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The Bulletin for the Press is published twice a month by the University of Texas for the purpose of furnishing items of interest regarding University affairs. The press is invited to make free use of these items with or without giving credit therefor.

Please forward to the Extension Department papers containing any of this matter.

PAYING TAXES TO OTHER STATES.

Recently, Dr. Bird T. Baldwin of the University of Texas collected statistics from the available catalogues in the library, showing that 906 Texas boys and girls are attending institutions of higher learning outside of Texas. Estimating that each of these students is at an expense of \$750 a year, it is seen that Texas contributes to other States the large sum of \$679,500 for education. Deducting from this amount the money that would probably be spent by students who leave the State because of climatic or personal reasons, it is seen that Texas contributes to foreign institutions for the education of students each year not less than half a million dollars. This money would be kept at home if Texas were provided with ample educational facilities. It is spent abroad simply because Texas parents believe their sons and daughters are entitled to the best educational facilities.

Were it possible to secure figures from all institutions of learning, the above estimates would have to be largely increased.

DOCTORING THE SICK PLANTS.

Dr. Heald of the Department of Botany has prepared a bulletin on "Symptoms of Diseases in Plants," which is sent free to all who apply for it. Dr. Heald will be glad to answer inquiries concerning plant disease from any person in Texas. He says, in his introduction to this pamphlet:

"It is highly important that all persons engaged in general farming, truck gardening, fruit raising, or floriculture should be able to recognize the presence of disease. In their mute way plants tell us when they are suffering from constitutional or contagious diseases if we are only able to interpret their language. It is evident that many people do not recognize the presence of disease, for it is not an uncommon thing to receive replies like the following to the letters of inquiry that are sent out over the State: 'There are no plant diseases present in our locality;' 'All the crops in our region are free from disease;' 'No diseases in our country.'

"The diseases that affect plants may be divided into three different groups: First, those disturbances of nutrition which are due to unfavorable conditions in the environment of the plant, or to the condition inherent in the plant itself; second, troubles due to the presence of parasitic plants, generally either bacteria or fungi, but sometimes to flowering plants that deform, stunt, or kill the affected plant by their presence; third, those caused by insect pests, which are in many cases very evident, and in other cases not easily detected. Many of these insect troubles are hardly to be classed as plant diseases, while many are as truly diseases as those produced by parasitic fungi. The first thing of importance for a farmer to do is to detect the presence of the disease and then endeavor to find out its cause, nature, and probable outcome and the treatment which should be employed, by consulting those who have made the subject a special study."

HE WORKED HIS WAY.

Among the most prominent of the young physicians in Texas is a man who first came to the University of Texas in the summer of 1901. He called on a University official, stated that he desired an education, that he had no money, but that he was willing to do any sort of work. Upon being asked what he could do, he said that he was a registered pharmacist. Thereupon the University official gave him a letter to the Austin drug men. The young man succeeded in securing a position that enabled him to pay all his expense bills. Throughout the next session he made a good clerk and a good student.

On beginning his second year's work, he again called on the same University official and told him that he must have additional income or give up his education.

"Why so?" asked his friend.

"Well," he replied, "my father is an invalid, and I must have a sum of money each month to send to him and my mother."

Thereupon he was assigned, in addition to his clerkship, the position of runner for a large boarding house. He went energetically to work, secured enough boarders to fill the house, and, under his contract, received a stated amount a month. During that year he held both positions, earning enough money to pay his own expenses, besides sending regularly to his parents a substantial contribution to their support, and at the same time ranked high in scholarship. In fact, he made four A's and one B as grades in five courses—in other words, four of the highest and one of the next highest grades given to a student. His scholarship won him, the third year, a minor teaching position in the University, which enabled him to give up his job of boarding house runner.

His record in the Medical Department for three years was equally distinguished. He is now in a position where he is not compelled to ask favors.

FILL-UPS.

The University of Texas has bulletins on the tariff question and the prohibition question that are sent free to all applicants. It also sends out free traveling libraries on these subjects.

In the fourteenth biennial report of the Regents are the names of thirty-one ex-students who are now ministers of the gospel. Six of them are foreign missionaries.

Seven of the fifteen Texas Congressmen are ex-students or graduates of the University of Texas.

In the past four years the attendance at the University of Texas has increased 51 per cent.

Special Agent R. E. L. Saner reports a total income of \$227,842.35 from University lands for the past year. The cost of handling these lands was \$3,787.30, or 1.6 per cent of the income. ✓

The University of Texas is planning to start a School of Journalism at the opening of the session in 1911. In the University of Missouri the School of Journalism enrolls each year nearly two hundred students.

Sixteen hundred and seventy-four students have enrolled in the Main University at Austin during the present session. The increase of more than 100 students has been made in the face of the additional entrance requirements demanded to keep the University abreast of the best institutions of the country.

SUMMER WORK FOR TEXAS TEACHERS.

The fourteenth annual session of the University Summer School will open June 17 and close August 3, 1911. The work of the coming session is under the direction of 94 instructors and officials, with Professor William S. Sutton as Dean.

Courses of study are offered in botany, chemistry, economics, English, geology, history, Latin, mathematics, physics, Spanish, education, psychology and law. In connection with the summer school is conducted a University Summer Normal, in which instruction will be given in all studies required for a second grade, first grade, permanent primary, and permanent certificates. Special work in agriculture will be given. It is expected that not less than one thousand students will register for the session of 1911.