

“The Mask”

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DR. J. DAWSON REEDER.

J. Dawson Reeder was born about 26 years ago in Balto. He received his early education in the public schools of Balto. and entered The Balto. City College in 1894 and the University of Maryland in the fall of 1897, from which he graduated in 1901. He has since been actively engaged in active practise residing on Edmondson Ave. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

He was a charter member of Delta Chapter which was installed in 1897, and was at one time its secretary and treas-



urer and was A. from '99-'00. He always took an active interest in the fraternity.

He was elected to the position of Grand Secretary and Treasurer at the convention which was held in Richmond in 1902 and resigned at the convention which

was held in Washington, D. C., in 1903. Dr. Reeder is a demonstrator of Pathology at the University of Maryland and also an associate Professor of Osteology, at the same school of medicine.

Dr. Reeder is a man of sterling qualities and a high moral character. He is easily approached and has given a helping hand to his fraternal brother on many occasions in the way of instructions in those things appertaining to medical subjects.

FRATERNITIES.

Prior to 1861, the government of a fraternity was usually retained as a heritage by one chapter, but was modified at times by several chapters assembled in convention. The year 1870, was generally accepted as the date of a solidified system. After the Civil War the fraternities which had suffered through enlistment of their members, and in some cases a whole chapter would be enlisted, recovered activity, and widened their organizations. Then the better government was effected, the governing powers becoming well centralized and stable. In general, the legislative power of the fraternities has been vested in an annual convention of delegates, while the administration has been placed on a few officers there elected.

Social life forms the basic (*raison d'être*) of all fraternities. They seek as members those who promise to contribute most to a fellowship where social equality, good scholarship, athletic abilities, and mutual helpfulness are sure to be maintained.

Naturally the contest for members is intense. In general, this campaign is the great student feature of the beginning of each year. Entrance to a fraternity is gained by an initiation which is widely announced among the members, and usually attracts a large attendance. The chapter house is the most notable part of fraternity life. Statistics show that in 1883, there were but 33 houses owned and occupied by fraternities. In 1890, there were 70 such houses. But in 1899, there were 425 houses owned and occupied by fraternities.

In 1776, at William and Marys College, Phi Beta Kappa the first Greek letter society was founded. In 1779, a branch was authorized at Yale. There was also another chapter established at Harvard in the following year. In 1787, these two chapters consolidated to form a chapter at Dartmouth College. In 1831, the Harvard Chapter gave up its individual secrets, and in that year its motto, "Philosophy, the Guide of Life," became public. Since 1831, a purely honorary status has existed, and membership is gained only by high scholarship, and given to only those of the graduating class. In Yale, in 1821, a literary society was founded, called Chi Delta Theta.

The fraternity system as it now stands, originated at Union College. It originated in 1825, when the Kappa Alpha, the first men's society was established. Externally it initiated the Phi Beta Kappa

in its secrecy, in its Greek title, and in its limitation of membership to upper classmen. From this time on fraternities began to grow and have done so, steadily, until now there is at least one and in many cases a number of chapters at almost every university and college.

The legal status of fraternities have on several occasions been in litigation. In one case, hinging upon the right of a college faculty to debar a student an account of his fraternity membership, the Supreme Court of Indiana (1881) decided: "There is no doubt whatever that if an applicant to any public college is otherwise qualified and there is room to receive him, he cannot be denied admission on account of his fraternity membership." And the court held further that the requiring a written pledge of a student that he would not join a fraternity, as a condition precedent to his matriculation, implied discrimination against a class of inhabitants of the state. On the other hand, it appears to be established that a privately endowed and managed college may exact such a pledge. In May, 1901, the Arkansas Legislature enacted a law, "to prohibit the organization (and membership in) secret societies in the universities of Arkansas, and for other purposes." The legality of this law is to be tested in the courts. One of the most important cases that have been recently decided, at least from a theoretical point of view, and involving the internal organization and powers of fraternities, was that the Kappa Gamma Society versus certain members of its Grand Council. The Grand Council endeavored to withdraw without its consent, its Beta Beta Chapter, and suits to restrain the council through the individual members thereof, were instituted in New York and Massachusetts. The Massachusetts courts dismissed the suit on the ground that no property right was involved; but the New York court held, on appeal, among other things, that the publication of fraternity suits by the Beta Beta Chapter had been proper, inasmuch as the fraternity had virtually compelled it; that rights were effected for which a court could remedy, and that the fraternity should, on the facts presented, be restrained from withdrawing the chapter.

I am indebted to the International Encyclopedia for the facts of this article and also for the article on Societies and Fraternities of the February Number, likewise for my article on Fraternities to be published in "Old Maryland" at the University of Maryland for the month of March.

“GAMMA IT’S UP TO YOU.”

Now Gamma, it's up to you. With this issue The Mask "quits" for the year and we won't hear any more good news until you blow the advance horn for the Convention, November 23, the same being Thursday, the fourth day of the week, a whole gang of us "up-the-state people" (U. S. P) are coming down to New York just to see what you can do. If we don't have a good time, you'll get what Grand Duke Sergius did, and get it good and plenty. At Eta's Convention, several of the delegates spoke of a dance. Now Gamma if you could arrange a feature of this kind it would be great. Find out how many are coming and then select the girls for the out-of-town fellows. Have the girls all meet at a certain place and after the dance, the fellows would see that they were "hiked" home alright. It would certainly be great if you could do it. Be sure and get rates at one of the nearby hotels for the bunch to stop, and let us know so we will all be in a bunch. When you send out the invitations, let them be good and strong, for the man who doesn't grab the opportunity, is certainly a "dead one." If all goes well, we'll take the lid off a bunch of fun that will shake New York for fair.

Let everybody lay up coin from now on and by next fall we'll all be there with the goods, and boys you can gamble that Gamma will be there also.

"HANK" SMITH, Eta.

KAPPA PSILETS.

The Agora is now in the printer's hands and will be out in a few days.

A committee of five has been elected to formulate ways and means for raising funds for a Gamma Chapter House.

Dr. Geo. C. Diekman has once more shown his generous attitude towards Kappa Psi by sending check for continuance of N. Y. C. P. ad.

Brother S. W. Hunter, P. G., '04, is at the University of Michigan completing a course in bacteriology. He intends now to work for his M. D.

Brother W. B. Philips, P. G., '04, of "Sunny California," has joined the ranks of the benedicts.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.

JULY 12 AND 13, 1904.

Chemistry and Hygiene.

1. What is a fatty acid? Give some of the important members of the series. What is an ethereal salt?
2. What is a proteid? Distinguish between simple and compound. Give five decomposition products.
3. Name the various modes of dissemination of the typhoid fever bacilli; how long are they viable? How is the infection best prevented?
4. What is an enzyme? Distinguish between organized and unorganized.
5. What is hemoglobin? What is its prosthetic molecule? How is the test of haemin crystals made and how is it possible when blood stains are found to tell whether they are human or not?
6. Describe the bacterial treatment of sewage. What advantages does it have over the chemical treatment?
7. To what classes of chemical substances do the lecithins belong and what substance is formed by their decomposition in diseases involving nerve degeneration?
8. How can cities insure a better milk supply? What is the bacterial standard? How can this standard be secured?
9. What is glucose? What chemical properties has it? Give the best test for its detection in the urine.
10. What does the presence of nitrites in water indicate? Does excess of these condemn it? How can they be detected?

Physiology.

1. Mention and illustrate the varieties of epithelium and indicate their functions.
2. Give in regard to bone (a) structure, (b) method of nourishment, (c) physical and chemical properties, (d) functions.
3. Describe (a) serous membranes, (b) synovial membranes. State the functions of each. Enumerate the serous membranes of the body.
4. Give normal constituents of arterial blood, and the process by which venous is converted into arterial blood, and the physiological necessity therefor.
5. What is the physiological difference between striated and non-striated muscular tissue, giving some examples of each.
6. Name one property common to all blood leukocytes, and give some of their physiological uses.
7. Give origin and function of anterior and posterior roots of spinal nerves.
8. Where and how is urea formed in the body? In what quantity is urea excreted by the adult in twenty-four hours?
9. Explain the functions of each component part of an artery and include its nervous mechanism.
10. Describe the principal superficial and deep reflexes.

Anatomy.

1. Give the gross anatomy of the human skull.
2. Give the boundaries of (a) the popliteal space, (b) Scarpa's triangle.
3. Give the anatomy of the eyeball.
4. Into what classes are articulations divided?
5. Give the usual position and the relations of the appendix vermiformis.
6. Mention all the varieties of tissue and describe three varieties.
7. Describe the superior vena cava, and name the veins that enter into its formation.
8. Name the structures that maintain the bladder in its position in the male and female.
9. Make a sketch of and explain the circulation of the kidney.

10. Mention and illustrate by drawing the various regions of the abdomen and indicate the anatomical contents of one of these regions.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1. What is the physiological action of ergot?
2. What are the therapeutic uses of gelsemium?
3. Give the physiological action of aloes.
4. Name two vascular contractors and two vascular dilators and give their mode of action.
5. What is the physiological action and what are the uses of hyoscyamus?
6. Treatment of ulcer of the stomach.
7. Contrast the action of digitalis and aconite.
8. Upon what portion of the alimentary tract do the following drugs act: hydrochloric, nitric and sulphuric acid, and how?
9. State how potassium acetate and digitalis act on the kidneys.
10. Give the treatment of bronchitis.

Surgery.

1. Name the organisms which most frequently cause surgical septicaemias.
2. Tetanus—(a) etiology, (b) symptoms, (c) prognosis, (d) treatment.
3. Differentiate a large encysted gallstone, abscess right lobe of liver and an acute suppurative appendicitis.
4. How should a patient be prepared for operation? What precautions should be taken during the operation to protect the operator from sepsis.
5. Give the symptoms, pathology and treatment of tubercular disease of the hip joint.
6. Describe in detail Bassini's operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.
7. Fracture near the middle of the humerus, (a) symptoms, (b) conditions especially to be guarded against, (c) treatment.
8. Diagnosis and treatment of freely movable kidney.
9. Describe all the steps in the operation for intestinal anastomosis by means of the Murphy button.
10. Give the early symptoms and signs of scirrhus cancer of the breast. Treatment.

Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

1. Name the pelvic malformations in labor. Give the differential diagnosis: and the treatment in each case.
2. What conditions other than malformations retard or obstruct labor?
3. Name the varieties of ovarian cyst; describe them.
4. What pathological changes may occur in fibroids?
5. Describe the accidents that may occur in labor—(a) to the mother; (b) to the foetus.
6. Give the mechanism and management of brow presentations.
7. What are the symptoms and physical signs of ectopic gestation? From what must you differentiate it? Give the cause.
8. Describe Emmet's operation, or the operation of your choice for the restoration of the perineum.
9. Describe and give the cause of "Bandl's ring," the "Hour Glass ring." Diagnose briefly each.
10. How would you differentiate a large ovarian cyst from ascites; from a fibroma; from pregnancy?

Practice, Pathology and Diagnosis.

1. Give the etiology and symptoms of epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis.
2. Differentiate mitral from aortic insufficiency.
3. Give the pathology of typhoid fever.
4. Causes of oedema.
5. Describe a case of exophthalmic goitre.
6. Causes and symptoms of arterio sclerosis.
7. Give the symptoms and complications of measles.
8. Pathology of chronic nephritis.
9. Differential diagnosis between diabetic, uremic and opium coma.
10. What are the symptoms of insolation (heat stroke)?