

The
Blue and Gold
TRIANGLE



DECEMBER
1937

National Yearly Program



- September 10 Deadline for *Triangle* Material for Fall Issue.
List of Chapter Officers to Grand Secretary.
- October 1 Fall Issue of *Blue and Gold Triangle*.
- October 14 Founders' Day.
Send Greetings to Miss Ethel Heath,
21 Searle Ave., Brookline, Mass.
- November 15 Deadline for *Triangle* Material for Winter Issue.
- December 15 Winter Issue of *Blue and Gold Triangle*.
Send Holiday Greetings to Sister Chapters.
- February 1 Deadline for *Triangle* Material for Spring Issue.
- March 1 Spring Issue of *Blue and Gold Triangle*.
Send Dues to Grand Secretary.
- March 15 Hygeia Day.
Professional Program—Outside Speaker if Possible.
- April 15 Deadline for *Triangle* Material for Summer Issue.
- May 15 Summer Issue of *Blue and Gold Triangle*.

The
Blue and Gold Triangle
of
Lambda Kappa Sigma

Volume X

DECEMBER, 1937

Edited by
Mrs. William R. Collins



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THE
GRAND COUNCIL
OF
LAMBDA KAPPA SIGMA
EXTENDS
GREETINGS AND WISHES
FOR A
MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR
IN 1938
TO EACH AND EVERY
MEMBER

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Iodine—Its History, Manufacture and Uses

By Elvira Silveira, Zeta Graduate Chapter

IODINE, a non-metallic element, was discovered in 1812 by Courtois, a soda manufacturer of Paris. It was named by Guy-Lussac in 1813, after the Greek word "iodos" meaning violet because of the violet color of its vapors. The most abundant natural source is from marine algae, particularly kelp and rockweed. Traces of it are found in the waters of springs and rivers in many parts of the world. Iodine occurs in the animal kingdom in sponges, oysters, crude cod liver oil, and the thyroid of mammals. It appears as silver iodide in a rare Mexican mineral, in native sodium nitrate, and in some kinds of rocksalt. Some algae are comparatively rich in iodine and the ash of the plants known as kelp for many years was the only commercial source of this element. In 1845 kelp was used in the manufacture of soap because of the sodium carbonate content and the iodine was extracted from the lyes of the soap boilers. Drift kelp is the only form of the plant now used for the manufacture of iodine. It is made from red wracks, the *Laminaria digitata*, or tangle, and the *Laminaria stenophylla*, which are always submerged by the tide, and contain about ten times as much iodine as the fuci. The seaweeds torn up by storms from the rocks on which they grow and cast ashore lose many of their valuable salts by being washed by rains. Plants properly burnt to a loose ash at low temperature ought to yield a kelp containing twenty-five to thirty pounds of iodine per ton.

The most important commercial source is from "calichi" the native form of sodium iodate found in Chile. Seventy per cent of the world's supply comes from this South American country. Iodine is a by-product of the purification of crude salt petre. Hot water is used to dissolve the sodium nitrate and iodine compounds. Sodium nitrate crystallizes out upon cooling and the supernatant liquid is reheated and used to wash out more raw material. The repeated use of the mother liquors

gradually accumulates iodine salts and when the iodine content reaches a certain concentration it is directed into the iodine plant. It is then precipitated, usually with sodium bisulphite which is prepared from salt petre, coal, and sulphur. The iodine is pressed into cakes and sublimed. It is then 98 to 99 per cent pure. Finally it is packed in wooden kegs and covered with cowhide to prevent loss by volatilization. The mother liquors are returned to the nitrate plant to renew the cycle of extraction. The amount of iodine yielded is from 65 to 70 per cent of the iodine available. This low output is due to the crude method of testing the iodine content of the mother liquor, to the incomplete precipitation, and to the failure of the mother liquors dissolving all the iodine compounds in the crude ore.

France, Scotland, and Norway produce iodine from kelp. Japan and Russia use seaweed as their source. Iodine is obtained in Java from iodiferous water found in wells in petroleum producing areas. There is no iodine produced in the United States at the present time, although during the war small quantities were recovered from the Pacific coast as a by-product of the manufacture of acetone and potash salts from seaweed. Plenty of raw material is available, nearly 3,000,000 pounds of iodine or five times our consumption could be produced from kelp which grows along the Pacific coast from California to Alaska, but the process is very laborious and expensive. Crude iodine is resublimed or converted into iodides in the United States. No resublimed iodine has been imported into the country since 1924. There are six plants doing this type of manufacture, three in New York, and one each in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Missouri. Normally no iodine is exported from the United States.

Iodine has long been known as a constituent of the thyroid gland. It is essential to the proper function of this gland and the exhibition of small amounts of it will prevent the occurrence of simple goiter. Goiter is endemic in the Great Lakes region and in Switzerland. Iodized salt containing an alkaline iodide is being universally prescribed as a preventative. In parts of Switzerland the sale of untreated salt is forbidden except to persons ultrasensitive to iodine. Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1819 by Coindet of Geneva. Iodine whether taken into the stomach in the form of the element or as one of the salts of hydriodic acid is absorbed readily and circulates in the blood chiefly in the form of an iodide. Although it can be found in a number of the other secretions it is eliminated practically entirely through the kidneys. Potassium iodide in the body forms a freely soluble compound with either lead or mercury and is therefore frequently used in the treatment of lead or mercurial poisoning to hasten elimination.

Elemental iodine has two important therapeutic properties not to be found in its salts, namely as a local irritant and as a germicide. In a solution of 1:1000 it is sufficient to kill most vegetative bacteria including the Staphylococci tuberculi-bacillus and typhoid bacillus. The application of a 30 per cent solution to recent wounds is probably the most

(Continued on page 6)

Mandelic Acid

By Myrbel Newton, *Alpha Chapter*

THE introduction of the ketogenic diet by Clark and Helmholz in 1931 for the treatment of urinary infections, while it temporarily solved the problem of treating infections of this nature, stimulated intensive research to try to find something that would have the same effects as the diet and yet eliminate its bad features.

Extensive experimentation has been done by M. L. Rosenheim and M. B. Camb of the University College Hospital and the Westminster Hospital of London in this field. The difficulty with the ketogenic diet treatment is that it requires rigid supervision both of the patient and of the diet, and so it cannot be used successfully outside of institutions; patients with chronic infections of the urinary tract are not as a rule ill enough to require hospitalization. Also, the ketogenic diet is unpleasant to take and upsets the normal physiological state of the patient.

It was found that the effective factor inhibiting the growth of bacteria in the urine of patients on the ketogenic diet is B-hydroxybutyric acid and that this acid exercised its greatest action below a pH of 5.5. When this acid is administered by mouth under normal conditions, however, it is ineffective in the control of urinary infections because it is completely oxidized within the body. The problem then was to find an acid which would have the same bacteriostatic activity as the ketogenic diet and yet resist oxidation in the body. Such an acid, if excreted unchanged in the urine and if non-poisonous could, in all probability, effectively replace the diet.

B-hydroxybutyric acid, B-hydroxypropionic acid, laevulinic acid, lactic acid, pyruvic acid, benzoic acid, hippuric acid, benzoylactic acid, and B-phenyl-B-hydroxypropionic acid were all tested but found to be unsatisfactory for one reason or another. One substance, however, did answer all of the theoretical requirements; and, at present, indications point to its use as the solution of the problem. This substance is mandelic acid.

Written imperically the formula is $C_6H_5 \cdot CHOH \cdot COOH$. Because it contains an asymmetric carbon atom, mandelic acid is optically active, rotating the plane of polarized light. The laboratory product is racemic, being composed of dextro and laevo components and is inactive. The two varieties have been resolved by fractional crystallization, the laevo salt being more soluble. The mold, penicillium, is capable of producing a selective destruction of l-mandelic acid, the dextro form remaining. The melting point of d- or l-mandelic acid is $133^\circ C$. and of the racemic, $118^\circ C$. It crystallizes as colorless needles and is soluble in 6 parts of water at $20^\circ C$. The acid is very soluble in hot water and is also soluble in ether and benzene.

The routine method for the administration of mandelic acid has been to give 12 Gm. of mandelic acid daily in divided doses accompanied by ammonium chloride sufficient to increase the acidity of the urine to the

required pH. The intake of liquids is limited to 2 pints per day during treatment. The acid is being administered in several different ways:

(1) The standard mixture used in test cases in the University College Hospital in London, contains 3 gm. of the acid to the fluid ounce, just neutralized by sodium bicarbonate (1.6 gm.) and flavored with lemon. One ounce of this mixture is given four times a day. Eight grams of ammonium chloride is also administered during the day.

(2) A syrup is being used in this country:

Mandelic acid.....	40 gm.
Solution of ammonium hydroxide.....	q.s. to neutralize
Sucrose, color, and flavor.....	aa q.s.
Water q.s. ad.....	100 cc.

(3) The acid is being dispensed, too, in the form of an elixir.

(4) Powders of mandelic acid are being prescribed by some physicians.

At the present time the use of mandelic acid in cases of urinary infection unassociated with urinary obstruction appears to be effective. However, this use to replace the ketogenic diet is still in the experimental stage and more widespread trial will have to be given it before it can be stated for certain that the acid is specific in nature for this type of infection.

REFERENCES

- Mandelic Acid in the Treatment of Urinary Infection*, by M. L. Rosenheim and M. B. Camb, M.R.C.P., London.
Organic Chemistry, by H. C. Muldoon.

Iodine—Its History, Manufacture and Uses

(Continued from page 4)

efficient treatment we have to protect against pus-forming bacillus. In proper dilutions, it is used in various infections of the mucous membranes, *e.g.*, conjunctivitis, urethritis, diphtheria, and cystitis.

Overdoses of the elemental iodine act as a powerful irritant. From four to six grains causes a sense of constriction in the throat, nausea, and pains in the stomach, and finally vomiting and colic. Even in medicinal doses it causes alarming symptoms, such as fever, restlessness, disturbed sleep, palpitation, excessive thirst, acute abdominal pains, vomiting, purging, violent cramps, rapid pulse and finally progressive emaciation, if the medication is not discontinued. Mild iodism is characterized by pain or heaviness in the frontal sinuses, with or without coryza, and in some instances soreness of the mucous lining of the mouth and throat.

Various skin lesions of all degrees of severity have followed the internal use of iodines in sensitive persons. In cases of poisoning the stomach must be evacuated and lavages of amylaceous solutions such as flour, starch, or orris root must be administered. In the manufacture of photographic preparations and of dyes iodine is used as a chemical reagent, aniline green being an example of a dye made with iodine.

The Story of Synthetic Camphor

By Rose Buyniski, *Alpha Chapter*

THE inclusion of synthetic camphor in the eleventh revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia as of June 1, 1936, denotes another step in its rise for use as a substitute for natural camphor. It has long been used industrially, and now its recognition for medicinal purposes occasions a brief speculation into its history.

The uses of camphor are many and varied, its chief use being as a plasticide for cellulose nitrate, more easily recognized in its final form as celluloid and photographic film, these two items being responsible for the consumption of 66 per cent of the camphor used in the United States. Both camphor and its derivatives, *e.g.*, camphor oil, have valuable medicinal qualities and 10 per cent of the world supply is annually used for human and animal ailments. A sizable amount is used for disinfectants and a similar amount for smokeless fireworks, and gunpowder. A small amount is used for the manufacture of heliotrope and other synthetic chemicals. Camphor oil is an excellent diluent for artists' colors and a useful ingredient in soap making.

Small wonder then that a monopoly of the natural supply of such a product is cherished; or that a thirty year search for an artificial substitute has been carried on, for camphor plays a far more important part in everyday life than is usually accredited to it. Crude natural camphor is a chemical compound derived from the distillation of the camphor tree, redistilled to become refined natural camphor. It is a white translucent crystalline mass, soluble in alcohol, ether, and fatty acids, insoluble in water, easily broken, but difficult to powder, and burns with a smoky flame. The camphor tree is a true native of China, Japan, and nearby portions of Eastern Asia.

China had, at one time, a thriving camphor business, but wasteful methods soon led to its annihilation and today only a few hundred dollars worth of camphor is exported. Formosa, bearing 77 per cent of the world's camphor trees, was ceded to Japan at the end of the Japanese-Chinese War in 1895. The Japanese government then assumed a monopoly on the camphor trade, applying a strict program of reforestation. Three million trees were planted between the years 1900 and 1906. In 1903 plans for a complete monopoly were perfected; all camphor was sold to a government agency, prices, production, and sales were under control of a division of the department of finance, methods of production were improved and prices soared.

An interesting note is that before the Civil War it was suggested that this country buy the Island of Formosa. Had that purchase been carried out, what would have happened is an interesting speculation. Legislation in Japan requires that 60 per cent of all the crude camphor be shipped to Japan, giving that country domination of the refined camphor supply. Prices today are quoted no more than ninety days in advance and the supply is kept rigidly in line with the demand. But like all government

monopolies, high prices and curtailed supplies led other countries to the quest for a synthetic material.

In 1858, Bertholet, a Frenchman, produced the first chemical camphor, since improved but basically the same. Soon after the rise of the camphor monopoly in Japan many attempts were made in Germany, France and the United States to manufacture camphor commercially. Germany led the way with the first marketable product in 1905 and has held the field ever since. It has been estimated that more than two million dollars has been spent in this country alone on research, plant equipment and contract obligations in the search for profitable manufacture of synthetic camphor. With the exception of the Newport Company, DuPont is the sole manufacturer of synthetic camphor in the United States. Their process is a simplified version of the European method, utilizing advanced engineering and operating principles. No small part of their success has lain in their ability to dispose of their by-products profitably.

Chemically and physically the same as natural camphor, although optically inactive, synthetic camphor still has the great barrier of prejudice against any artificial product to overcome. But its success should act as a powerful lever on the price of the natural product; and any sudden cessation of the supply of the Japanese camphor need not be feared. Synthetic camphor has proved its merit!

Travel Bulletin

IT IS NOT too early to think about means of transportation to Boston this coming summer. In Chicago the Boston and Maine Railroad are bidding for the privilege of carrying sorors eastward next June. Most travellers from the west will have to pass through Chicago enroute and at this time Gamma and Gamma Graduate Chapters extend an invitation to all members coming through Chicago to have either luncheon or dinner as guests of the chapters, depending on which train we take for the east. We have our choice of a one-thirty or five-thirty P.M. departure, arriving in Boston approximately twenty-four hours later. If there are twelve or more members entraining from Chicago we will have a private car of our own. Please get in touch with your own travel agents and obtain details as to trains, routes, fares, etc. and the time you will arrive in Chicago on June 22, 1938. Please communicate information to your Editor, Mrs. William R. Collins, 7410 North Damen Ave., Chicago, Illinois. The fares to the east from Chicago and return are not sold as round trip tickets, but one way only, and the Boston and Maine representative states that it will be cheaper for western members to buy a round trip ticket to Chicago and then purchase the ticket from Chicago east separately. The fare from Chicago to Boston in a Pullman is \$30.45 one way, not counting the berth. Remember June 22 will be CHICAGO DAY and we are counting on you Western girls!

A Peek into the History of Distillation of Aromatic Oils and Waters

By Adeline Lugas, *Alpha Chapter*

Were not Summer's distillation left
A liquid prisoner, pent in walls of glass,
Beauty's effect of Beauty were bereft,
Nor it, nor no remembrance what it was,
But flowers distilled, though they with winter meet,
Lose but their show, their substance still lives sweet.

SHAKESPEARE

DISTILLATION is a conversion of one or more substances into vapours which are condensed into liquid form. The apparatus consists of three parts, retort, condenser, and receiver.

The Egyptians were the first to practice distillation. Then their pupils, the Arabs, took up this art in the fourth century. They used distillation to extract the virtue from all kinds of substances. They named the products of distillation, spirits, and spirit of vitriol and spirit of salt were named by them. From the eighth to the eleventh century the Arabs raised this science to a high art, especially in distillation of aromatic waters and alcohol. They deserted this art in the eleventh century to search for their Philosopher's Stone.

Actius, a physician from Constantinople, revived the art of distillation of oils but no distinction was made between fatty oils and distilled aromatic oils. It was only in the seventeenth century that a real knowledge of essential oils was discovered. The first mention of expressed oils was in Herodotus who told how oil of cedar or turpentine was made. Pitch was boiled in an earthenware kettle and the oil skimmed off or else absorbed by wool and squeezed out by hand. The aromatized oils which existed at the beginning of the Christian era were generally made and used by the priests for religious rites and to anoint and embalm the body. They were prepared by steeping any fragrant substance or flowers in oil of sesame until it had absorbed the perfume.

Attar of roses and other rose preparations were very popular. Dioscorides of the first century described Rose oil: Attar of roses came to us from Turkey, Bulgaria, and Persia. In the twelfth to the thirteenth century distillation died out in Arabia, but in Europe it became an important industry. Beginning with the fourteenth century distillation processes and apparatus were improved. Not until the 1700's was the blending of scents exercised. Steam distillation followed in the nineteenth century and today distillation is used chiefly for leaves, barks, and woods. These are made by maceration or absorption, followed by the extraction of the perfume by pure alcohol. Modern stills have a plate or sieve raised from the bottom on which the plants are placed to prevent burning. Many improvements have been made and are still being made regarding distillation. It took a long time to perfect the art of distillation but it was not in vain.

Gossip Town

Have you ever heard of Gossip Town,
On the shore of Falsehood Bay,
Where old dame rumor, with rustling gown,
Is going about all day?
It isn't far to Gossip Town,
For people who want to go,
The idleness train will take you down,
In just an hour or so.
The thoughtless road is a popular route,
And most folks start that way,
But it's steep down grade, if you don't look out,
You'll land in Falsehood Bay.
You'll glide through the valley of Viscious Folk,
And into the tunnel of hate,
Then crossing the Add-To bridge you walk,
Right into the City gate.
The principal street is called They-Say,
And I've Heard is the public well,
And the breezes that blow from Falsehood Bay,
Are laden with Don't You Tell.
In the midst of the Town is Tell-Tale Park,
You're never quite safe when there,
For its owner is Madame Suspicious Remark,
Who lives on the Street Don't Care.
Just back of the park is Slanders row,
'Twas there a good name died,
Pierced by a dart from Jealousy's bow,
In the hands of envious pride.
From Gossip Town peace long since died,
But trouble and grief and woe,
And sorrow and care, you'll meet instead,
IF EVER YOU CHANCE TO GO.

What Drugs Are

By Ruth Bahosh, *Alpha Chapter*

THE public has always shown considerable interest and curiosity about drugs and medicines. This is mainly due to the shroud of mystery with which the family doctor and pharmacist have veiled the character of the contents of bottles and powders that have found their way to the bedsides of almost all of us at sometime or other. The American people are keen for anything suggestive of a riddle, and the hieroglyphics with which a physician covers the face of a little slip of paper, later to be translated into a bottle of cough syrup or headache powder by the druggist, stir our imagination.

The popular interest in drugs has of late years been stimulated by several factors, especially the idea of obtaining anything from woods and fields and subduing it to cultivation has a keen fascination, and in the minds of most people those drugs and medicines that do not come from "coal-tar" come from the forest. The term "drug," to some people, carries with it the idea of a narcotic to be spoken of in an undertone, with a shrug of the shoulders. To others it means an individual chemical or a crude product. To some it means just any medicine and this comes nearer to being a true definition of what a drug really is, for it is any substance or mixture of substances used as a medicine, or that enters into the composition of a remedial agent.

The commodities used as remedial agents, and which enter into the composition of the vast number of complex formulas written by the physician and dispensed by the apothecary, are divided into several different classes, belonging to two large orders commonly known as inorganic and organic. There are metals, salts and similar chemicals which in chemical language are referred to as inorganic substances, and which are represented by mercury, iodine, sulphur, bromides, sodium phosphate, bichloride of mercury, boracic acid and several others.

Then there is a large class of drugs composed of the three elements carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, united in different ways, the nature of which is very complicated, and others containing those three elements together with nitrogen, which do not occur naturally but are manufactured, and are therefore spoken of as synthetics. Some of these are the "coal-tar" derivatives. These all belong to the great order of chemical individuals known as the organic series.

Another large and very important group embraces the products of the vegetable kingdom which are themselves used as drugs, or which contain valuable principles that may be extracted and purified. The parts of the different plants entering the trade may be leaves, roots, barks, seeds, juices, resins, gums, the whole herbs themselves, or fungous growths that live on the plants. Thus we have the leaves of the belladonna, digitalis, cocoa, and senna; the roots of mandrake, aconite, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, and gentian; the barks of the cinchona and cascara; the seeds of nux vomica; the juices of the aloes and poppy; the resin of Canada balsam,

guaiac, and asafetida; the balsams of the tropical trees known as Peru and tolu; the gum of acacia; the whole herb of boneset; and the fungus of the rye head, known as ergot.

The valuable principles yielded by these botanical drugs all belong to the organic order of chemicals. A few important medicinal agents are derived from the animal kingdom, notably cod-liver oil, pepsin, adrenalin, diphtheria antitoxin, and vaccine.

These drugs are gathered from all four corners of the earth and from all of the natural kingdoms. Our own country produces many crude drugs and basic elements, and, because of its wide divergence of topography and climate, is admirably adapted to support the production of many botanical drugs, should conditions develop to prevent the importation of foreign supplies, as was the case with belladonna and other foreign species, not requiring the nurturing of a wholly tropical atmosphere. Furthermore, some of our younger and more aggressive and progressive dealers in crude drugs are establishing connections with the initial sources of the commodities in which they are interested, and are thereby no longer dependent on the collectors and exporters of foreign countries.

Chapter Reports

Gamma and Gamma Graduate Chapters, Chicago, Illinois

A joint meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Anna Bee Webster on Friday, October 22, at 6:30 P.M. A buffet supper was served by Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Day. We all ate with relish and gusto and some of us asked for refills.

The stork made a visit, on September 30, to the Arthur Schumans, and while there dispensed a baby boy. Official Latin Title—Robert. Synonym—Bobbie. Official weight—10 avd. lbs. On October 23 Miss Grace Topf became the bride of Mr. Lewis Hallier at the Christ Presbyterian Church. Candlelight ceremony was performed at seven-thirty P.M. We wish you happiness and success, Grace.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Kettering celebrated their twenty-third year of matrimonial bliss. Luck and best wishes for another twenty-three years. The first Telephone Bridge Party of the season was held at the home of Mrs. William Collins, on Friday, November 5.

Our president, Cecelia Furmaniak, chose the committee for our annual Monte Carlo party. This year we plan to have the party on a large scale, and if you hear of any roulette wheels—please inform the committee.

The Gamma chapter cordially extended an invitation to the Graduate chapter to attend a wiener roast on Sunday, October 31. A fine time was had by those who attended.

The sorority chapter wishes to extend at this time their deepest sympathy to Miss Cecelia Furmaniak, whose father passed away.

MARIE E. VACHA

Delta Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

We opened our social season of 1937-38 with our "Fall Frolic" in the Blue Room of Hotel Schenley in commemoration of Founders' Day. The girls and their escorts enjoyed dancing to the suave music of Howard Baum's orchestra. Our success for this affair is due to the able management of Jane Carnahan, social chairman, and Peggy Wade.

A display of artistic ability was the thing in decorating our penthouse on the fourth floor (girl's lounge) with gay printed drapes, flowers and vases. Vera Karel and Marcella Kunz were the chief drapers. Dr. O'Connell, Dean of the School of Pharmacy, was so impressed by our interest in beautifying the room that he decided the school would do the rest by painting the floor (a grand shade of green to harmonize with furniture and the drapes), and also buying a handsome new chromium finished stove. The lounge is now a site of beauty, a 100% improvement. This just proves what a little cooperation and enthusiasm can procure.

Our first "social" was a rollicking taffy pull in the kitchenette of the East Liberty Y.W.C.A. It still is a mystery to me why there were ten different varieties of taffy from the same mother batch. Thelma Glick was the lucky puller who won the prize for the "whitest" candy. After

the fun tasty sandwiches and real jug cider were served. However, more than just taffy was cooked up that night. Plans were made for an informal rush luncheon to be held in the private "Hunting Room" in Stauffers. Formal teas are always so stiff that it is difficult to really get to know a person, that is why we decided against it. And what a grand time we had! A delicious luncheon, games, prizes and fun galore was the program for the day. The seven new lovely girls enjoyed themselves so much that they hated to see the party break up.

Our bowling and skating parties have also aided us in becoming better acquainted with the new girls.

The December meeting at the "Y" was a busy session where many plans were made for immediate work after we return from the holiday vacation. Invitations will be issued December 16, the day before Christmas recess. Replies are due on January 5. The pledging ceremony is scheduled for January 10 and formal initiation after the semester finals are over. Tickets are now being printed for our raffle which goes on sale the 3rd. We girls will certainly have to take advantage of the Christmas recess to store up sufficient energy to enable us to carry out our plans.

We are quite proud of ourselves this year for we are having the sorority picture in the *Owl*, the annual Pitt publication. Something the chapter has never done before.

Thelma Glick will soon have three of the sisters joining her as members of Collembolae, an honorary natural science fraternity—Jane Carnahan, Marcella Kunz and Cora Jean Klein were tapped.

Our seniors Vera Karel, Betty Haeckler and Jane Carnahan are back to normal again and have resumed classes after a week of experience working in Folk Clinic in the Medical Center.

THELMA GLICK

Zeta Chapter, San Francisco, California

Zeta chapter in conjunction with Zeta Graduate chapter has enjoyed many pleasant activities this fall. On September 26 formal initiation was held at the home of Helen Raciborski. The new members welcomed into Zeta chapter are Annette Louch and Margaret Kreisinger. We now have a total membership of five active girls. In honor of all the new girls at school a lovely rush party was given by Dorothy Guehring, a graduate sister, at her home. Games were the order of the evening, and Dorothy cleverly originated games pertaining to Pharmacy, which were both enjoyable and instructive. All in all it was a grand evening, and orchids to you Dorothy as the perfect hostess. Founders' Day was celebrated on October 14 presided over by our President, Emily Uffman. Through the courtesy of the Winthrop Chemical Co. a splendid motion picture on "Malaria" was presented; and Mr. Butler, representative of the Abbott Laboratories, gave an interesting talk on Vitamins. We are happy to announce that we have prospective members for Zeta chapter, and are looking forward to the time when they will take an active part in our affairs.

VIVIAN FIGONE

Eta Graduate Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

A large and enthusiastic turnout at our first fall meeting started things off with a bang for Eta Graduate. This year we have decided to have something more than just a business meeting each month. Pat Garrell has planned a card party for after the November meeting and Jo May Zeisig and Miriam Russell have charge of a Christmas party. In January there is to be a Treasure Hunt and in February a theatre party. Ruth Miller and Anne Transcelleti are to entertain the girls at their homes in March and April respectively.

There are also plans afoot for an informal dance at the College with the active chapter, and after the success of last year's we are hoping to have another spring fashion show this year.

Of course everyone is looking forward to and talking about our spring dinner dance but as the event is so far in the future no definite plans have been made.

FLORENCE KLECKNER

Sigma Chapter, New York, New York

Despite well known New York City summers Sigma chapter maintained contact with its members through those warm months with two social meetings, Ida Busch being hostess at the July meeting and Lena Nolan at the August gathering. Our first official meeting for the year was held at the home of Dora Pokorny, at which time a program of activities was outlined. New York has been the scene of many big doings this year. The A.P.H.A. convention was held in August, with the Pennsylvania Hotel the center of all festivities. Sigma chapter held a luncheon there during the Convention week, which was well attended by all Sigma sorors, as were all the gala affairs of the Convention. Boat rides, night-clubbing, bridge, etc. Needless to say a good time was had by all. In September the American Legion convened in town and took the city by storm. We hope that Lambda Kappa Sigma conventions will be as great some day! Our officers for the new year are as follows: Kay Fromm, president; Charlotte Samuels, vice-president; Audrey Rossin, secretary; and Rhoda Ratner, treasurer.

PERSONALS

Mary Gordon became Mrs. Braunstein in June.

Ella Wahlman has just successfully undergone an operation. Speedy recovery, Ella.

Lillian Obermayer is now the proud mother of a bouncing baby girl. Our first sorority baby, Myrna, and are we ever proud of her, too.

All eyes are turned towards Boston next June. We'll be seeing you there!

KAY FROMM

Upsilon Chapter, Pocatello, Idaho

After the loss of two June 1937 graduates, Elaine Brown and Vera Redfield, Upsilon chapter started the 1937-1938 year with but seven members. In spite of a small group the chapter has been very active.

Our rush season opened with a breakfast in the Dorion room of the Bannock Hotel. Besides eight rushees we entertained Mrs. E. O. Leonard, wife of the Dean of the Pharmacy School. For the second pledge party we entertained with a novel Oriental dinner at the home of one of our members. Old members and rushees attended in Oriental costumes and were served on the floor in Chinese fashion. Tomato noodle yocamein was eaten with chopsticks. The house was decorated with real Chinese articles brought from China by a missionary.

Formal pledging will take place in the traditional pledge room in Turner Hall, Sunday, November 21.

We are again conducting a candy sale in Colonial Hall, which is proving to be quite successful.

On Homecoming Day, November 11, each organization put up an exhibit on the campus. We erected a huge spider web over the entrance of Science Hall to signify our intent to catch the visiting team.

PERSONALS

Officers for the year are: Margaret Sothern, president; Maxine Keene, vice-president; Alma Robertson, treasurer; Jean Lewis, secretary; Glenda Williams, historian.

Miss Dorothy Faris, our member sponsor, enjoyed a month's vacation in England, Ireland, and Scotland last summer. On her return she presented each girl with a corsage of heather from Edinburgh.

Last year's president, Elaine Brown, is working in a drug store in Walla Walla, Washington.

Kate Baxter, a charter member who has been employed in the Joy Drug Company in Idaho Falls for some time, was recently married.

November 17, Vera Redfield, a graduate of last June, will be married to a member of the same class. Their home will be in Tremonton, Utah, where he is employed in a drug store.

Cleota Ayres, a graduate of 1936, is taking technician training in St. Luke Hospital in Spokane, Washington.

MAXINE KEENE

Grand Officers

- President* MISS CORA CRAVEN
57 Oregon Ave., Lawrence, Mass.
- First Vice-President* MRS. MARY H. GILBERT
12 Charles St., Natick, Mass.
- Second Vice-President* MRS. RUTH KENT
Helen Apartments, 2464 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.
- Third Vice-President* MISS MONICA PERFIELD
8120 Sandy Blvd. N.E., Portland, Ore.
- Fourth Vice-President* MRS. VIRGINIA OSOL
47th and Pine Sts., Garden Court, Philadelphia, Pa.
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- Grand Editor* MRS. BARBARA COLLINS
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- Two-year Member-at-Large* MISS NORMA WELLS
1338 Sherman Ave., Alameda, Calif.
- Four-year Member-at-Large* MISS PAULINE PRENZEL
204 Rockledge Ave., Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

