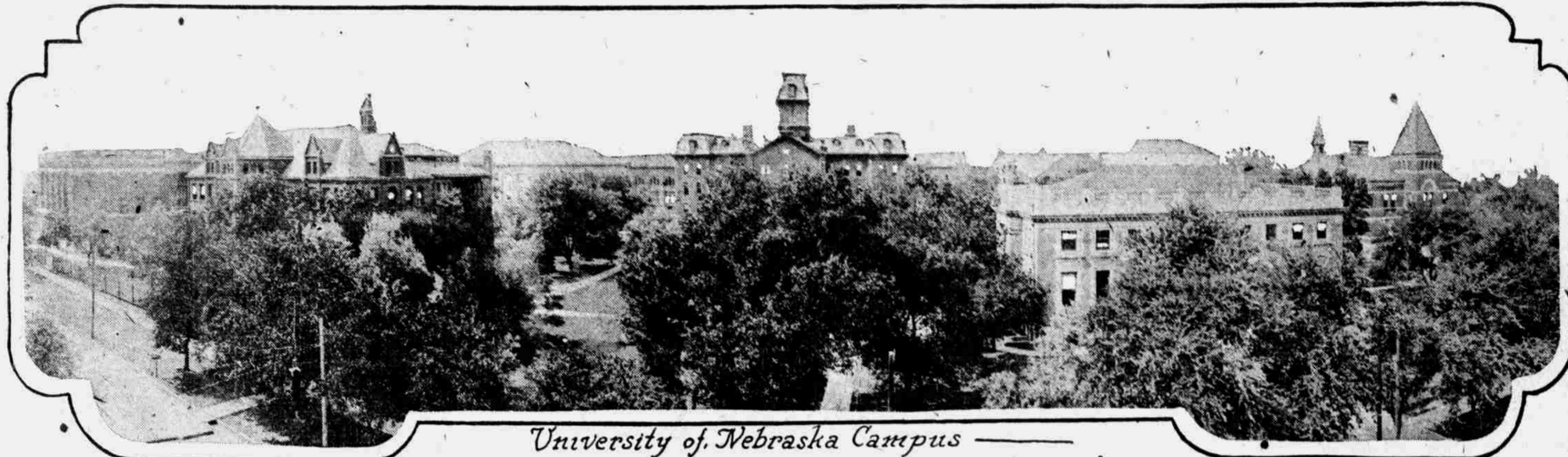


# Nebraska State University Steadily Expanding . . . : : : : :



University of Nebraska Campus

## "University of Nebraska-- Its Service to the State"

By P. A. Barrows.

Advantages which the agricultural interests of Nebraska have received from the state university through the college of agriculture and the school of agriculture cannot be estimated. These three schools, or rather the last two, working under the direction of the first, has enabled the boys and girls of the farm to receive an education along farm and dairy lines which has been one of the big factors in making Nebraska what it is today and placing it among the very first in the agricultural states of the middle west.

The college of agriculture educates young men and women along lines of agriculture and dairy work which enables them at the close of their courses to go back to the farm better fitted for the work of the farm. There are about 500 of these students in the college at the present time. Of those who graduate, both men and women, about 75 per cent either return to the farm or into some profession where their education received at the farm will fit with their work. Many go out as instructors in other colleges or as farm demonstrators teaching the people engaged in dairying and farming how to get the best results for their labors.

The school of agriculture is intended to give the boys and girls of the state who have passed the Eighth grade in their studies a chance to become experts in the agricultural lines. About 700 are connected with this school, who, as they graduate, will go back to the farm with new and better ideas of compelling the soil to give up its best to the tiller.

Many of the graduates of the school of agriculture go out as teachers in rural schools, the instruction received at the school fitting them especially for this line of teaching, and they are in demand from all over the state, so that as the years go by scientific methods in farming will be instilled into the men and women of the farm and the best results will be reached.

**What the Schools Are Doing.**  
Under the direction of Dean Burnett every effort is being made to give the students of the two schools the best technical education that it is possible to give. Under his direction the College of Agriculture has influenced the types of farmers in the state by its investigation of farm problems and carrying results of investigations having economic bearing back to the farmers.

"We spent," said Dean Burnett to a newspaper representative who called upon him, "fifteen years selecting the best type of Red Turkey wheat, and are now introducing three or four selections for farm purposes. There are probably fifty men in the state now growing this selected strain, and we are still working to get strains which will give large yields, a stiff straw, ripen early and good quality of grain with high gluten proportion. We have wheat harvested right now (June 22), which is about ten days earlier than the common varieties."

"In our investigations we have discovered that the early varieties of oats are much superior to the late. The Kherson leads in this respect. The Burly Texas Red and one other variety ripen very nearly at the same time as the Kherson. We have discovered that if we can get a grain, and especially oats, that will ripen ten days or two weeks ahead of the common variety that it is likely to escape the dry weather which is usually harmful to the common varieties which come on later."

"We have done a great deal of work on seed selection of corn. In tests carried off we have co-operated with the farmer in the eastern portion of the state, where about ten varieties have been grown by each man, and have selected the two best producers; which outyield the others by about eighteen bushels per acre. This indicates that every corn grower should raise the corn best adapted to his soil, and also to the climate, and he will not get the best results unless the seed is raised and selected in his own locality."

"In some years seed corn selected early in the field has proven quite superior to that selected later from the crib, and we advocate the selection in the field as showing the best results."

**Plant Diseases.**  
According to Dean Burnett, in some counties plant diseases have been severe, and the college has helped the farmer to treat the grain, and it has been to much benefit, especially in the case of oats. Where the formaldehyde treatment has been used the yield increase to about twelve bushels per acre, increasing the value of each acre about \$5.

Some work has been done to help orchardists to get rid of disease. Spraying demonstrations have been carried on in five or six counties for several years, and the department has many interesting facts shown in its printed bulletins covering the spraying proposition and its help to the

fruit grower. The work done in treating trees attacked by the Illinois canker has been so successful that thousands of trees have been and will be saved which otherwise might have died from the disease. In one instance Dean Burnett showed where a tree attacked by that disease had been killed nearly half way around the main trunk of the tree. Treatment was given it and today it is as healthy as any other tree in the orchard.

**Stock Experiments.**  
The work of the experiment station in developing the best rations for fattening cattle and hogs is recognized all over the state. At the North Platte experiment farm more than 2,000 hogs have been fed to determine the cheapest method of pork production. Alfalfa pasture, with a medium ration of corn in summer and alfalfa hay with a full ration of corn in winter, has produced cheaper gains than any other rations used. With the use of alfalfa about 25 per cent of corn is saved. This would mean \$20,000,000 a year if only half of the corn crop was fed to hogs.

When alfalfa cannot be secured, or when the price is extremely high, it has paid to feed protein concentrates, like tankage or oil meal, along with the corn.

In feeding cattle, experiments made have shown that alfalfa hay and corn have proved the most profitable rations. In some instances the addition

of corn silage has cheapened the cost of gain. In other instances, while it has not cheapened the cost, the use of the silo has greatly increased the number of cattle which could be kept on the farm.

When the experiment station began studying rations for fattening cattle, probably three-fourths of all the cattle in the state were fattened on corn and prairie hay. This ration has been found to be too expensive and has been almost abandoned, or if forced to use prairie hay, cotton or linseed oil meal has been added to the corn ration.

The experiment station has helped to develop the dairy interests of the state by showing how to feed and handle the dairy cow so as to increase the quality and production of milk. The average yield of butter per cow in the experiment station herd is over 400 pounds per cow per annum, while the average of the cows of Nebraska is about 140 pounds. This difference is due to the selection of good individual cows, the use of high-grade sires and good feeding and management. The college of agriculture has assisted in the organization of cow testing associations, of which there are now a half dozen in the state.

In the Douglas county association the best herd made an average of 318 pounds and the poorest 174 pounds. The ten most profitable cows made a test of \$103.28 per cow, while the poorest ten only averaged \$5.78 per cow. This in itself is a story with a moral which does not have to be stated.

**Conservation and Soil Survey.**  
The proposition of conservation and soil survey covers considerable territory. However, under the supervision of Dr. George E. Condra the territory has been great minimized by the

use of the motion picture machine and the soil survey investigations.

In the soil survey seventeen counties have been completed and parties are now in the field working on four additional areas. In the make-up of the survey parties the state furnishes a man for each one furnished by the government. The work is very strenuous and long hours are the rule, with sometimes a walk of more than twenty miles and fifteen or twenty borings.

The first thing in the work is to determine the various types of soil in each county and map them out on a large scale map. Everything is shown. When completed data is gathered from farmers in the locality regarding agricultural practice. A description of this practice is included in the text and in this way the survey is instrumental in increasing the efficiency of the land.

Reports of field work are prepared in the office at the university and forwarded to the United States bureau of soils, Washington, for publication. As soon as published these reports and maps contained therein are eagerly sought by citizens of the respective counties. They are of use among the farmers, in the schools and by realty dealers. No attempt is made to over-estimate the soil resources and the in-

dustries based thereon. The object of the survey is to determine a fact basis for development and to derive such information thereby as will be of greatest use in conservation and development. It is on this account that the department is given the name, conservation and soil survey.

### Lincoln's Building Activity Is Not Checked by the War

The growth of the city industrially, commercially and financially is further emphasized by the record of new buildings year by year. There has not been a year in the last twelve that new building construction has fallen under the million-dollar mark. Several years it has passed the two million mark. In 1910 new buildings in Lincoln totaled \$2,000,900; in 1911, \$1,921,000; in 1912, \$1,753,500; in 1913, \$2,175,500; in 1914, \$1,506,300; in 1915, \$3,076,319; in 1916, \$3,111,752. Postal receipts are an excellent index of the growth of business in a city. In the last ten years postal receipts in the Lincoln postoffice have more than doubled. In 1912 they were \$381,628; in 1913, \$400,064; in 1914, \$451,692; in 1915, \$464,529; and in 1916, \$505,795. In this summary of the city of Lincoln only the high places have been touched in the most general way.

## BRACELET WATCHES

are especially popular now. We show a large number of attractive styles. Ladies' Bracelet Watch, fifteen jewels, in 20-year guaranteed gold filled case, with gold filled bracelet. A very exceptional value for \$12.50.

### Harris-Sartor Jewelry Co.

Lincoln's Leading Jewelers  
1323 O Street

## Why Go To Battle Creek or Anywhere Else

when you can get the service nearer home. If you are tired and weary and feel that you must break away from the daily grind for a time, we wish to remind you that

## The Nebraska Sanitarium

College View, Neb.,

### Is a Rest Retreat

combining many advantages of a vacation resort with just such service as you need. Rest restores a weakened vitality and lengthens life. It fits one's body for service. Sleep and quiet are important agencies in the upbuilding process, but we must go further; the tired body needs revitalizing by special massage, electric treatments, and invigorating baths scientifically given. Pure, wholesome foods, manufactured especially for this institution by

## The Nebraska Sanitarium Food Company

A company organized for the purpose of preparing food products for the use of the patients of the Nebraska Sanitarium. Thousands of people scattered over the country testify to the benefits derived from a stay at the Nebraska Sanitarium where the system of curative methods in the way of special diet and the employing of "Physiological Therapeutics" are used.

Here, too, you are out from the city where the air is full of bracing ozone, where you have home-like surroundings that add to one's peace of mind and comfort. Here you will find no atmosphere of depression, but, on the contrary, a pervading spirit of buoyant happiness resulting from returning health and vigor.

Remember no one suffering from infectious or contagious diseases are received. Write us for any special information you may desire. We want to be of service to you.

## THE NEBRASKA SANITARIUM

COLLEGE VIEW, NEB. R. L. CARSON, Mgr.

# The University of Nebraska

will in the coming year and during the war continue to do its work as effectively as possible in order that the normal life of the country will not be unduly interrupted. It stands prepared to train physicians, engineers, teachers, business men, farmers, druggists, lawyers, social workers, etc., for future work. These young trained men and women will represent our country's efficient reserves to replace the work of those who are being called to military service.

All departments of the several colleges and school will give instruction as heretofore. The University opens

First Semester, Wednesday, September 12.  
Second Semester, Thursday, January 31.  
Summer Session, first week in June.

Students may enter at any one of the above dates.  
On any point of information, address

## THE REGISTRAR

Station A.

Lincoln, Neb.