

Editorial Comment

Public Relations...

Last weekend over 600 high school students were on the campus for the nineteenth annual Nebraska Press association convention. All phases of high school journalism were covered in panel discussions and convocations. Tours of the Lincoln papers, the campus and the school of Journalism were provided. Awards were given for the "best" in different fields. Friday afternoon almost a hundred high school students edited a special edition of The Daily Nebraskan. The accent during the convention was on benefiting the high school journalists.

But the convention went further than helping the delegates learn to write news stories. It provided an excellent means of advertising the University of Nebraska. All of them were exposed to the University's activities and functions. They drank Cokes in the crib, worked in the "Rag" and Cornhusker offices, toured the buildings and laboratory, watched the football game and observed many other aspects of the campus. For two days they were in constant contact with the University.

What will be the effect of this contact on their future decisions to attend an institution of higher learning? It should be favorable for us. All the printed material published for high school distribution is not as effective as one weekend spent "seeing for yourself." Nothing can compare with actual observation of how this University functions.

No doubt the convention did help the high school journalists. But it also rendered a valuable service to the University. Many of the delegates, given the opportunity to see what the University of Nebraska has to offer, might easily be persuaded to enroll here next fall. The convention was a definite help to our public relations and similar aggregations should be encouraged by everyone.

Doctors Seek Answer to Glandular Fever Problem

Victory against the army of diseases has been delayed by the appearance of the rival of the common cold, glandular fever. Although known since 1889, no complete study has been made. The actual cause is believed to be a virus which attacks in cases of extreme exhaustion but is not exactly known; the spread of the disease is another unknown.

The flame of glandular fever is nation wide. The disease seems to be more prominent among university students because of the constant exposure to fatigue and lack of as much chance to stop and rest. Among the disorders occurring are swelling of lymph glands, especially in the neck, and extreme exhaustion.

Pattern Not Typical

Glandular fever has no typical pattern of development as that of scarlet fever. It is normally not a dangerous disease, for complications are rare. Dr. Richard Wilson Student Health said.

Diagnosis of a case of infectious mononucleosis, the medical term for glandular fever, is extremely difficult. The symptoms are similar to a cold, but the victim is sick too long to permit acceptance of this diagnosis. There are two accurate ways to identify glandular fever. The first is to inspect the white blood cells under a microscope. The second is to determine whether the patient's blood serum (the watery part of the blood), causes a bunching of red blood cells taken from a sheep.

Blood Tests Required

Several blood tests are often required in order to determine the presence of abnormal cells. The tests invariably are negative in the early stage, Dr. Wilson said. Frequently it is two or three weeks before the test is positive. After the acute stage, when the presence of white blood cells and abnormal ones has reached a peak, the abnormal cells begin to decline.

Perhaps the most important thing about glandular fever for the average student is the slow recovery. For some time after the acute stage patients feel tired, worn out, and unable to return immediately to their complete normal schedule. One may feel exhausted at noon, when he is accustomed to work until midnight.

The best known remedy for this disease is plenty of rest under a doctor's care. After recovery is under way, it will continue more rapidly if the student will adjust his schedule to the amount of energy he has.

Fever Study

The student health center started a study of glandular fever last year. Whenever it is possible, they follow patients who have had the disease to find out about its reactions. The problem has been studied by the health center with the state and city health department directors, and it is believed that the disease is contagious. Whether the glandular fever is spread by means of food, water, or coughing it is not known.

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Public Offered College Credit By Extension

A survey conducted by the University extension division, showed that over 100,000 lessons were handled by the division from July, 1949 to July, 1950.

Evelyn Spilchal, supervisor of the extension division, said the figure represents a typical year's work by the department.

Extension courses are offered for anyone who wishes to gain credits toward his high school or college graduation or for the renewal of a teaching certificate as is sometimes the case. The majority of people who take these courses are adults who wish to gain personal growth or who attended high school or college but were unable to obtain a degree, Miss Spilchal added.

Speed Graduation

However, some students on campus take one or more extension courses to gain credits or to hasten graduation. There seems to be an increase in this number lately since many males feel they should get as many hours as possible in before being drafted. To take an extension course when you are a University student, you must have the approval of your adviser.

For this same year when 100,000 lessons were handled by the extension division 2,671 people were enrolled in the college division. Forty-eight were approved by the head of their particular department in the University.

Residence Needed

Miss Spilchal advised those who are interested in courses offered by extension to remember that one cannot graduate by extension, but must take the last year's work in residence at the University. Credits toward a B.A. degree may be secured through extension; no courses for M. A. credit are offered by the department.

One hundred-twenty courses were offered last year by the college division and 144 by the high school division.

Dr. Knute O. Broady is the director of the University extension division.

Ag Builders Register 75 Workers

More than 75 Ag students have signed up for committees in the newly formed Ag Builders.

Jim Williams, chairman of the program, who called the recent membership drive "highly successful," said that Ag students have shown much interest in the new organization by signing for the various committees.

Jean Vierk, Pat Acken and Joan Raun are in charge of the first mass meeting of the Ag Builders which will be scheduled in December. At this time, all persons who have signed up for Ag Builders will be invited to the meetings.

An investigation of the possibilities of the Ag Builders is being made, Williams said, and will be outlined at the mass meeting.

Individual committee meetings will begin after this first mass meeting. Announcement of the meeting date will be made later.

All students who did not sign up for some phases of Ag Builders and who would like to participate in the organization, may contact committee chairmen. Students interested in Builders work are urged, by Williams to attend the first mass meeting. They will be given opportunity to sign up for committees of their choice at that time.

The expanded program of builders was revealed recently by Gene Berg, president of University Builders.

Five committees were set up under the direction of Williams who will serve on the regular Builders board.

The five committees are: membership, parties and convocations, publicity, tours and Ag campus sales.

'Hawaiian Crops Good'--Dr. Baker

(Editor's note: Dr. Marvel L. Baker, associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University, is now in Australia and New Zealand directing the production of a motion picture on growing agriculture. The trip is made possible by a grant to the University Foundation by H. C. West of Brandon, Colo. Enroute to Australia, Dr. Baker observed agriculture in the Hawaiian Islands. His observations follow.)

Livestock production does not bulk large in dollar value in Hawaiian agriculture; nevertheless it presents some interesting aspects.

Ont of approximately 4,000,000 acres of land area, or about one twelfth that of Nebraska, one fourth is waste land. Another million acres is devoted to forest reserves.

These are important in Hawaii as they serve as water reservoirs which provide much of the water used in the islands. Because of the nature of the islands, underground water is relatively unimportant.

About 2,000,000 acres are devoted to agricultural production. Of this slightly less than 300,000 acres are used for crop production and the remainder for beef cattle and sheep ranges. Sheep production is of such small volume that it may be ignored.

Important Crops

Sugar and pineapple production are by far the most important crops grown in the islands, occupying more than 90 percent of the cultivated land. In 1949 the value of the sugar produced was approximately \$100,000,000; that of pineapples \$75,000,000 and other crops about \$8,000,000.

An attempt is underway to bring about great diversification in agricultural production: coffee, nuts, fruits and vegetable production are being encouraged; adapted varieties are being developed; diseases and insect pests are being combated; and production and fertilizer investigations are being conducted.

Livestock and livestock products were worth only \$21,000,000 in 1949. Beef cattle accounted for one-third of this; dairy cattle almost as much; and sheep, swine and poultry the remaining one-third.

About two thirds of the beef cattle marketed in 1949 came from the single island of Hawaii which is the largest island of the Hawaiian group. Between one-third and one-fourth of the total production came from one ranch, the Parker ranch located in the northern part of the island.

Ranch Management

This ranch gives every evidence of being a well managed, productive ranch. Its origin dates back many years and for the last 50 years it has been developed systematically into a modern beef-producing plant of some 300,000 acres lying at elevations from 1500 to 8000 feet and with rainfall ranging from five to 120 inches per year. Some dairy products, swine and sheep are produced, but by far the greatest emphasis is on beef production.

The pastures are well fenced with heavy posts set close together and generally with either woven wire or smooth wire. However, many of the pastures are larger than would be considered desirable in the states, as some of them exceed 20,000 acres. They are watered largely by water piped from the Kohala mountains in northwestern Hawaii.

The cow herd consists of perhaps 9,000 well-bred Hereford cows which compare favorably in quality with the better commercial herds on the mainland. A small highly selected herd of registered cows also is maintained. Practically all of the bulls used in the herd are produced in it. Only occasionally is a bull introduced from the United States.

Calving Season

Because of the size and topography of the pastures a high ratio of bulls to cows (one to 15) is used. The cows are bred to drop

their first calves when they are three years old and the calving season extends over the four months beginning Dec. 10. Calf crops vary from 65 to more than 90 per cent in different pastures. No supplemental feed of any kind, even salt, is fed.

The calves are weaned at seven to nine months and are then carried on pasture until they are ready for market at about 30 months. As they become ready for market the steers and the heifers which are not retained for the breeding herd are topped out and shipped by boat to Honolulu. Here they are slaughtered and beef sold on the local market.

Different Grasses

The pastures vary greatly as to best season of use because of variations in grass species, soils, elevation, temperature and rainfall. This permits year long grazing on reasonably good ranges and this results in rather uniform growth throughout the year on the front of the cattle. Generally the pastures are of mixed grasses.

Some of the bluestem, Italian and perennial rye, orchard grass, brome grass, Bermuda grass and Kentucky blue grass are important components of the different pastures. White Clover, sweet clover, some of the vetches, and other legumes also are grown.

On the cooler, more moist portion of the ranges the grass cover is very good probably carrying one cow per year on three acres. Not all of the ranges are this good and for the island as a whole, it is estimated that about twelve acres of grass are required.

Corn Grown

A limited acreage of corn is grown on the Parker ranch on land in grass the previous year. By the time the corn is ready for husking the grass has reestablished itself so that it supplies satisfactory grazing.

Some of the ranges on the Parker ranch as well as on other ranches have been invaded by cactus, probably first introduced into the island as an ornamental. Some of the cactus is utilized by cattle in adverse years but attempts are being made to eradicate or at least control it by the introduction of insect enemies principally from Australia.

Almost 600,000 eggs of one of these is being placed on cactus plants on the Parker ranch this year. Preliminary results appear promising and it is possible that several thousand acres may be reclaimed in this way.



I said you may smoke, and smoke only, Mr. Noggin!

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The rally was a combination rally for the Iowa State and Oklahoma game.

Ralliers met at 7:15 p.m. in front of the Union. The band led the group down R street and up 16th. The crowd proceeded amidst the ringing of the victory bell and firecrackers set off by the cheerleaders.

The ralliers stopped round a blazing victory fire at 15th and Vine. A dummy representing Iowa State and Oklahoma was tossed into the fire.

Following the yell, Patsy Clark spoke on behalf of the team. He said, "There are two things that can help make a team, the crowd and band."

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Fossils Help In Finding Oil Reports Elias

Marine animals which lived in ancient seas and migrated widely across the earth were depicted by Dr. Maxim K. Elias, University paleontologist, as "tossing an antediluvian monkey wrench" in precise dating of some geological formation solely on the basis of the contained fossils.

Speaking Saturday in Washington, D. C., before the 63rd annual meeting of the Geological Society of America, he pointed out that geologists have been accustomed to date geological formations precisely by similar fossil content.

In widely separated areas, however, he said, the time required for these ancient animals to migrate from one area to another must be taken into account in dating the geological formations. The migrations were usually associated with disturbances of the earth's crust and the formation of such mountain ranges as the Appalachians or the Rocky mountains.

Shallow Seas

Citing evidence that fossils generally thought to be characteristic of the United States are actually found in rocks of certain geologic ages in the British Isles, and vice versa, Dr. Elias stressed the need for evaluating the evidence of fossil changes which caused shallow seas to ebb and flow across the earth's surface.

As an example, he used the results of a comprehensive study of the Springer series of rock formations in southern Oklahoma, where not, and unable to return immediately to their complete normal schedule. One may feel exhausted at noon, when he is accustomed to work until midnight.

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Candidate Officer's Association

FRANKIE CARLE
HIS PIANO AND HIS ORCHESTRA
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The Daily Nebraskan

Member Intercollegiate Press FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR

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Subscription rates are \$2.00 per semester, \$5.00 per semester mailed, or \$10.00 for the college year, \$15.00 mailed. Single copy 5c. Published daily during the school year except Saturdays and Sundays, vacations and examination periods and one issue during the month of August by the University of Nebraska under the supervision of the Committee on Student Publications. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Lincoln, Nebraska, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879, and at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Congress of October 3, 1917, authorized September 30, 1950.

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