

GAME LAWS FOR 1916

Changes in Federal and State Laws to Control Hunting—Increased Protection to Migratory Birds

The effectiveness of the movement to protect migratory birds on the North American continent has been greatly increased by the ratification of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain extending uniform protection in the United States and Canada to birds migrating between the two countries. This is shown in the annual publication of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the department, relating to game laws, recently issued. The publication, Game Laws for 1916, is issued as Farmers' Bulletin 774.

Besides the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain, the most important occurrences during the past year relating to the regulation of hunting in the United States include the change in classification of West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Utah, and Nevada, from the wintering zone for migratory birds to the breeding zone, and the creation of several additional national parks and monuments which become bird reservations.

In addition to changing the state classifications, the amended regulations issued by the president permit shooting on the Mississippi river above Nebraska City; open the season on certain shore birds during the last two weeks in August in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and on reed birds on and after September 1 in North Carolina and Georgia; open the waterfowl season somewhat earlier in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Georgia; prohibit shooting of migratory birds in every state after February 1; protect wood ducks at all seasons throughout the United States instead of in zone 1; and protect shore birds in California and woodcock in Kentucky until 1918.

Two new national parks, one on Mount Lassen, Cal., and the other on Mount Kilauca, in Hawaii, were established by congress; bills were passed accepting the cession of state jurisdiction over the Crater Lake, Ore., and Mount Rainier, Wash., National Parks, with provision for resident commissioners and enforcement of the laws, and amending the Yellowstone Park act so as to facilitate protection of the park and prevent poaching. Provision has also been made for the establishment of game preserves on lands purchased for the Appalachian forest. Under Executive proclamation the Eleur de Monts National Monument of about 5,000 acres on Mount Desert Island in Maine was created on July 8; and by executive orders two new bird reserves were established, one on Goat Island, in San Francisco Bay, on August 9, and the other, comprising four lakes on the Platte reclamation project in Nebraska, on August 21. As a result of legislation in 1916,

Virginia and Mississippi were added to the states having state officers to administer the game laws. All but two states, Florida and Nevada, now have such officials. During the year Virginia repealed all laws in conflict with the federal migratory-bird law. Eleven states had previously made their laws conform in whole or in part to the federal laws. These states are California, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Tennessee, West Virginia, Illinois, and Washington.

Under present conditions, the publication shows, deer hunting is permitted in 36 states, in about a third of which the hunter is limited to one deer a season and in most other to two. Sixteen states and Alaska protect does at all seasons and allow only bucks to be killed—namely, Alabama, Arizona, California, Idaho, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Alaska. Pennsylvania requires that deer killed shall have horns 2 inches above the hair; New Jersey, visible above the hair; Utah, visible above the head; New York, Vermont and Alaska, at least 3 inches long; and West Virginia, 4 inches long; while California prohibits entirely the killing of spike bucks.

NEBRASKA GAINED IN OATS CROP THIS YEAR

Corn Yield Poor in Some Southern Counties—Better in Eastern—Wheat Weight Is Better

A summary of preliminary estimates of crop production for the state of Nebraska and for the United States, as compiled by the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture, is as follows:

Corn
State—Estimate this year, 194,000,000 bushels; production last year, 213,000,000 bushels.

United States—Estimate this year 2,540,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 3,054,535,000 bushels.

Wheat
State—October estimate, 66,237,000 bushels; production last year, 72,154,000 bushels.

United States—October estimate, 697,557,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 1,911,505,000 bushels.

Oats
State—October estimate, 70,662,000 bushels; production last year, 70,400,000 bushels.

United States—October estimate, 1,229,182,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 1,540,362,000 bushels.

Barley
State—October estimate, 2,940,000 bushels; production last year, 3,255,000 bushels.

United States—October estimate,

183,536,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 237,009,000 bushels.

Potatoes
State—Estimate this year, 8,100,000 bushels; production last year, 11,550,000 bushels.

United States—Estimate this year 289,000,000 bushels; production last year (final estimate), 359,103,000 bushels.

Hay
State—September estimate, 3,703,000 tons; production last year, 4,290,000 tons.

United States—September estimate, 86,155,000 tons; production last year (final estimate), 85,225,000 tons.

Apples
State—Estimate this year, 570,000 barrels; production last year, 1,267,000 barrels.

United States—Estimate this year 67,700,000 barrels; production last year (final estimate), 76,670,000 barrels.

Prices
The first price given below is the average on November 1, this year, and the second, the average on November 1, last year.

State—Wheat, \$1.60 and 84 cents per bushel. Corn, 79 and 53 cents. Oats, 42 and 29 cents. Potatoes, \$1.23 and 40 cents. Hay, \$6 and \$5.96 per ton. Eggs, 28 and 23 cents per dozen.

United States—September estimate, 93.1 cents per bushel. Corn, 85 and 61.9 cents. Oats, 49 and 34.9 cents. Potatoes, \$1.36 and 60.8 cents. Hay, \$10.68 and \$10.83 per ton. Cotton, 18 and 11.6 cents per pound. Eggs, 32 and 26.3 cents per dozen.

Crop Condition November 1

The yields of corn range from very poor in some of the southern counties to an excellent crop in many of the eastern and northeastern counties. It happens that the greatest drought damage occurred in the winter wheat belt where the acreage of corn is not as large or important. Corn is far from normal but is a good average crop for the state. The quality is generally excellent as there was only a very slight damage from frost and the weather has been most ideal for proper drying.

Winter wheat and oats weigh out well, the average weight per bushel being higher than usual. Spring wheat and barley are somewhat light in average weight per bushel due to damage from rust and drought.

The yields of potatoes in the eastern sections exceeded expectations. The average yield for the state is less than 75 per cent of a normal crop.

The total production of apples is considerably less than a half crop. Many of the farm orchards are so badly infested with fungous diseases and insects that a marketable product cannot be produced. The commercial orchards generally produce a very high class of fruit but as yet this industry is quite limited.

The yield of sugar beets will be fully up to the average and there has been a very large increase in acre-

age. A new factory has just been completed at Gering, Nebr., to consume this increasing production of sugar beets.

HAVE ROSY CHEEKS AND FEEL FRESH AS A DAISY—TRY THIS!

Says glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

To see the tinge of healthy bloom in your face, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, to wake up without a headache, backache, coated tongue or a nasty breath, in fact to feel your best, day in and day out, just try inside-bathing every morning for one week.

Before breakfast each day, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it as a harmless means of washing from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store but is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanses, sweetens and freshens the skin, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the blood and internal organs. Those who are subject to constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, rheumatic twinges, also those whose skin is sallow and complexion pallid, are assured that one week of inside-bathing will have them both looking and feeling better in every way.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING READY

Weeping Water.—The new \$17,000 high school building is just being occupied at this place. The old building, which is on the same campus, will be used by the grades entirely, the need of more room being the reason for the construction of the new building. The new building is 44x60 feet and has three floors. The basement houses a gymnasium, 57x24 feet, and manual training room. A large stage is provided and separate dressing rooms in connection.

AUBURN MASONS TO BUILD

Auburn.—A purchasing committee from the Masonic lodge is around looking for a building location. Their plans were not made public.

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Receipts for Years Ending December 31, 1915-1914

	1915	1914	Increase	PER CENT INCREASE
Cattle	1,218,342	938,817	279,525	29.8
Hogs	2,642,973	2,258,620	384,353	17.0
Sheep	3,268,279	3,113,889	154,390	4.9
Horses & Mules	41,679	30,688	10,991	35.8
Carloads	101,786	83,139	18,647	22.4

Why The Increase?

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