, N.J.; D. Billman, 806 Market St., Paterson, N.J.; Anthony J. De Rosa, 452 Wayne St., Jersey City, N.J.; John L. Kurlychek, 502 Burnside St., Orange, N.J.

EDWARD S. FULLAWAY, *Secretary*

Haste, anger, and all other states of mind which excite the emotions have a tendency to distract from the task at hand and lead to a multitude of errors. The mind cannot think clearly when it is cluttered with selfish and anxious thoughts.

We ought not to look back unless it is to derive useful lessons from past errors and for the purpose of profiting by dear-bought experience.

—George Washington



That fine talker, Robert Louis Stevenson, did not exaggerate the value of speech in these words:

The first duty of man is to speak; that is his chief business in the world; and talk, which is the harmonious speech of two or more, is by far the most accessible of pleasures. It costs nothing; it is all profit; it completes our education; it founds and fosters our friendships; and it is by talk alone that we learn our period and ourselves.

It is a common error with most of us to think that the more we see, the greater our experiences and consequently the more we know. That which we refer to as sense or wisdom is knowledge. The knowledge which one can use is the only real knowledge—the only knowledge which has life and growth in it, and which converts itself into practical power. The full knowledge of the parts of an automobile and the theory of its action may be possessed by an individual who could not be trusted at the steering wheel.

It is only by collecting accurate, useful data and using them intelligently and practically that one can get sense. One must be able to use his knowledge, once gained, to practical effect. His failure is not because he has studied books and theory much, but because he has not studied the practical application of knowledge to his specialized field and its problems more. One of the greatest elements in success, then, is practical knowledge. To know how to use the knowledge acquired, and thereby make it available for practical purposes, is of more importance than its mere acquisition. It is not knowledge that is power, but knowledge in action. Unproductive scholarship is sterile.

The word "education" is derived from the Latin *educere*: "out" plus *ducere*, "to lead," meaning "to lead out." It is only by "leading out" the mind into new, various and interesting paths that one may hope really to achieve the finer things in living. Incidentally, we hear much about "adult education" today, a sad correlate of our educational system. The challenge of adult education is one that confronts all of us, and if we can get into our consciousness the conception of what "adult education" can really mean, we shall have accomplished much. We will not relegate to the period of youth, as we are now doing, the responsibility of absorbing all our education, and feel that in later years our knowledge will continue to grow without additional nourishment.

"Adult education," in its true sense, will take care of itself if the education of youth is all that it should be.

The president of one of our leading colleges, in addressing the senior class at commencement of last June, warned them of the great temptation of settling into mediocrity when they left the college and returned to the community to take up practical living. The course leading to mediocrity (and which, not infrequently, begins in the college itself) is so easy, and by contrast the path to higher achievement so difficult. By sheer determination and persistent effort alone can one hope to arrive at a higher level, and by working with his associates raise the entire level of his community. After all, the short period of our formal education rapidly passes, and fails unless it has imbedded within us the spark of educational ambition, which all of us should nurture to a warmth and a glow, and avoid the pitfall of mediocrity.

One of the major shortcomings of much of our so-called higher education is its astounding superficiality, the products of which are like the man in Alcibiades II to whom are applied the words of the poet:

Full many a thing he knew;
But knew them all badly.

And, unfortunately, this characteristic is not limited exclusively to this type of graduate, for many of the graduates of such an educational system find themselves ultimately in the teaching field.

A really great college has a dual function; viz., to *teach* and to *think*. The educational aspects at first absorb all its energies, and in equipping various departments and providing salaries, it finds itself hard pressed to fulfill even the first of these duties. It should teach the student how to live, and also train him for some useful field of service. It should teach those subjects which fit the student for LIFE. The other function of a college is to *think*. Teaching current knowledge in all departments, teaching the steps by which the *status praesens* has been reached, and teaching how to teach, form the routine work of the various college faculties. All may be done in a perfunctory manner by men who have never gone deeply enough into the subjects to know that really thinking about them is in any way necessary or important. What I mean by the thinking function of a college, is that duty which the teaching force or faculty owes to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge. Work of this sort makes a college great, and alone enables it to exercise a wide influence on the minds of men.

Statistics tell us that only 20 per cent of high school graduates enter college. It stands to reason, therefore, that college entrance is not the primary function of the high school of today. The high school of today is confronted with the necessity of serving the life-outlook interests and values of all the boys and all the girls. Likewise, the present day college of arts and science must function in more than its limited traditional fields.

Normally, 50 per cent of arts college graduates went into teaching. Now only about 25 per cent of the A.B. graduates of recognized colleges

of arts and sciences go into teaching. What about the 75 per cent? Of course, some enter the professional schools—medicine, dentistry, etc.; but what about those who take but one or two or three years of college work, and the graduates who have prepared themselves for nothing in particular?

What is the high school doing, what is the college doing to assist the student in first choosing and then preparing for the field of activity—the field of service for which he is best fitted because of his personal traits of character? It is true that we do find in some institutions so-called “aptitude tests,” but do such tests actually bring out the information really needed for determining the proper course of training the individual student should follow if he is to be reasonably successful in a given field of activity?

The commonest as well as the saddest mistake is to mistake one's vocation or profession. Some do this without knowing it. There are men who enter the various divisions of applied science who have never had the preliminary education which would enable them to grasp the fundamental truths of science on which the applications are based. Others have poor teachers, and never receive that bent of mind which is the all important factor in education. Others possess none or too few of the traits of character upon which success in a specialized field of service absolutely depends. Some again fall early into the error of thinking they know it all, and, benefiting neither by their mistakes nor their successes, miss the very essence of all experience, and die bigger fools, if possible, than when they started.

It has been stated that “mass production” was one of the major factors responsible for the economic conditions which struggling humanity has been facing for the past five or six years. Business and industry have been thoroughly berated for the parts they are alleged to have played in toppling down man's “house of cards.” Mass production in education, based on such fallacies as “a college education for every boy and girl,” “all men are born free and equal,” etc. is undoubtedly one of the chief factors in education's present plight. In some quarters it appears that the standing and the success of an institution have been measured by the size of its student body, the number of alumni, and athletic prowess. “By their fruits ye shall know them” has been utterly disregarded.

In the wild scramble for students during the decade gone by, many of our leading liberal arts colleges have been more “guilty” than the colleges of lesser reputation. Individual fitness and personal characteristics essential to success in the special fields of activity have been rather generally ignored, and “entrance credits” have constituted the sole criterion of admission—not to mention, of course, financial ability to pay tuition fees, or athletic attainments.

A number of years ago a small liberal arts college in Vermont—Bennington College, decided to abandon the traditional plan of demanding all freshmen to follow a fixed and regular prescribed course of study, and introduced in its stead a “tailor-made” plan, whereby each individual freshman's course was specially arranged to fit his needs,

interests and temperament, and to bring out his special talents. At the same time, the student body was limited to a few hundred so as to insure personal contact of a profitable character and individual attention.

The fall of 1934, Reed College of Portland, Oregon, adopted a somewhat similar plan for its new freshman class. It is encouraging to see another institution added to the "tailor-made" list. Educational institutions are traditionally slow in adopting new methods and ideas. Some institutions have adopted limited enrollment plans, but only after their mass production promotional methods had produced classes so large that they were practically unmanageable, and their lecture rooms, laboratories and dormitories were inadequate for instructing and housing such numbers. A few of the older and wealthier colleges, however, adopted selective, limited enrollment plans of a different caliber, but excellence of preparatory scholarship "intelligence tests," and even "genealogy" formed the major bases of these plans.

The mass educational methods in vogue have disheartened hundreds of boys and girls eager for an education which would prepare them for LIFE. Education it seems, designed a "pattern"—a very carefully built, "perfect pattern," and unfortunate indeed has been the youth who could not fit his "squareness" into education's "round hole!" Of course, from time to time minor changes have been made in this "pattern" (and each change usually was a lengthening of the pattern), but the pattern policy, the "alike-as-two-peas" mass production policy (although one cannot find two peas exactly alike) still persisted.

The plan of arranging a student's program of courses to meet the particular needs of that student must become one of the policies of all educational institutions which expect to survive. And, in addition, colleges must recognize the responsibility which rests upon their shoulders of admitting to their vocational and professional courses only those students who have shown, by their previous work and records, possession of the major traits peculiar to success in the fields they wish to enter.

What are the colleges doing toward the correction of some of these shortcomings found in all educational institutions of today? We can tell you very definitely about one decided step Howard College of Birmingham took the fall of 1935. It is concerned with Howard's newest vocational course; viz., the course in pharmacy which leads to the degree of B.S. in Pharmacy. The fall of 1934, the Dean of the School of Pharmacy recommended to the President and the Board of Trustees the adoption of a limited enrollment selective plan of admission designed to eliminate the probability of permitting a student to spend four years in the School with the odds very definitely against his success in the practice of the profession. The plan was adopted and became effective the fall of 1935. The enrollment has been limited to a relatively small number. This limit was determined not by the capacities of the laboratories, lecture halls and dormitories, but by the requirements of the territory the institution subserves. The total was decided upon after several conferences with the State Board of Phar-

macy, officers of the State Pharmaceutical Association and local drug clubs. Among the factors taken into consideration were population, densities of population, number of drug stores and number of registered pharmacists today, and 10, 20 and 30 years ago; average salaries during these decades; local and foreign chain store data; State Board statistics; and the changes in numerical data forecast for the next decade. So much for the limited enrollment portion of the plan.

Several years ago a functional study of the profession of Pharmacy was made by the Commonwealth Fund of Pennsylvania. Among the findings of this study were the thirty-three qualities needed for the successful pursuit of pharmacy. Traits of character and personality constantly control the actions of pharmacists. The successful pharmacist possesses the more important traits to a high degree; the unsuccessful follower of the profession fails to possess them; and the growing pharmacist steadily improves in those traits in which he is weak. The successful pharmacist does not possess all of the traits to an equal degree, but he acquires enough of them to a degree sufficient to produce efficiency. Mere knowledge about these traits is quite futile. Practice in the development of traits until they become ingrained and habitual in controlling the actions of the pharmacist is necessary. How have these facts been correlated with the limited enrollment plan at Howard?

Excellence of past scholarship continues as one of the important factors in Howard's selective plan, but of equal importance is evidence that the prospective pharmacy student possesses or gives very definite promise of developing adequately those traits of character and personality which determine success in the practice of pharmacy. By this plan we admit a selected, limited number of students whose traits and promise of trait development forecast, with reasonable surety, future success in practice. Personal conferences with the applicant, his parents and instructors, if possible (or in lieu of conferences with parents and instructors correspondence with these individuals), plus "Trait Analysis Charts" filled in by the same individuals provide the data used in determining the individual's fitness, from the trait standpoint.

Practice in the development of essential traits has been instituted as a part of the instruction of the individual student until they become ingrained and habitual in controlling the actions of that particular individual. Howard is not attempting to produce "super-pharmacists," but its ambition is to train above-average pharmaceutical graduates whose success in performing a special and important service to mankind is practically insured.

The role of a prophet is not easy. There are no sure signs to be found in the experiences of the past to guide him in predicting the future. He must depend upon his judgment of the value to be assigned to the average results of human activities, relations, and aspirations. His judgment is no better than the evidence will permit. The facts of experience are oftentimes colorless and meaningless, unless correlated properly. To collect facts is always easier than to correlate and interpret them. In the face of these observations, however, we still have the temerity to

prophecy that all divisions of education—secondary, preparatory, collegiate and professional or vocational!—will be forced, by the demands of changing conditions and enlightenment, to adopt the principles of this plan of ours at Howard.

Just one final point. While it is true that Horace Mann is largely responsible for the delusion that man's whole happiness is attainable only when you have taught the young idea how to read, write and cipher, a newer phase of the delusion, without changing, in fact actually emphasizing, the original error, has added a high school and college training to the elementary courses. This is called the American system. Some are very proud of it. We are learning by bitter experience. At least, I hope we are learning that the insidious principle of American education is wrong. Something even more than ethical principles is needed in education, for while right principles are known the world over, people lack the will to put them in practice. What education needs is a force that will not only illumine the intelligence, but strengthen the will; in short, IT NEEDS RELIGION.

Today's college graduate is a better recruit for business than was his father, declared George R. Beach, Jr., personnel manager of the du Pont Company, in addressing a meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities here this afternoon. Mr. Beach asserted that, "intellectually and temperamentally, he surpasses his predecessors."

The du Pont official named four specifications most desired by industry in its college recruits: High academic standing, participation in extra-curricular activities, good appearance, and an adaptable temperament.

"The first of these," said Mr. Beach, "is academic standing. There is no begging the fact that a student attends college primarily to obtain an education. Whether he has succeeded in this purpose is indicated by his marks. Moreover, experience shows conclusively that a higher proportion of successful men will mature from the top quarter of a class than from the fourth quarter.

"The rating in extra-curricular activities also is based on the student's record. It takes into account activities toward self-support as well as participation in athletics and other phases of campus life.

"We find a man's appearance foreshadows the quality of his work after graduation. Sloppy appearance and eccentricities in dress serve only as barriers in his relations with fellow employees. The flapping galoshes and battered felt hat happily are becoming as obsolete as the industrial foreman who bosses rather than leads his men.

"The fourth basic qualification is suitability for industrial employment. Sometimes this qualification is confused with the much abused word 'personality.' All of us have met individuals whose personalities appealed to us but whom we could not imagine fitting into our own organization. In describing this intangible it seems desirable to substitute the phrase, 'suitability for industrial employment.' To develop in-

formation on which to base a decision on this one point, the interviewer should consider the internal situations of his own company. There are any number of men who are making a success in life but who are primarily individualistic. They are primarily suited to a small organization, while there are others who are temperamentally suited to the large industrial companies."

Mr. Beach emphasized the rising importance of technological training as a foundation for an industrial career. We are turning, he said, to men with chemistry and chemical engineering as a basis upon which to build our leadership. It is recognized today, more than at any time in the past, that the technically trained man is needed not alone in research or design but in production and sales. His success can be as great in the latter as in the former, and with full employment of the education he has received.

"One of the misconceptions among undergraduates and often among faculty members is the idea that production and sales work are routine and that only research and development provide varied and interesting problems. This reason is frequently advanced as an objection against entering production or sales. Actually as these phases of industry exist today, they offer problems that challenge the keenest of minds. A man who has advanced beyond the routine stage in production has an opportunity to call on all phases of his college training, as well as his knowledge of human nature and his information concerning the industrial world in which he lives.

"In looking about you at men who have made their mark in industry, particularly, in the production and sales phases, I think it is a fair assumption to say that individuals of their caliber would not be attracted to those branches of industry, were it not for the diversity of the problems which it offers. The prime problem of all of these is, of course, the human one and it seems to me that this challenge of the human problem is what interests this group of men and brings out their best efforts."

Mr. Beach also spoke of the college man's transition from the comparatively well-scheduled school life to industry. "The inescapable fact remains," he said, "that industry does not graduate its top executives every four years. This comes as distinct surprise to the average college graduate. It is difficult for him to understand that he is being employed to develop into an executive over a period of time; that there are no fixed climax points such as midyear examinations, promotion from class to class and the other way-stations of educational life in industry.

"You in education can greatly assist in preparing men for this period of seemingly slow progress and its inevitable routine, which more than one of them will conclude, with a great deal of factual proof, could be done as satisfactorily by the non-college man. If we can get a young man over this period of 'Sophomore Blues,' his assimilation in the industry is virtually assured."

George R. Beach, Jr., Manager, Personnel Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, was born May 23, 1903 in Jersey City, New

Jersey. He was educated in the Jersey City public schools and subsequently graduated from Princeton University in June 1926 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Mr. Beach has been employed by the du Pont Company since October 1926 when he was assigned to the student operators' course in the Arlington, New Jersey, plant of the Plastics Department. Following nine years' service in the Arlington plant as foreman and supervisor in various operations, Mr. Beach was appointed assistant manager of the Company's Personnel Division. In 1938 he was advanced to the position of manager of this Division.

Mr. Beach is married and has two children.

At initiation each initiate, according to the Constitution, should be provided with a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws, and urged to study it. Officers on assuming office should carefully read the duties of the officers as set forth in the Constitution. Copies of the Constitution are sold at less than cost—25 cents per copy. Chapters should hold brief study periods during which the Constitution is studied. Hundreds of our graduates have never seen a copy of the Constitution. Here the fault lies with chapter officers who are not acquainted with those things they should know. Would that more chapter officers would seek to inform themselves.

The only sources of income of the national body are: (1) *The Per Capita Tax* or monthly national dues of 50 cents per active man for the months of October through May of each session. Kappa Psi has never changed this amount—the smallest of any national fraternity of any description (except some of the honorary societies, and they, of course, are not "fraternities" in the usual sense of the word). It is on this that the Fraternity depends for income to run the national business of the Fraternity, to pay for stationery, postage, the printing of membership, pledge and file cards, the printing of revisions of the Ritual and of the

Do You Know?

the Constitution (when such becomes necessary), the printing of the perforated secretary's and treasurer's sheets, the purchase and stamping of officers' record books, telegrams, post office box rent, expenses of national officers and faculty or graduate members appointed to make official visits to chapters (this has been temporarily and unfortunately abandoned during the depression because of the expense), other minor office supplies like typewriter ribbons, etc., and the rest of the everyday, simple, and individually inexpensive items required by any office organization—costing not much individually, but over a period of a year making a total which is not "a few pennies."

(2) *The Life Subscription to THE MASK*: The \$10.00 for this is to be paid by all initiates. Thus far this year very, very few have paid this item, probably because the bulk of the initiations will come during the second semester. We have had many experiences of this kind, too: A member pays to the chapter his life subscription; the chapter is supposed

to send it right on to the Central Office; but it appears that many times this is not done—the chapter needs funds to pay a note on its house or furniture or for coal or for food or whatnot—apparently believing for the time being that “a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush!” Then the matter is forgotten, but Brother Smith, who has paid his life subscription to his chapter, graduates, and presently he recalls that he has been out of college three or four years and has never received a copy of THE MASK during all that period—he writes the Central Office complaining about the matter—we look the matter up in our records and files and find that the chapter never sent the life subscription for Brother Smith. This happens all too often—and it is poor business on the part of the chapter which does it. That is why we urge all initiates to get receipts for their payments and keep them. The marked fall-off in the payment of life subscriptions is the major reason why the Grand Council ordered “thin” issues of THE MASK until general conditions pick up and bring an increase in the number of Kappa Psi initiates, and an increase in the number of members actually paying their life subscriptions.

(3) *The Grand Council Membership Certificate Fee*: This is a fee of \$2.00 which should be mailed to the Central Office together with the life subscription and one of the white membership cards for each and every new member initiated. This is the only means this office has of recording initiates. Numerous initiations have been carried out without the chapter sending in the membership card of the initiates, let alone their GCMF and life subscription fees. In such cases the national body has no record of the initiations. This fee is to pay for the membership certificate (engraved), the penman, the mailing tube or the mailing envelopes (with the new style the envelope is used) and the mailing. It about covers these items. Here again, due to the fact that some chapters collect this \$2.00 fee from the initiate but forget to send it in, many a graduate complains about non-receipt of his certificate.

(4) *The Agora Assessment*: *The Agora* is the Fraternity directory, which is revised about every five years, and which gives the names and addresses of all members—by chapters and geographically, a short history of Kappa Psi, etc. To help pay for these revisions of over ten thousand names and addresses, each chapter pays (February 15) *once a year* the sum of four dollars out of the chapter treasury.

Annually, a detailed report of funds received and expended and balance on hand, properly audited and certified, is made at the annual meetings of Kappa Psis held during the A.Ph.A. convention, and at conventions. Copies of such reports are sent to the individual chapters for their permanent files.

We plan to send *The Agora* to press within the next ten days. We hope to have it set up in ALPHABETICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, and BY CHAPTER divisions. Soon after January 1 you should receive your copy of the first division.

No man ever got very far alone. It is only through co-operative effort that we move on to better things. The man who has the best wishes of his associates is certainly in the best position to succeed. If he has reasonable ability he'll win out. But regardless of personal ability, a "guy" rarely gets far if his associates are trying to hold him down.

It is important, then, to consider our associates carefully as we go through our work from day to day. "It is a sure bet" that they won't

Do You? be interested in our efforts unless we show a sympathetic spirit toward theirs.

We must cultivate the good will of each and every individual with whom we come in contact. Some of them may not be able to help us up, but at least they won't block the way, so long as we have their good will. We must remember that while we, ourselves, are striving to be successes, so are the others, and the only way to get their co-operation is to let them be quite conscious of our own desire to help them.

At times we have heard a man refer to employes under his direction as having been "cut from the same pattern." Of course men are alike in many respects, but the phrase has a somewhat doleful sound.

America does breed men of the same pattern. And on the whole, they are good men. We are eternally grateful that America does not attempt to "cut the pattern." Men who put honest effort into their jobs find a way of life in this country which cannot be equalled anywhere in the world.

Certainly there is a pattern. As an average individual, one is expected to adhere to certain rules and regulations. Most of such rules were developed for one's protection and safety. Long and expensive periods of experimentation and research produced them. Once one leaves his job at the end of the day, however he is free to fall into any pattern that suits his fancy.

The Same Pattern

It's easy to follow the leader. It's even easier to slip into a rut regarding your work. It takes plenty of courage and fight to plug away day after day at a job which holds little if any promise for the future. However, it is well to remember that employers still draw well-paid employes from the ranks, or to put it another way, from the same general pattern.

Some men always will stand out in any group. The men who reach positions of leadership have learned first to manage themselves. One of the major objectives of teaching is to enable each American to cut his own pattern.

Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity Directory

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

EXECUTIVE CHAPTER

Founded December 15, 1879—Incorporated 1903

Alpha.....Grand Council, Wilmington, Del.

Grand Regent—Dr. H. W. Youngken, H.....179 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.
First Grand Vice-Regent—Dean C. L. O'Connell, B-K.....
.....U. of P. College of Pharmacy, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second Grand Vice-Regent—Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., H.....
.....P. C. of P. & S., Philadelphia, Pa.
Third Grand Vice-Regent—Dean C. E. Mollett, F-H.....
.....M. S. U. Sch. of Phar., Missoula, Mont.
Grand S. & T.—Dean A. R. Bliss, Jr., F.....
.....East Lake Sta., P. O. Box 7, Birmingham, Ala.
Grand Historian—Dean G. C. Schicks, G.....Rutgers U. C. of P., Newark, N.J.
Grand Ritualist—Prof. L. Templeton, X.....Univ. of Ill., C. of P., Chicago, Ill.
Grand Counselor—Dean A. O. Mickelsen, B-I.....North Pacific College, Portland, Ore.
Assistant to G. S. & T.—Dr. C. E. Wilson, E.....Corinth, Miss.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., H, Chairman.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. H. W. Youngken, M.....Boston, Mass.
Dr. George L. Holstein, H.....365 N. Ninth St., Lebanon, Pa.
Dr. P. S. Pittinger, H.....Research Laboratories, Sharpe & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.
Dr. L. K. Darbaker, B-K.....University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Dean C. E. Mollett, F-H, Chairman.....Missoula, Mont.
Prof. F. D. Stoll, F.....L.C.P., Louisville, Ky.
Dr. H. J. Goeckel, F.....191 Lehigh St., Cranford, N.J.

EXTENSION COMMITTEE

Dean C. L. O'Connell, B-K, Chairman.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Geo. H. Frates, B-F.....809 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
Prof. F. S. Kimball, B-Σ.....2915 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Dr. H. A. Langenhan, Φ.....Seattle, Wash.
Prof. H. W. Colson, X.....7633 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Prof. R. L. McMurray, B-Σ.....Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio.
Dr. L. V. Hendricks, H, B-Σ.....834 Kearney St., Portland, Ore.
Dr. W. F. Gidley, F-F.....Austin, Tex.
Dr. H. J. Goeckel, F.....191 Lehigh St., Cranford, N.J.
R. S. Johnson, A.....Shinnston, W.Va.
Dr. J. A. Black, Σ.....
.....Hynson Westcott and Dunning Co., Charles and Chase St., Baltimore, Md.
Pascal Everts, F.....84th St. & Bdway., New York, N.Y.
F. J. O'Brien, B-Δ.....A. C. P. Albany, N.Y.

PROVINCE I

(Chapters in Albany, Buffalo, Providence and Boston)

Supervising Grand Officer: Grand Regent Heber W. Youngken
Satrap: D. Holloway, 19 Fessenden Rd., Arlington, Mass.
Secretary: G. F. Archambault, Boston, Mass.

PROVINCE II

(Chapters in Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York City, New Haven, and Newark)

Supervising Grand Officer: Grand Historian George C. Schicks
Satrap: G. E. Milliman, Bound Brook, N.J.
Secretary: Prof. J. L. Cox, N.J. College of Pharmacy, Newark, N.J.

PROVINCE III

(Chapters in Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Richmond, and Chapel Hill)

Supervising Grand Officer: Grand Vice Regent H. C. Wood, Jr.
Satrap: Eldon Roberts, Jr., Medical College of Va., Richmond, Va.
Secretary: Thomas D. Rowe, Medical College of Va., Richmond, Va.

PROVINCE IV

(Chapters in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida)

Supervising Grand Officer: G. S. and T. A. Richard Bliss, Jr.
Satrap: A. E. Butler, 47½ Columbus, Charleston, S.C.
Secretary: F. B. Daniez, Hogansville, Ga.

PROVINCE V

(Chapters in Pittsburgh, Morgantown, W.Va., Detroit, Toledo, Ada, and Cleveland)

Supervising Grand Officer: Grand Vice Regent C. L. O'Connell

Satrap: C. E. Rickard, Pa. Phar. Assoc., State Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Secretary:

PROVINCE VI

(Chapters in Lafayette, Indianapolis, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Louisville)

Supervising Grand Officer: Grand Vice Regent C. L. O'Connell

Satrap: Prof. F. D. Stoll, Louisville, Ky.

Secretary: O. G. Anderson, Indianapolis, Ind.

PROVINCE VII

(Chapters in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi)

Supervising Grand Officer: G. S. and T. A. Richard Bliss, Jr.

Satrap: Karl Wood, Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Secretary: J. C. Moore, Jr., P.O. Box 90, Topelo, Miss.

PROVINCE VIII

(Chapters in Alabama and Louisiana)

Supervising Grand Officer: G. S. and T. A. Richard Bliss, Jr.

Satrap: E. W. Gibbs, Thomas Jefferson Drug Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Secretary: W. C. Forbes, c/o Foster-Northington Co., Birmingham, Ala.

PROVINCE IX

(Chapters in Chicago, Valparaiso, and Madison, Wis.)

Supervising Grand Officer: Grand Ritualist L. Templeton

Satrap:

Secretary:

PROVINCE X

(Chapters in Fargo, N.D., and Minneapolis)

Supervising Grand Officer: Grand Ritualist L. Templeton

Satrap: G. E. Crossen, St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary: Jas. G. Guertin, Fargo, N.D.

PROVINCE XI

(Chapters in Lawrence, Lincoln, Omaha, and Des Moines)

Supervising Grand Officer: Grand Ritualist L. Templeton

Satrap: J. L. Dietz, Omaha, Neb.

Secretary: E. L. Griffith, Des Moines, Iowa.

PROVINCE XII

(Chapters in Norman, Dallas and Austin, Tex.)

Supervising Grand Officer: G. S. and T. A. Richard Bliss, Jr.

Satrap: R. A. Beegle, School of Pharmacy, Norman, Okla.

Secretary: W. R. Neville, Jr., College of Pharmacy, Austin, Tex.

PROVINCE XIII

(Chapters in Corvallis and Portland, Ore.)

Supervising Grand Officer: Grand Counselor A. O. Mickelsen

Satrap: Dr. F. D. Grill, 809 N. E. Oregon St., Portland, Ore.

Secretary: H. T. Hayek, 3631 S.E. Hawthorne St., Portland, Ore.

PROVINCE XIV

(Chapters in Missoula, Mont., Pullman and Seattle, Wash.)

Supervising Grand Officer: Grand Vice Regent C. E. Mollett

Satrap: W. H. Clausen, 7718 Seward Pk., Seattle, Wash.

Secretary: J. H. McCullough.

PROVINCE XV

(Chapters in San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif.)

Supervising Grand Officer: Grand Counselor A. O. Mickelsen

Satrap: G. H. Frates, 809 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Secretary: R. J. Whidden, Los Angeles, Calif.

CHAPTER ROLL

(Chapters Strictly Limited to Recognized Schools of Pharmacy.)

Total Chapters: 86

Collegiate Chapters: 51

Graduate Chapters: 35

COLLEGIATE CHAPTERS

Gamma.....Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
Gerard Van Beuren, Jr., 115 W. 68th St., Secretary

Epsilon.....University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
T. H. Kretzschmar, 1411-5th St., S.E., Secretary

- Eta.....Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.
John E. Ryan, 4213 Chester Ave., Secretary
- Theta.....Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
James T. May, Jr., 3414 Carolina Ave., Secretary
- Iota.....Medical College of S. C., Charleston, S.C.
(Dormant)
- Kappa.....Birmingham College of Pharmacy, Birmingham, Ala.
(School discontinued)
- Lambda.....Baylor University, Dallas, Tex.
(School discontinued)
- Mu.....Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.
R. D. Merchant, 220 Aspinwall Ave., Secretary
- Mu Omicron Pi.....Detroit College of Pharmacy, Detroit, Mich.
Conrad Deevey, 7064 Cahalan, Secretary
- Nu.....Connecticut College of Pharmacy, New Haven, Conn.
T. Poreda, 150 York St., Secretary
- Xi.....Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
(Dormant)
- Omicron.....Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
(School of Pharmacy discontinued)
- Pi.....Purdue University, School of Pharmacy, W. LaFayette, Ind.
Richard Gerding, 909 Third St., W. Lafayette, Secretary
- Rho.....University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Pershing Frederick, 1309 Ohio St., Secretary
- Sigma.....University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
G. I. Young, Jr., 15 Montrose Ave., Cantonville, Secretary
- Tau.....University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.
(Dormant)
- Upsilon.....Louisville College of Pharmacy, Louisville, Ky.
F. D. Stoll, 104 W. Chestnut St., Secretary
- Phi.....Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.
(School of Pharmacy discontinued. Merged with Chi.)
- Chi.....University of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.
Florian Wicanus, 614 S. Ashland Blvd., Secretary
- Psi.....University of Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.
W. S. Havron, 144 N. Bellevue, Secretary
- Omega.....College of Pharmacy, Rutgers University, Newark, N.J.
D. Fusilli, c/o College of Pharmacy, Secretary
- Beta-Beta.....Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. W. Marquand, 2298 Murray Hill Rd., Secretary
- Beta-Gamma.....University of California, San Francisco, Calif.
Paul A. Gysels, 26 Amherst St., Secretary
- Beta-Delta.....Union University, Albany, N.Y.
M. Allard, c/o College of Pharmacy, Secretary
- Beta-Epsilon.....Rhode Island College of P. & S., Providence, R.I.
c/o R.I. Col. of P. & A. S., Secretary
- Beta-Zeta.....Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.
Dr. F. A. Gilfillan, Secretary
- Beta-Eta.....University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W.Va.
(Dormant)
- Beta-Theta.....Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
(School discontinued.)
- Beta-Iota.....North Pacific College of Oregon, Portland, Ore.
Dr. F. R. Grill, c/o College, Secretary
- Beta-Kappa.....University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. Bradel, 258 E. Bellefield Ave., Secretary
- Beta-Lambda.....University of City of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio.
Walter L. Mackiewicz, 3005 Stickney Ave., Secretary

Beta-Mu.....	Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind. (School of Pharmacy discontinued June, 1939.)
Beta-Nu.....	Creighton University, Omana, Neb. (Dormant)
Beta-Xi.....	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. J. E. Hamlet, 204 Short St., Secretary.
Beta-Omicron.....	University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. (Dormant)
Beta-Pi.....	Washington State College, Pullman, Wash. E. S. Brooks, 505 Colorado Ave., Secretary.
Beta-Rho.....	University of Mississippi, University, Miss. W. W. Johnson, University, Secretary.
Beta-Sigma.....	North Dakota State College, Fargo, N.D. J. Bjornson, c/o College, Secretary.
Beta-Tau.....	Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis. (College of Pharmacy Discontinued.)
Beta-Upsilon.....	Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, Indianapolis, Ind. E. F. Kaminski, 430 N. Meridian Ave., Apt. 6, Rm. 7, Secretary.
Beta-Phi.....	Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, Cincinnati, Ohio. F. Redding, 210 W. 8th St., Secretary.
Beta-Chi.....	Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa L. W. Eyster, 658 14th Pl., Secretary.
Beta-Psi.....	University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. c/o Dean Uhl,
Beta-Omega.....	Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. D. F. Johnson, 349 W. Broad St., Hazelton, Pa., Secretary
Gamma-Gamma.....	University of Texas, Austin, Tex. (Dormant)
Gamma-Delta.....	Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio. T. D. Bennett, 219 E. College Ave., Secretary.
Gamma-Epsilon.....	University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. (Dormant)
Gamma-Zeta.....	Howard College, Birmingham, Ala. J. R. Warren, 6035 1st Ave. S., Apt. 8, Secretary.
Gamma-Eta.....	University of Montana, Missoula, Mont. John Askvold, Jr., 526 Cornell Ave., Secretary,
Gamma-Iota.....	University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y. J. L. Maid, 181 Winspear Ave., Secretary.
Gamma-Omicron.....	University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla Mark R. Cates, 1602 Classen, Secretary.

GRADUATE CHAPTERS

Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. I. Griffith, Stetson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Secretary.
New York.....	New York, N.Y. W. E. Sowersby, 671 Gramatan Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Baltimore.....	Baltimore, Md. Dr. M. J. Andrews, c/o U. of Md., Lombard and Green Sts., Secretary.
Birmingham.....	Birmingham, Ala. Murphree Davis, c/o Doster-Northington Drug Company, Secy.
Chicago.....	Chicago, Ill. M. H. Seifert, P. O. Box 55, Wilmette, Ill., Secretary.
Boston.....	Boston, Mass. G. F. Archambault, 179 Longwood Ave., Secretary.
Albany.....	Albany, N.Y. F. J. O'Brien, College of Pharmacy, Secretary.

Providence	Providence, R.I.
Dr. E. H. Mason, 750 East Ave., Pawtucket,	Secretary.
San Francisco	San Francisco, Calif.
Hugh D. Moncur, Jr., 278 Post St.,	Secretary.
Cleveland	Cleveland, Ohio.
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KAPPA PSI PHARMACEUTICAL FRATERNITY

When
ordering
Mention
Item No.

OFFICERS' SASHES: Set of 12, all of adopted regulation patterns, and edged with silk braid, with correct emblem embroidered in golden yellow silk on each, as follows:

- 1 1 only Scarlet Sash of fine satin, golden yellow braid, emblem "A."
- 2 11—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 of any of above—each \$3.30, per set of 12\$35.75

5 **MEMBERS' COLLARS:** (Optional) Lined and interlined, cadet grey flannel, scarlet silk braid on both edges, no emblems. Each \$1.95, per dozen\$19.50

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 grey on the scarlet facing.

10 Cambric, trimmed with sateen, any quantity, each\$5.95

11 Cotton cashmere, 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\$4.95

15 Cotton Cashmere, with scarlet sateen, any quantity, each\$5.85

18 **SQUARE** (4 sided) (1 required) wooden, painted alternating colors Scarlet and gray, each\$2.50

SPEARS: (2 required) Each with seasoned shaft.

75721 27 Gilt bronzed wooden point and ball, each \$1.75 Pr. 3.50

75722 28 Polished brass point and ball each 2.00 Pr. 4.00

75723 29 Nickel plated metal point and ball, each 2.20 Pr. 4.40

75725 30 Nickel plated metal point and ball, each 2.20 Pr. 4.40

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KAPPA PSI PHARMACEUTICAL FRATERNITY

Item Nos.			
GRECIAN SHORT SWORD: (1 required)			
75752	31	Leather scabbard, Grecian hilt, steel blade, brass mounted handle and trimming—with stud for belt throg	each, \$6.95
BELT, for Sword: (1 required)			
75761	33	Shoulder sling style—heavy webbing, leather throg	each, \$1.30
75762	34	Shoulder sling style—all leather	each, 2.00
40995	35	Waist belt style—heavy leather 1¾" wide, plain metal plate, leather throg (advise color black, brown, red)	each, 3.50
BALLOT BOX (1 required) Exclusive of ballots (See next item)			
82714	37	Full secret swan neck pattern, walnut	each, 9.90
82715	38	Full secret, hinged lid pattern, quartered oak	each, 3.90
82713	39	Semi-secret, oak	each, 2.00
BALLOTS: 50 assorted black and white.			
82722A	41	China, glazed, per set of 50	.25
82722C&D	42	Rubber—noiseless—black cubes, white balls, per set of 50	.80
Gavels: (4 Required)			
82729	45	Oak	each, .60, per set of 4 2.40
82730	46	Walnut	each, 1.00, per set of 4 4.00
82731	47	Rosewood	each, 1.85, per set of 4 7.40
HOODWINK: (1 required) Each equipped with strap to adjust size, and spring attachment to effect quick removal or replacement.			
82701	50	Leather, velvet lined, metal eye caps are permanent	each, 2.25
82702	51	Similar to 75799 but metal eye lids can be turned open, permitting clear vision without removing hoodwink	each, 2.50
75802	52	Special pattern—permits clear view, or shows through red lens, or shuts out light completely	each, 3.00
CHAPTER SEAL —Heavy lever stand.			
	55	Circular die, 1¾ inch diameter, plain lettering, no emblem or Greek characters	5.75
	56	Circular die, 2 inch diameter, plain lettering, no emblem or Greek characters	6.00

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

New Price List: Kappa Psi Badges and Guards

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

CROWN SET BADGES:

Whole Pearls, Opals or Garnets (or any combination of these alternately or in corners)	12.75
Whole Pearls with Ruby corners	13.75
Whole Pearls with Emerald corners	16.00
Whole Pearls with Diamond corners	22.50
Whole Pearls and Rubies alternately	17.50
Whole Pearls and Emeralds alternately	19.75
Whole Pearls and Diamonds alternately	33.50
Emeralds and Diamonds alternately	37.50
Rubies and Diamonds alternately	35.00
Emeralds with Diamond corners	27.50
Rubies with Diamond corners	25.00
Diamonds with Emerald corners	50.00
Diamonds with Ruby corners	47.50
Diamonds, entire	60.00
Sapphire mounting, same prices as rubies.	

Both eyes of Mask set with—

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

CHAPTER GUARDS:

	Small	or Medium	Large
Single Letter—Plain Gold	\$ 2.75		\$ 3.00
Close set pearl	4.50		5.50
Crown set pearl	6.00		7.50
Double Letter—Plain gold	4.00		4.50
Close set pearl	7.50		8.50
Crown set pearl	11.00		13.50

Additional price per stone

Rubies, \$0.53 Emeralds, \$0.79 Diamonds, \$3.15

The Fraternity coat-of-arms with safety clasp and guard chain attachment may be had if preferred. They are furnished in gold in the miniature size at \$2.75 or the medium size at \$3.25.

18K White Gold	\$2.63 additional
Platinum Settings—Single Letter	5.25 additional
Platinum Settings—Double Letter	10.50 additional

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

PLEDGE BUTTONS will be furnished for 60c apiece. Each chapter should have a supply of these buttons on hand as the property of the chapter.

RECOGNITION BUTTONS, 75c each.

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

IMPORTANT

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

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month	19....	Name
month	19....	Street
month	19....	City