

The University of Minnesota

OFFICIAL DAILY BULLETIN

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THE REGISTRAR'S ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1917-18 shows the sources of admission to the University within this state.

Students may gain admission to the University by certificate or by examination. By certificate is meant a certificate of graduation from an approved or accredited preparatory school accompanied by a statement of the credits secured, indicating that the applicant is qualified for admission to the particular school or college of the University to which entrance is sought.

The student who does not hold a certificate of graduation from an approved school may gain admission by passing entrance examinations in 15 units properly selected. State High School Board certificates are accepted in lieu of entrance examinations.

When a state graded school develops a four year course in secondary school work it may make application to the State High School Board to be classed as a high school. If the State Board recommends that it be placed upon the high school list, that fact establishes its relation to the University of Minnesota as an accredited school and, thereafter, its graduates may be admitted without examination, subject, of course, to curriculum requirements.

There are 278 accredited high schools in Minnesota and 186 of these sent students to the University of Minnesota during the last year. Ninety-two were not represented. There are 33 private schools in the state whose relation to the University, as regards admission, is determined by the Senate Committee on the Relation of the University to other Institutions of Learning. Nineteen of these private schools sent students this year while 14 were not represented.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held on Monday, Jan. 20, 1919, at 8 p.m. in the auditorium of the Historical Building, St. Paul.

Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the graduate school and professor of history in the University of Minnesota and a member of the council of the society will deliver the annual address. Dr. Ford, who has just returned from Washington, where he served during the war as chairman of the division of civic and educational coöperation of the Committee on Public Information, will take as his subject: "The Fight for Public Opinion; a Discussion of the Work of the Committee on Public Information."

The meeting will be open to the public and your presence is cordially requested. The museum, on the third floor, will be open from seven to eight and after the meeting the entire building will be open for inspection.

MISS ALICE HENRY will speak at Shevlin Hall this noon on the subject of reconstruction. A charge of 25 cents per plate for lunch will be made. Tickets up to the number of 50 may be secured at the office of the Dean of Women before 11 a.m.

STUDENT TICKETS—WISCONSIN GAME.—Student tickets at 50 cents each for the Wisconsin basketball game next Saturday evening, Jan. 18, will be on sale at the Athletic Manager's office, Thursday and Friday, from 2 to 5 p.m., and Saturday morning from 10 to 1. No student tickets will be sold at the door. Only members of the University are entitled to this special rate. Purchasers must appear in person. The University band, or an orchestra, will play, and there will be dancing after the game. The game starts at 8 p.m. No reserved seats. Regular price of admission \$1.

THE SKATING RINK is in good condition. It is open to all members of the University. The double toboggan slide at the east end of the grand stand at Northrop Field is nearing completion and will be ready some time this week. The slide will be iced and as soon as ready announcement will be made in the Bulletin.

PSYCHOLOGY TESTS FOR FRESHMAN ENGINEERS.—Freshman Engineers will report in the Main Engineering Building on Wednesday afternoon at 3:30. Sections 1, 2, 3, are to meet in Room 135; Sections 4, 6, 7, and 15 in Room 136; and Sections 10, 12, in Room 106.

GIRLS AND WOMEN of the University will have an opportunity to hear Captain T. G. Winter on Thursday at 11:30 in the Little Theater. Captain Winter has just returned from France and his address will deal with some phase of his work over there.

MASONS—NOTICE: There will be a supper meeting of the Masonic Club on Thursday, January 16, at 6:00 o'clock, Room 204, Minnesota Union. President Burton will be present and give a short talk. All Masons in the University are cordially invited to attend. There are no fees or expenses except the charge of 50 cents per plate. For reservation, hand your name in at Box 2247 on the Main Campus, or Box 676 on the University Farm Campus.

THE TRIANGLE CLUB will hold a business and social meeting at the Phi Psi House tonight at 7:45. The Triangle Club picture for the Gopher will be taken on the Library steps at 12:20 this noon.
D. C. CARLE, Vice-President

The students who have applied to the University Employment Bureau for work as dance musicians have been organized, and the Bureau is now prepared to furnish an orchestra of any reasonable number of pieces. The following combinations are most satisfactory, and are the ones commonly used: Two pieces, piano and drums, or violin and piano; 3 pieces, piano, drums and banjo, or violin, piano and drums; 4 pieces, piano, drums, violin or banjo, and cornet or saxophone; 5 pieces, piano, drums, cornet, violin or banjo and cello, saxophone, or trombone; 6 pieces, piano, drums, cornet, cello, trombone, or saxophone, clarinet or flute and violin or banjo; 7 pieces, piano, drums, violin, cornet, trombone, clarinet or flute, and cello or saxophone. For a still larger orchestra the Bureau could possibly furnish the following instrumentation, which is very suitable for chamber music, or lighter concert work: Two first violins, one second violin, cello, first and second cornets, trombone, flute, first and second clarinets, drums, and piano. This organization, to be known as the *Campus Dance Orchestra*, is open for engagements, which can be made through the Employment Bureau.

UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICE BULLETIN

COLDS (Continued)

A common cold is not merely a congestion of the upper respiratory tract, but an infection.

"Congestion and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, pharynx, tonsils, larynx, trachea, or larger bronchi, frequently occur as a result of irritants other than bacteria. Thus chemical and mechanical irritants will produce a congestion or inflammation; an increased acidity causes a flaring up of the mucous membranes especially of the nose; and many other local and reflex causes lead to acute or chronic catarrhal conditions of these membranes, which become exquisitely sensitive and sometimes hypersusceptible. In the absence of the proper micro-organisms, however, these conditions do not develop into infectious colds and are, therefore not communicable."

Now it is this congestion that "prepares the soil" for bacterial invasion and it is precisely this congestion that must be avoided in order to prevent colds.

In 1883 Klebs found in the false membranes of the throats of children who had been choked to death from the extremely prevalent and dreaded disease known as membranous croup, the specific causative agent—the diphtheria bacillus. The year following Loeffler found that he could produce the disease in experimental animals. He learned, however, that it was first essential to abrad or scarify the mucous membranes of the throats before the animals would contract the disease. Even the diphtheria bacillus is innocuous so long as the throat is in normal condition. This was a noteworthy observation for from it we have learned of the dangers of congestion which, like the experimental scarification of Loeffler's, break the continuity of the mucous membranes or prohibit its protective action against bacteria.

Our first problem, then, in the campaign against colds is to eliminate or reduce to a minimum this predisposing factor of swollen and congested respiratory mucous membrane. Can this be done? Normal, sound throats in students at this time of the year are extremely rare findings. Hence the prospects of success in our fight against the cold seem, at times, discouraging.

No wonder, then, that colds and allied diseases such as the recent epidemic of influenza and tonsillitis spread like wild fire when once introduced. There is a ready soil awaiting the planting.

Our highly artificial customs of living are responsible for this lamentable condition. What, then, can be done to improve throat conditions, the first essential move against this dangerous disease?