

lived an abuse in some instances. At present the heads of state institutions sell state property, including live stock and grain, and buy all sorts of supplies the funds used being the cash fund derived from the sale of property. Sometimes this fund amounts to many thousands of dollars, but usually it is only a few hundred dollars. The cash fund has often been used for the payment of expenses that the board of public lands and buildings refused to allow to be drawn from the regularly appropriated funds of the state institutions. Often expenses have been paid from the cash fund by the heads of state institutions and later, when convenient the claims were presented to the board of public lands and buildings and approved, but in such cases the money was paid out by the head of the institution before the item was approved by his superiors. The intent of the legislature is to guard the cash funds of the state institutions. Provision is made for the setting aside of \$200 to each institution for the purchase of perishable supplies and commodities.

One of the most discussed bill passed by the legislature is S. F. 76, by Gibson of Douglas, called the anti-brewers' bill. As passed and signed by the governor it provides that brewers or manufacturers of intoxicating liquors shall not be interested in saloon licenses, or in other words, engage in the retail liquor trade, and shall not rent buildings owned by them to be used for saloon purposes. That part of the bill intended to prevent a brewer or manufacturer from renting a building to another to be used for saloon purposes has been challenged by the manufacturers of Nebraska, but attorneys who have looked into the law believe the bill is absolutely invulnerable from a legal standpoint. The bill does not amend any section of the present law but is supplemental to that law. Attorneys believe that if the provision relating to the renting of buildings to others for saloon purposes was for any other purpose, with the possible exception of immoral purposes, it might not stand the test, but as it relates to the regulations of saloons, it is believed to be valid and legal under the decisions of the courts in cases that bear on the subject of control of the liquor traffic.

The veto of the Hamer bill for the erection of two wings to the Kearney normal school was taken to heart by the officers of that institution and by others interested. The legislature was unusually liberal with the common schools of Nebraska and made appropriations that will be felt in every corner of the state. A law was passed raising the entrance requirements to normal schools and providing for normal training in the high schools. It was doubtless with all these things in mind that the veto was written. It has been said that had Kearney asked for a smaller amount, there would not have been any question about receiving it.

Republican newspapers in the district represented by Senator Gould are handing that statesman a few packages with the wrappers on for the activity he displayed in voting against measures he promised to support. It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the editorial fraternity that the roster of the next legislature will be conspicuous for the absence of several names that were heard when the roll was called during the past winter.

## The Dairy

### Dairying in Canada.

Evidently the people of our nearby country—Canada—look with much favor upon the dairy business and intend to help hold it up as much as possible. The department of agriculture considers this one of the very important matters to be cared for and fostered by that department of the government. In the reports of the premier and provincial treasurer of the province of Alberta we find this interesting bit of information as to the attitude of the government towards the dairying business:

### Selection.

Upon many farms the same bunch of cows is kept from year to year without the owner ever knowing which ones are the paying ones. So long as the herd does fairly well as a herd the owner looks no farther. He may have a dim idea that some of the cows are better than others, but just how much better he does not know. He may believe that some of them should do better than they have been doing, but how much he can not tell. The herd should always be regarded from the standpoint of individual performers. Each cow should stand entirely upon her own record; and if that record is not profitable her place in the herd should be filled with another that will be profitable. The test and the scales are as necessary in the farm dairy as the pails and churn. They are the business end of the dairy and tell the farmer which cow in the herd pays for her keep, and how much profit she yields for his care. Most of the cows on the farms are there, not as selected individuals for the purpose of making the most possible of dairy product, but for stock purposes. From these, by careful selection, a good dairy herd may be built up that will pay the owner many times over for their selection, as well as save a large amount of labor in the care of unprofitable cows.

### Care.

The one thing that should more than any other be impressed upon the keeper of dairy cows is intelligent care. The small record made by the cows of the stall is due, not so much to breeding, or even quality as to a lack of knowledge or else to carelessness in their keeping. Irregularity which is the rule on the average farms, will account for much of the loss. The cows are looked after when there is nothing else left to do. They are milked and fed at irregular times. This care is regarded entirely as a chore, and not in any way as a business, which to be most profitable must have the very best kind of attention. We believe this idea of regarding the cows as a chore, and rather a disagreeable chore too, will account for the dislike many farmers have for the keeping of cows. Treated in this way the cows are not very profitable and add materially to the work about the farm, and so keeping them becomes very distasteful. Not many farmers like to do a full day's work in the field and then milk cows for two or three hours after supper. So long as this method of caring for cows prevails the dairy business will never be the most profitable nor satisfactory. The care of cows must be a part of the farmer's business, receiving the most prompt attention at the right time, and not a chore to be attended to at convenience.

### The New Pure Food Law.

The new law just passed by our legislature has for a part of its aim to regulate the dairy business. The pure food commissioner created by this new law has quite a mixture over which he has been made the guardian. Our solons did not have a very realizing sense of the vast importance of the dairy business, otherwise they would not have hitched it on to a pure food law covering such a variety of subjects. The dairy business is of such volume that it should be in a department by itself, regulated by laws especially made and provided for it under a dairy commissioner whose whole time should be given to this business alone.

When you divide up a pure food commissioner's time between looking after vinegar, baking powder, breakfast foods, patent medicines and dairy products, he has more on his hands to regulate than should be given the ordinary mortal. The proper attention to the dairy business itself would require the whole time of a well organized department.

While we believe the new law is legislation in the right direction, the time will come when the dairy interests will so impress their importance that there will be a dairy commissioner whose whole time and efforts will be given to the upbuilding and advancement of that business.

If college life did nothing else but to show the student that there is something better in life than mere money-making, than the pursuit of a sordid aim and piling up of dollars, it would justify its existence a thousand times over.

### SIDELIGHTS

FACULTY members at the university of Chicago have always awaited with mingled fear and wrath the presentation of the student comic opera by the Blackfriars, the university comic opera club, and their extreme vigilance is often necessary to prevent the student "gridders" from following their bent in satirizing everything connected with the university. This year's production has proved no exception to the rule, for a sensation of the first quality was sprung, says the Chronicle, when the two student playwrights, Harry Hansen and Floyd Klein, presented a "stunt" for the chorus which involved a clever "roast" on John D. Rockefeller and the "great oiler's" ready giving to the Midway school.

Coach Bartley Cushing, who through training the tyro actors at the Midway has become accustomed to acting as censor over the student players, became exceedingly so soon as he read the title of the new song presented by the authors for his consideration. "It's Up to the Standard" certainly looked dangerous.

The first few lines verified his suspicions, for he read:  
We've got a great school at Chicago U.;  
It's certainly up to the Standard.  
The courses of study that they put you through  
Are certainly up to the Standard.  
Some standards are good as results of hard toil;  
The standard we set is the good Standard Oil;  
Our dear Uncle John took it out of the soil—  
We're certainly up to the standard.

The chorus did not improve things, for it ran:  
Oh Standard, Oh, Standard, no matter what you do,  
Remember that they love you at the old Chicago U.

The coach had already drawn his blue pencil through the entire song, but the second verse would have decided the song's fate if the first had not. It ran like this:  
When millions we need at Chicago U.  
It's certainly up to the Standard;  
We call on John D. and say, "Come through!"  
We're certainly on to the Standard.  
Some standards are high and some standards are low;  
The standard we set is the standard of dough;  
We need new buildings, as all people know—  
It's certainly up to the Standard.

An attempt was made to "hush" up the song, but the attempt failed because a copy of the lines fell into the hands of some of the players, who found it too good to be kept. Now all the members of the cast have memorized the lines and some of the authorities at the Midway fear a coup on the part of the students, who are said to be planning to "ring in" the song impromptu when the play is presented May 19 and 21 in Mandel hall.

Harry A. Hansen, '09, and Floyd Klein, '09, are the authors of the comedy, the lead of which will be played by Beck Herdman, '07.

The assessment of personal property in Chicago is under way—a half billion dollar task. It means hard work for 100 men. It is believed that this will be the most accurate valuation ever made of the personal wealth in the city. Some weeks ago, in preparation for the assessor, the balances carried in Chicago banks by many persons were reduced, the cash being sent to other cities for an April 1 joke on the tax collectors.

Chicago's election means something big in salaried jobs. There are three that pay \$10,000 a year—comptroller, commissioner of public works and corporation counsel. Two assistant corpo-

ration counsels get \$5,000 each, three more \$4,000 each; another \$6,000 and the attorney for the board of local improvements, \$5,000. The chief of police and chief of the fire department, \$6,000 each, and the purchasing agent goes on the pay roll at \$4,000. The assistants in the department get salaries of \$2,500 to \$4,000, and the total is a sum which keeps taxpayers from growing rich too fast.

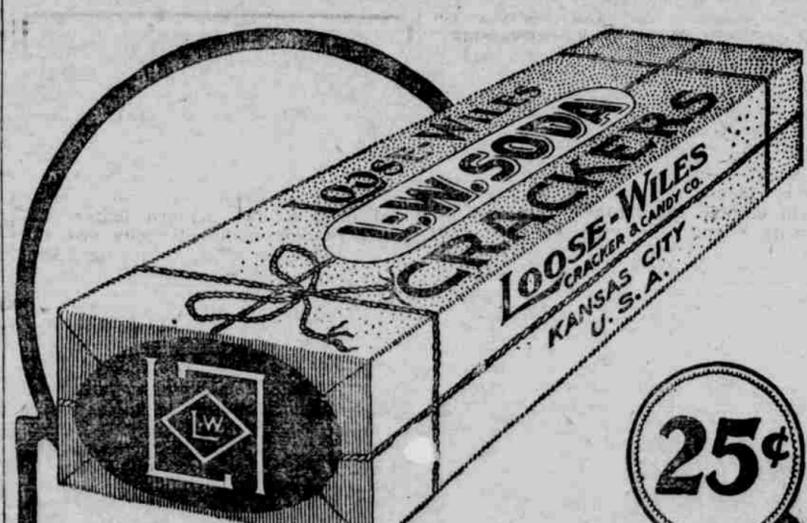
"Back to the cigar factory for me," soliloquized Commissioner of Public Works O'Connell, who managed Dunne's campaign. Colonel J. Hamilton Lewis is preparing to adorn a law office with those pink whiskers which have done so much for his fame.

It is all well enough to be elected mayor of Chicago but Postmaster Busse has had his troubles. What shall he do, for instance, with that package bearing 54 cents in stamps which lies in the postoffice here asking delivery simultaneously to a score of the prominent men of the country? Recently a letter arrived addressed in a foreign hand under a Croatian postmark, "Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in Chicago, Ill." Now that looks hopeless, doesn't it? But one of Busse's men squinted at it and deduced this: "Meant for some foreign language newspaper by sender who knows no English and copied the only English in a paper printed in Chicago."

Sure enough after a try or two the editor was found whom it was intended for and who could read it and use the money enclosed. Simple when you know how.

Now comes a member of the Chicago woman's club to the defense of the pergola, a meritorious bit of home architecture. As everyone knows the pergola is the new-fangled arbor hitched to one's house. A member of the woman's club charged that the pergola became "sun-bleached, weather-beaten, rain-spanked, wind-whipped, paint-deserted, mud-spattered and was not of much use anyway except to the English sparrow." Then another indignantly cried: "The pergola is a structure which has been praised by the municipal art league of Chicago and is in itself essentially beautiful." That appeared to be the last word.

At least one Chicago church has an ironclad rule contrary to that reported of the First M. E. church of Marion, Ind. That is Sinai tabernacle, Dr. Emil J. Hirsch's church. He will not allow any young children, much less infants, in the pews when he preaches.



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