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# "The Mask"

Official Organ of the Kappa Psi Fraternity of the U. S. of A. Published  
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Vol. 3.

APRIL, 1906.

No. 4.

## FRANCIS H. SMITH, M.D.

Francis Henney Smith, M.D., son of Rev. and Mrs. James H. Smith, was born on April 12th, 1881, at Lexington, Va. His earlier education was obtained at the Marion High School of Marion, Va., after which he entered Fredericksburg College, Fredericksburg, Va.,



FRANCIS H. SMITH, M.D.

by which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899. Though well prepared for literary life, he gave it up, after teaching one session at Cluster Springs Academy in Halifax County, Va., in the fall of 1900 to enter professional life, choosing the noblest of all vocations; that of a "doctor." His professional education was begun in October, 1900, at the University College of Medicine,



Richmond, Va., from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in May, 1904.

In his senior year at college he was chosen Junior Resident Physician to the Virginia Hospital, which position he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his superiors until his graduation, when he was elected Junior Resident to St. Luke's Hospital, Richmond, Va., being afterwards made Senior Resident to the same institution, which position he held until July, 1905—when he entered private practice, leaving behind him a record equalled by few and excelled by none.

In January, 1901, Dr. Smith was initiated into Beta Chapter of Kappa Psi, and straightway made his stand for whatever was upright and honorable. Recognizing from the first, his ability, his fraternity-mates chose him chapter secretary and treasurer, and in the fall of 1902, sent him as their delegate to the grand chapter meeting in Baltimore and in the council chamber of that body words of wisdom fell from his lips until his hearers were spell-bound.

His reputation was made, and in the fall of 1904 he was chosen chairman of a committee to revise the constitution of the fraternity. That was his masterpiece, coming as a fitting climax to crown with everlasting glory the record he had for four years held among his fellows.

But the end of his activity is not yet, for, at the grand council meeting of 1905, he was chosen chairman of the Executive Committee—a position burdened with responsibility and requiring for its successful fulfilment wisdom, tact, patience, firmness and a conscience unrelenting in its demands for order and justice. All of these virtues and many others, has our friend Smith and it needs but the completion of his term of office for the rendering of the verdict "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Would that I were a poet, that I might frame for you a picture of this man as *I* see him:—Standing upon a rostrum the floor of which is formed of *honor*, throwing around his fellow creatures an influence of earnest living, expounding *his* principles of justice, and honesty, and fairness: marching through life armed with the courage of his convictions, a champion of whatever is honorable, an implacable enemy of deception, immorality and vice, scorning to stoop to ignoble deeds, though they might benefit him, standing always on the side of *right* though it be overwhelmingly opposed by *might* thorough in the small as well as the great things of life—reverencing woman next to God.

Proud am I that our pathways met and I could journey through life with him for a season, for long will last the influence he exerted over me.

Space will not permit me to look further into the many virtues of my friend, and I feel that I owe my readers an apology for having so poorly portrayed him, but I crave your indulgence and promise to tell you "some sweet day" the story of "Smith and the five pints of claret."

P. P. J

# THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF YELLOW FEVER.

BY W. C. RUCKER, M.D.

The correct understanding of the epidemiology of a disease demands a knowledge of the cause of the disease and, what is of greater importance, the method of its transmission. We do not know the cause of yellow fever but the work of Finlay and the immortal Reed have demonstrated beyond cavil its transmitting agent.

The mosquito dogma reduced to basic principles now consists of three postulates:

- I. Yellow fever is transmitted only by the *Stegomyia Calopus*\* postulate.
- II. To become infected, this mosquito must bite a yellow fever patient in the first three days of the disease.
- III. Twelve to twenty days, usually fourteen, must elapse before this mosquito can transmit the infection.

It is upon these principles that the New Orleans yellow fever campaign of 1905 was conducted and the splendid results prove conclusively the truth of this triologue.

Working on the basis the plan of campaign is as follows:

- I. Prevent the breeding of *Stegomyia*.
- II. Locate all persons sick of yellow fever or suspicious fever as early as possible in the disease.
- III. Prevent *Stegomyia* from biting them and becoming infected.
- IV. Destroy all infected *Stegomyia*.

To accomplish the first an understanding of the life history and habits of the *Stegomyia* is necessary. This insect is essentially a domestic mosquito and always breeds in and around houses. It oviposits in fresh, clean, quiet water only, *never* in pools having earth bottoms. Its common breeding places are cisterns, rainwater barrels, tin cans, the broken bottles on the tops of walls, in the space above the chimneys on a barrel, the holy water fonts in churches, fountains which contains no fish, the sag of roof gutter and in horse troughs. It will breed anywhere in and around human habitations where there is fresh, clean, quiet water in a receptacle other than earth. This mosquito does not sing, is very sly and persistent in its attack, biting by preference just above the shoe tops. As in other species of mosquitoes, it is the female only which bites. The young mosquitoes, which are very voracious, bite in the daytime, but the adults, the ones which do the mischief, prefer to bite at night or in a darkened room.

First then, attack this insect in its breeding places. Cisterns are the most important as they are the most numerous and on account of

\* *Calopus*, *not* *Faciata*, has been recently decided to be the correct term. The whole name means "the little fly with the pretty foot."



the quantity of fresh, clean, quiet water which they contain, form ideal breeding places. They must be screened, preferably with 18 or 20 mesh bronze wire netting. This is expensive and cheese cloth is usually substituted. The intake and outlet pipes must also be protected. The simplest way is to insert a footless white cotton stocking with an internal spring which expands when released by the inserting hand. This holds the stocking firmly in place, allows the passage of water but does not permit the ingress or egress of mosquitoes. Cheese cloth cistern covers are apt to be torn by tropical storms. They should therefore be frequently inspected and as a precautionary measure, a coat of kerosene oil,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in thickness spread over the surface of the water. Other breeding places should be emptied, oiled or filled with sand. To do all this work it is necessary to organize screening and oiling squads consisting of a foreman and a proper number of men, and supplied with a horse and wagon, ladders, oil, oil cans, cotton cloth, tacks, hammers, etc., for the proper prosecution of their work.

The location of those sick of fevers, and in an epidemic of yellow fever all fevers must be considered suspicious, is not an easy matter. The more ignorant will hide their sick in the fear that they will be sent to the hospital and their places of business closed, while the better classes often act similarly to avoid fumigation of their premises and unpleasant notoriety. The people of the infected city must therefore be kept under constant surveillance. This need not be obtrusive or troublesome to householders, the frequent inspection of their cisterns offers good excuse for looking over the house. The main support however, is the family physician. He is required by law to report all suspicious and positive yellow fever cases and if treated with tact and courtesy he will be of the very greatest aid to the public health officials. If he is derelict in this duty he is soon found out and punished by law.

Cases must be reported early. The patient is infective to mosquitoes during the first three days only, after which time he is absolutely non-infective and his discovery is of aid only in that it allows a final fumigation of the house. Inspectors must be reliable and observant. Medical students are ideal for this purpose.

Having discovered a positive or suspicious fever case, the patient must be kept in mosquito-proof surroundings. To put it another way, the mosquito must be protected from the patient. An 18 or 20 mesh bobinet bar must be hung above the patient's bed, the windows carefully screened with fine wire screening or bobinet and a close fitting screen door hung. Patients and their friends should be notified that if the screening is cut or torn away or the door propped open they will be summarily dealt with. As the patient is very sick at this stage of the disease, this work must be done as noiselessly as possible lest it annoy and excite him. Nails must be driven with muffled hammers, and gimlets and screws substituted for them whenever feasible. After

the room is screened it is inspected and unusual places through which the mosquito might enter the room, e. g., flue holes, fireplaces and ventilator shafts, are closed. For this work screening gangs consisting of a foreman and a proper number of men are employed. They are supplied with horse and wagon, ladders, bobinet, screen doors, and such other tools and material as they need in their work.

The destruction of all infected mosquitoes must be accomplished by the disinfection of all infected premises and those adjoining premises to which it might reasonably be expected that mosquitoes would fly. To do this the infected house should have at least two fumigations, a primary when the case is discovered and a secondary after the case is ended by recovery or death. Contiguous premises require primary fumigation only. (Contiguous is used in the sense of contiguity from the mosquito view-point, i. e., localities suitable for oviposition.) The house to be fumigated should be made smoke proof by chinking the windows and pasting up the doors, keyholes, flues, fireplaces, ventilators, etc., with paper. It is sometimes necessary when dealing with outbuildings and ramshackly sheds to construct almost a new house of paper. To save time and material, it is often wise to cover such buildings with tarpaulins or "Pepperell" sheeting which has been given a thin coat of varnish. Occupants of infected premises may remove anything they wish from the house before fumigation begins; destruction of infected or infectable mosquitoes not of bacteria being the desired object. After the house is properly sealed, sulphur in the proportion of two pounds to the thousand cubic feet of initial air space, is burned in iron pots set in pans of sand. In those rooms where there is bright metal work or fine paintings and draperies which might be injured by the anhydrous sulphurous acid gas, pyrethrum in the proportion of three pounds to the thousand cubic feet of initial air space may be used. Whichever one is employed, the exposure should be at least two hours in length. The fumigated building is then opened and thoroughly aired. Secondary fumigation should always be done before allowing a funeral or a wake in infected premises. Fumigation is done by gangs similarly organized to the screening and oiling squads. They are supplied with sulphur, pyrethrum, paste, paste brushes, three legged iron skillets, tin pans, tarpaulins, etc.

Other than their protection from mosquitoes, the sick are not in any way isolated after the primary fumigation of the premises. They may receive visitors as far as their physical condition will allow and public funerals are permitted after fumigation of the house. Business in infected towns may go on uninterruptedly and with the exception of the closure of places of public congregation at night, there is little interference with the life in the infected city. Citizens can aid most by screening their cisterns and ridding their premises of mosquito breeding places. Auto-fumigation by private individuals is to be condemned. It is almost invariably improperly done and promotes a false sense of security.



## SAN FRANCISCO.

The greatest disaster of modern times, surpassing even the Baltimore fire, has fallen upon the fair city of San Francisco.

Over four-fifths of the metropolis of the Western Coast has been utterly destroyed by earthquake and fire. As we go to press the full details of the disaster are lacking, but enough can be gleaned from the public prints to enable one to comprehend in a general way the horrible calamity.

Kappa Psi had, as far as our records show, but one brother living in the stricken city. Brother George M. Broemmell, Past Regent of Gamma Chapter, whose father was the proprietor of one of the largest drug stores in that city. Every son of Psi hopes for the best in Brother Broemmell's case. We have tried to reach him by wire, but the telegraph companies cannot guarantee the deliverance of our message. At this writing, a greater part of the inhabitants are living in tents in Golden Gate Park, and as is expected of the great American people, are taking the sudden turn of affairs and the loss of fortunes in the most philosophical manner.

There is a strange mingling of pathos and humor and strange stories reach our ears of the spirit of this homeless people—they make a jest of misfortune and turn calamity into wayside humor. One man managed to save a small upright piano. How he ever managed to get it to the park is a mystery. On a cracked box he cheers up the sufferers by giving impromptu ragtime concerts, and his favorite selection is "Home Ain't Nothing Like This," and thousands of homeless ones within the sound of the piano seem to appreciate the grim joke.

Two race-track men met in the park:

"Hullo, Bill; where are you living now?" asked one.

"You see that tree over there—that big one," said Bill, "well, you climb that, and my room is on the third branch to the left."

These little things show the spirit with which the people of San Francisco have faced the worst that the Fates could send. They are down, but not out. The spirit of '49 lives and moves among those tattered refugees, and no loss can crush it out. These are the sons of men who made San Francisco the greatest city in the West. To them and their sons is given the task of retrieving a city's fortunes.

## TO CHAPTER SECRETARIES.

We have not as yet received all the information asked for in the February issue of THE MASK.

I want the full name, class year, and date of initiation of each and every member of your Chapter. This is necessary to carry out my new system of record. Some of the Chapters have already complied with above order, those who have not will please do so at once. *Example:* (John William Jones), '06. Initiated 4-10-'06.

Fraternally, GEORGE L. HOLSTEIN, P.D., G. S. & T.



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Editor: PRESS ELDRIDGE, JR., 102 E. 26th St., N. Y. City.

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## EDITORIAL.

And now comes the "merry Springtime," when young men's thoughts lightly turn to—— well, mostly that time-honored query "Will I pass?"

Candidly, we hope so. Kappa Psi men have long been noted for victories gained in the class room, and we see no reason for the Class of 1906 deviating from the usual course of events. It is expected that reports of a very few isolated cases of Kappa Psi men having "flunked" will reach us, but these we are sure will be greatly in the minority, while on the other hand, our "honor men" will more than balance the account and permit us to feel as we rightly should that being a member of Kappa Psi is worth while since it assures us the pleasure of being identified with a fraternity second to none in the medical or pharmaceutical professions, the members of which are in the main honor men, good fellows and good brothers.

To the members of the Class of 1906 we extend our congratulations. You have worked long and faithfully for the degrees about to be conferred upon you, and we wish you every success in your chosen profession. The way may seem "tough sledding" at the start, but remember "whatever is worth doing is worth doing well." Rome was not built in a day, and a practice is not acquired in the same length of time. Be thorough, conscientious and earnest in all you undertake to do, and that anxious question, "Will I pass?" can only be answered in the affirmative.

## NEW CHAPTERS.

Again we sound our yearly reminder of New Chapters. Vacation time is near at hand and soon the Knights of Psi will be scattered broadcast throughout the country. To you the fraternity looks for

new Chapters. A great many of you will, during your summer sojourn, meet men who are about to enter colleges in which we are not represented. If the man in question is desirable it is up to you to see to it that he is duly impressed with the high standing this fraternity enjoys in the medical world, and he should be instructed in the proper manner as to the necessary qualifications expected of a Kappa Psi man and the correct method of applying for a charter and the proper parties to address.

We need more Chapters, that is, desirable Chapters where loyalty is the watchword, and when you are instrumental in bringing a new one to the fold you can feel that you have done a service to your fraternity and know that your name can appear on Kappa Psi's roll of honor alongside of such loyal sons as Smith, Proctor, Kaehrle, Clark, Hale, Gewin, Holstein and Bowen.

### **"KAPPA PSI A LA HIAWATHA."**

We publish herewith an offering from the pen of Brother F. Harvey Smith, Past Grand Regent of Kappa Psi. Brother Smith is one of the oldest Kappa Psi graduates, and this article was written by him some years ago, as will be noted by the names appearing in same. Your Editor, in looking over some old papers a few days since, unearthed this unique poem, and we offer same to the brothers for their amusement:

Should you ask me whence these faces,  
 Whence the Chemists and Physicians,  
 With the odor of the drug shop  
 With its fragrant scent of violets,  
 With their curling smoke of meerschaums,  
 With their undecipherable prescriptions,  
 With their awful repetitions  
 And their mild gesticulations  
 As of Jews in selling clothing,  
 I should answer, I should tell you  
 From the cities and the country,  
 From the solid South and Northland;  
 From the land of the "Biff" Clarks,  
 From the State of Bill Kaehrle's,  
 From the towns of Hill's and Murphy's,  
 Where great lights of their profession  
 Are born, not bred, in bunches,  
 I repeat them as I heard them  
 From the lips of Wolf and Frosher,  
 The sweet singers and musicians:  
 Should you ask me where Briareous  
 Found these sons so wild and wayward,  
 Grabbed these Chemists and Physicians,  
 I should answer, I should tell you



In the land of the Manhattans,  
 In the valley of Wyoming,  
 In the Vale of Shenandoah,  
 On the shores of the old Nutmeg;  
 You'll replace with new and bright,  
 Where the dingy signs now creaking  
 And be proud of Alma Mater  
 And your brothers here to-night:  
 In your melancholy moments  
 When the bills come pouring in  
 And there's nothing yet forthcoming  
 To supply the needed tin,  
 Just you stop and think a moment,  
 And I'm sure you will be glad  
 To remember Kappa Psi Days  
 And the fun that you have had:  
 Ye with hearts like Wensch and Jordan,  
 Who have faith in drugs and Proctors,  
 Who believe that in all ages  
 Chemists can be great with Doctors;  
 Listen to this simple story,  
 To the songs of Wolf and Frosher,  
 Ye who sometime in your rambles  
 Through the green lanes of the country,  
 Pause by some neglected graveyard  
 For a while to mull and ponder  
 On some half-effaced inscription,  
 Written with small skill of song-craft,  
 Namely; "Here lies Billy Bunyans,  
 One more victim of Dr. Munyans:  
 Full of scorn and yet of heart-ache,  
 Full of great pathetic feeling  
 For the victim, this dear fellow  
 Had not sense to call and listen  
 To some eminent Physician;  
 To a man of Kappa Psi.  
 Stay and read but just another,  
 'Tis a tale of Billy's brother,  
 "Shuffled off his mortal coil,  
 They fed him home-made castor oil."

### “WHAT IS FRATERNITY?”

How often are you asked that question by men who have known the pleasures and helpfulness of fraternity life? The "*Phil Gamma Delta*" gives us the answer in the following strain:

Fraternity is the spirit of mutual love and helpfulness. It can grow and flourish only with those who love honor and justice.

and who will and think and do for others as they would that others should do for them. The object of our gathering here is for the purpose of instruction concerning the nature, purpose, use and exemplification of fraternity.

The lesson of life and death is to do our duty now and here with the living, and to so prepare for death that we may welcome and opportunity for yet better work. How are we to prepare this end in life?

The object in fraternity is the protection of the spirit of mutual love and helpfulness. Therefore, we band together, for in union there is strength. Therefore, there is assumption of obligation and duty; to uphold the institution; to be loyal to its law and purpose; to practice fraternity in home, state and lodge.

To do this we must realize, that is, make real and vital principles of its obligation and life. The first duty of fraternity is the defense of virtue and the maintenance of right, which in itself brings a sunshine of love and happiness to dispel shadows of cruelty and wrong, and to make universal equity to the real and permanent.

The second duty of fraternity is to be principled in truth, as one clothed in armor. We need men with the courage of conviction, who are above petty jealousies, that character may become the standard of eminence, and moral worth the basis for all fellowship and society. Then slander and hypocrisy can and will be no more. This is one of the objects of fraternity, to make men strong, to give them courage and opportunity.

The third duty of fraternity is to have confidence in others, and to regard it as the highest virtue of our common life. This gives real foundation for our fraternity and makes us zealous in its practice.

We owe it to our illustrious dead and to our honored living to bear in mind the frailty of human nature; to be loyal to the principles that are our common regard; to live our life in the fear of God, in love one to another, striving to do our duty, looking above and beyond fault and shortcoming, to protect and defend virtue, right confidence, character, manhood.

We can have no higher work, we can leave no grander monument, than we lived to bless mankind.

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## FRATERNAL SUCCESS.

"Nothing succeeds like success," is a phrase frequently made use of, but never is it better used than when we apply it to our fraternity under the new Constitution.

It is a marvelous success, binding us together in great unity of strength and purpose. We are now better than ever before equipped to go and do battle with the fraternal world, and conquering all obstacles, add Chapter after Chapter to our ever-growing list, and, reaching every state in the Union, eventually the name of Kappa Psi will be known all over this country of ours as the greatest of medical Greek letter fraternities.





ETA CHAPTER PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.  
 First row : left to right—Cawford, Holroyd, Davey, Phillips, Gilliland, Hook, Lehman.  
 Second row : left to right—Foster, Hoffman, Kenney, Spalding, Ruzby, T. P. Berger.  
 Third row : left to right—McLaughlin, Bonner, Lord, Baskin, Colberg, Earl, Coles, Moore.  
 Fourth row : left to right—Burgoon, Boesser, Earl, Coles, Moore.

We have increased step by step, Chapter by Chapter, until now we have a roster we can well be proud of, but let us not stop here, surely some of our great army of members, active and passive, know good men, the "Kappa Psi Quality," who are attending, or are about to attend, a medical or pharmaceutical college of "Kappa Psi Requirements," and who would be glad to have the privilege of membership in our fraternity.

It is a great pleasure to do this end of the work of the fraternity, with this spirit of support pulsing through the veins of the Chapters.

Fraternally,

GEORGE L. HOLSTEIN, P.D., G. S. & T.

## ETA CHAPTER GROUP.

On another page will be found a picture of the active membership of Eta Chapter, which we are glad to publish in order to let the men of other Chapters see for themselves the brothers of the Quaker City.

Eta Chapter is one of which we are all proud. Since her birth four short years ago she has grown mightily, and like rare old wine has improved with age. She has never been in difficulty, has paid her Chapter and fraternity debts promptly, and has furnished a class of active and passive members of whom no man need feel ashamed to grasp by the hand and call "Brother."

In her own college she is well liked and thought of by faculty and students, and from among her graduate members she gives us Brother George L. Holstein, our hard working Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

Her members have always loyally supported THE MASK, and *The Agora*, and in this branch of work of our great fraternity she can easily lead the way for some of her elder sister Chapters—"To the health of Eta Chapter."

## NOTES OF MEDICAL FRATERNITIES.

Sigma Phi Epsilon is a general college fraternity which has chapters in a few medical schools, notably Jefferson Medical College, University Illinois Medical School, also one dead chapter at University College, Richmond, Va.

Phi Sigma Kappa likewise is a general college fraternity with a chapter at Union University Medical School.

Only one medical fraternity has a chapter at a school which is not distinctly under-graduate—Chi Zeta Chi is located at the New York Polyclinic.

Very few chapters of medical fraternities have gone out of existence as the following list shows:

Alpha Mu Phi Omega, dead at Columbia.

Nu Sigma Nu, dead at Medico Chi (Phila.)

Phi Rho Sigma, dead at Johns Hopkins.



Pi Mu, dead at University of Virginia.

Phi Chi, dead at Georgetown.

Phi Beta Pi, dead at Starling.

Nu Sigma Nu lapsed for a number of years at Columbia but has been revived.

Phi Kappa Sigma at one time maintained a chapter at the Long Island Hospital College, Phi Kappa Sigma being a general college fraternity.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that most of the medical fraternities are extending with great rapidity. New chapters are as follows:

*Phi Chi*

University of North Carolina.

Chicago University.

University of South Carolina.

University of Michigan.

*Kappa Psi*

Birmingham Medical College.

*Phi Beta Pi*

Purdue University.

University of Iowa.

Vanderbilt University.

## THE SCENE OF OUR NEXT CONVENTION, RICHMOND, VA.

As Richmond, Va., is the next meeting place of the Grand Council, we think it proper at this time to say something of that beautiful and historical city.

Richmond is the largest city of Virginia and a port of entry, the State Capital and county-seat of Henrico County 116 miles south by west of Washington, D. C.; is situated on the James River, 127 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The railway facilities comprise the Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Seaboard Air Line, the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Norfolk & Western.

The site of Richmond is of great natural beauty. It is regularly laid out on a succession of low hills that rise from the northern bank of the James, the highest point of which is 250 feet above sea level. The parks and cemeteries are of special interest. The parks are Reservoir, Monroe, Gamble's Hill, Jefferson, Marshall and Chimborazo, besides the Capitol Square. Capitol Square, in the heart of Richmond, is twelve acres in extent. Here is situated the State Capitol, modeled after the suggestion of Thomas Jefferson, after the Maison Carée at Nîmes. In the Capitol are the portraits of many celebrated men, and the marble statue of George Washington by the French sculptor Houdon. There are also in the Square the new State Library, used mainly as an office building, the Governor's mansion, and the old

Hell House. On the grounds, near the Capitol, is a splendid monument to Washington. Statues of Henry Clay and "Stonewall" Jackson, by Hart and Forley, respectively.

In Monroe Park are the statues of General Wickham and the site of the Jefferson Davis Monument. Gamble's Hill Park is noteworthy for the splendid view that it affords. It overlooks the famous Tredegar Iron Works and the river with the historic Bell Island. On Libby Hill (Marshall Park) stands the Confederate Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. This also commands a good view of the James. In Chimborazo Park is a hospital for Confederates. A fine road leads from this to the National Cemetery, two miles away. Next in importance to the Washington Statue is the Equestrian Statue of General Robert E. Lee, in Lee Circle. The Jefferson and Howitzer are worthy of note. Hollywood Cemetery is the most interesting in Richmond. It is the burial place of many well-known persons, as well as of 18,000 Confederate soldiers in honor of whom a rough granite pyramidal monument is erected. The National Cemetery contains over 6,000 graves, and over 5,000 of which are unknown.

The City Hall faces the Capitol Square on the north. It is a handsome structure of granite and has a tower 180 feet high. It cost \$1,500,000. Other edifices of importance are the Chamber of Commerce, the Post Office, the State Penitentiary, the Soldiers' Home, and the new depot of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Seaboard Air Line. Among historic houses are the Old Stone House, the oldest in Richmond; St. John Church (1740); the "White House" of the Confederacy, which now serves as the repository of Confederate relics; General Lee's residence, the home of the State Historical Society; the Masonic Temple, dating from 1785; and Chief Justice Marshall's house. The Valentine Museum has more than 100,000 archaeological specimens, many objects of historic interest, and an art collection. Richmond is the seat of Richmond College (Baptist), opened in 1832; Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), opened in 1812; the Medical College of Richmond and the University College of Medicine, and the Women's College. Other important buildings are the Rosemary Public Library, The State Law Library, and that belonging to the Virginia Historical Society. Among the charitable institutions are the Old Dominion Hospital, Virginia Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary, Retreat for the Sick, Sheltering Arms, and the City Almshouse and Hospital.

### NOTE.

With this issue we suspend publication until next November. All Kappa Psi men are urgently requested to send us during the summer any notes that may be of interest to the Fraternity. In conclusion, we wish you all a pleasant, well earned and enjoyable vacation.



WE have the best facilities—  
equal to the larger metropolitan plants—with the advantage of lower expenses, which puts us in a position to save you money on all kinds of

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