

work among the children of the country.

This plan in brief proposes to organize a Nebraska boys' and girls' club in every country school district in the state. This club will choose a leader, who will naturally be the teacher during the term of school, and in vacation period some other person chosen for especial fitness and interest. The leader will act solely in a supervisory capacity, the club choosing its own officers. Programs for contests in corn growing, stock judging, cooking, sewing, canning fruits, etc., will be distributed from headquarters at Lincoln. The recreational side is not to be overlooked, and suggested games, sports, etc., will also be given regular publicity.

The local clubs are further federated into a county Boys' and Girls' club, which is under the leadership of the county superintendent, each club being entitled to two delegates to the county organization, which, in

turn, is entitled to two delegates to represent the girls' clubs and two to represent the boys' clubs at the annual state meeting, which is to be held at the state farm at Lincoln for a week in May, the first meeting being held in May, 1913.

At this state meeting a regular short course in agriculture and stock judging will be given under direction of the faculty of the Agricultural college and competitive judging will be done for prizes to determine who are the best boy judges of live stock in Nebraska. A special course will also be given for the girls by the department of domestic economy, with prizes for excellence.

This plan is already working and clubs are being organized all over Nebraska. Through the liberality of the South Omaha Stock Yards company, which has given \$700 cash to be distributed in prizes for corn growing, the first official Nebraska boys' corn-growing contest has been inaugurated under the direction of

the extension department and boys by the hundred are growing corn for prizes. Some records will undoubtedly be broken and new ones established in this contest.

A regular weekly letter is going out from the extension department to all of these contestants who are taking a regular correspondence school course in agriculture disguised under a friendly and personal correspondence. They are being taught how to make a rain gauge, to keep a record of rainfall on blanks furnished, to do proper cultivation, selecting of seed corn and many other valuable things. The entire plan is unique and original and gives promise of new inspiration to the children and everyone with whom they come in contact.

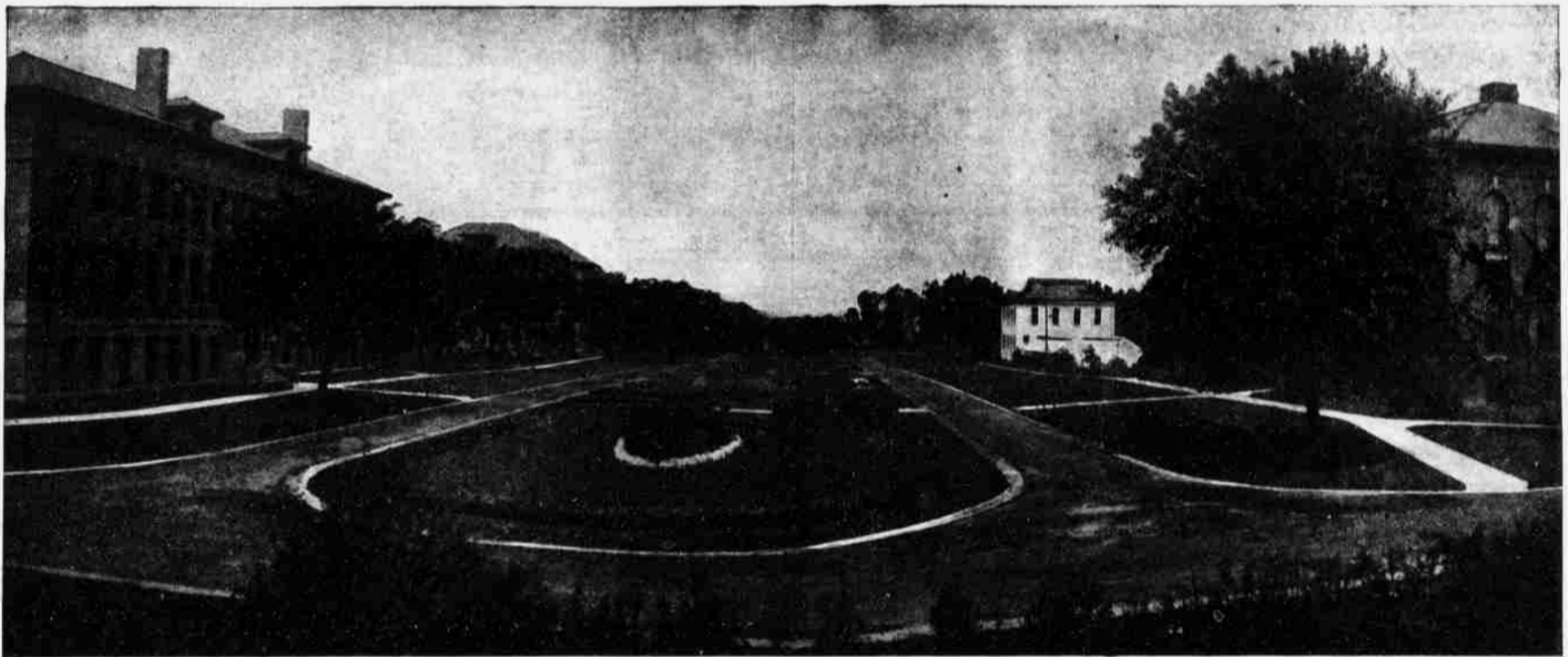
#### A Model Teachers' Institute

It remains for a Nebraska county superintendent to originate something entirely new in a teachers' institute. Superintendent L. R. Willis of Adams county has carried to suc-

cessful conclusion a county institute for his teachers, lasting for an entire week, at which every phase of practical agriculture was presented by experts gathered from the Nebraska station and adjoining states. The valuable instruction imparted to these teachers enables them to understand how to approach the problem of practical teaching of elementary agriculture, animal husbandry and home economics in the rural school.

It is not difficult to foresee the time when all over Nebraska similar work will be an annual feature of the county institute and a new mark will be established in the teaching of agriculture and home economics to the boys and girls of the farm. These are but a few of the signs of progress among the rural schools of Nebraska which indicate that both teachers and patrons are alive to the importance of giving to the farm child an education which will fit him for real life. JAMES E. DELZELL.

## Activities of the University of Nebraska



Campus at the University Farm. Ninety Per Cent of the Boys Who Attend the College and School of Agriculture Return Directly to Farm Homes to Help in Bringing More Ideal Rural Conditions in Nebraska

**T**HE University of Nebraska was founded on February 15, 1869, two years and six days after the territory became a state. For many years there was but one building and one or two hundred students. Today there are, all told, twenty-seven buildings. Twenty years ago there were 570 students; ten years ago there were 2,256; during 1911-12 there were 3,657 students.

The university grounds and buildings are divided into three groups—the original campus, situated in the capital city of Lincoln and containing sixteen buildings, with its main entrance at Eleventh and R streets; the University farm, of 320 acres, two and a half miles northeast of the original campus and containing ten buildings, and the Medical college building in Omaha, at the corner of Twelfth and Pacific streets. For the latter a new building is being erected in Omaha on the site lying between Howard and Jackson and Thirtieth and Fortieth streets.

The colleges and schools of the university are:

The Graduate College.

The College of Arts and Sciences, including the School of Fine Arts.

The Teachers' College, including Teachers' College High School.

The College of Engineering.

The College of Law.

The College of Medicine, including the School of Pharmacy.

The College of Agriculture, including the schools of agriculture.

The Graduate college extends and enlarges the work of the undergraduate departments, in order to provide facilities for investigation and research. It offers these privileges, which would be costly in an institution differently endowed, practically without expense to the student.

**College of Arts and Sciences**

The College of Arts and Sciences offers a liberal education and by a system of "advisers" and "major subjects" it also permits of vocational specialization. Its departments are: American history, anatomy, astronomy, bacteriology and pathology,

botany, chemistry, English language and literature, entomology, European history, fine arts, geography and economic geology, geology, Germanic languages and literatures, Greek history and literature, histology and entomology, jurisprudence and public law, mathematics, military science, music, pharmacology, philosophy, physical education, physics, physiology, political economy and commerce, political science and sociology, rhetoric, Roman history and literature, romance languages and literatures, Slavonic and zoology. The School of Fine Arts has recently been reorganized and its admission requirements made the same as those of the College of Arts and Sciences. It gives instruction in drawing, painting, wood carving, modeling, etching, elocution, dramatics, aesthetics and the history of art.

**Teachers' College**

The Teachers' College aims, while dealing with the history, theory and practice of teaching generally, to improve the quality of secondary teaching in particular, and to provide thor-

oughly prepared teachers for secondary schools. Students register in this college in the junior year, at the same time retaining identity in another college of the university, which grants the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of science, simultaneously with the granting of the university teachers' diploma and the university teachers' certificate by the Teachers' college.

**College of Engineering**

The College of Engineering prepares men for agricultural, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. A six-year combined academic engineering course is offered in each of these departments, giving the student cultural education along with his scientific training. The new mechanical engineering building, together with Mechanic Arts hall and electrical engineering laboratories, afford ample laboratory and classroom facilities for doing effective work in this field.

**College of Law**

The College of Law offers a three-year course, leading to the degree of