



STATE FISH HATCHERIES AT VALENTINE

The state of Nebraska maintains a large and complete fish hatchery near Valentine. Thousands and millions of baby fish are hatched here each year and are distributed over western Nebraska, stocking the lakes and streams. A shipment was received a week ago at Alliance from this hatchery from M. J. O'Brien, the genial superintendent. Published by courtesy of Valentine Democrat.

## Live Stock Transit Insurance

Live stock men over the entire west are forming the habit of INSURING THEIR LIVE STOCK IN TRANSIT. They do it for safety, economy and quick returns

### The Hartford Live Stock Transit Policy

protects shippers of live stock, and is the only company offering a broad policy easy to understand, clear in its terms, which gives absolute protection against loss from hazards of transportation—including suffocation, freezing, trampling, fire, collision, train wreck and every form of killing or injury while the animals are in the custody of the common carrier.

We are represented at all of the live stock markets in the United States and Canada, and locally by—



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**W. B. CHEEK, Local Manager**  
 HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
 Live Stock Department  
 STOCK YARDS, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

to provide a penalty and declare an emergency.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to ship, trail, drive or otherwise move, or allow to be moved, or allow to drift from one county in the state to any other county in the state, or to any other state, cattle which are affected with scabies, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. The Nebraska Live Stock Sanitary Board, or State Veterinarian, are hereby authorized to place in quarantine any county or part of county, or any private premises, or private or public stock yards, within the state of Nebraska where cattle, affected with scabies, are kept or have been kept, and hold such premises in quarantine until such cattle so affected have been properly treated, or dipped and such premises thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The Nebraska Live Stock Sanitary Board are hereby authorized to prescribe rules and regulations which shall provide method and manner in which such treatment, or dipping and cleaning and disinfecting shall be done; and shall hire, or secure such assistants, or inspectors, as may be necessary to supervise such treatment, or dipping, and cleaning and disinfecting. No cattle shall be trailed, shipped, or driven or delivered to any transportation company for shipment to any place outside of such quarantined area, unless such cattle have been inspected by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or an inspector employed by, authorized by, the Live Stock Sanitary Board to make such inspections and such cattle are found to be free from infections, except such cattle found affected may, after being dipped once, be shipped to a market center, under quarantine, and there be slaughtered, or they may be dipped again at the market ten days after the first dipping and shipped anywhere.

Section 3. Whenever any inspector, or person, employed by, or authorized by, the Live Stock Sanitary Board, or State Veterinarian, to make inspections for scabies in cattle, shall find cattle so affected, he shall at once notify the owner, or agent of the owner, of such cattle, and such owner, or agent of owner, or person having possession of such cattle shall treat or dip such cattle on order of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, or its duly authorized agents, in a manner prescribed by rules and regulations of such board. Said rules and regulations must meet with the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States. Pro-

vided further, that such cattle shall be held in strict quarantine at such place as prescribed by such Board, until treated or dipped under the supervision of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, or its duly authorized agents, and premises cleaned and disinfected, if such cleaning and disinfecting be deemed necessary by the Sanitary Board. When any person, company or corporation in control of, or caring for such live stock shall fail, or refuse, to dip, or otherwise treat such cattle, or disinfect premises, at such time and in such manner as prescribed, or directed by the Sanitary Board, then the Sanitary Board shall have the power to call upon the sheriff of the county in which such live stock is found, and it will be duty of such sheriff, together with a representative of the Sanitary Board, to dip or otherwise treat such cattle in a manner and at such time as the Sanitary Board shall direct, and such sheriff shall keep such cattle in his custody until same are treated or dipped; and such cattle may be held by said officer until costs of such treatment or dipping are paid by such owner. Any officer who shall seize such cattle in such manner for dipping or treatment shall be liable to the owner thereof for damages for such taking or seizure or by reason of such dipping or treatment; provided such dipping or treatment has been done in accordance with method approved by the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

Section 4. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or shall be confined in the county jail not less than thirty days (30) nor more than ninety days (90) or both.

Section 5. Whereas, an emergency exists, this act shall be in force on and after date of passing and approval.

GEORGE JACKSON,  
 Speaker of the House.  
 G. W. POTTS,  
 Chief Clerk of the House.  
 EDGAR HOWARD,  
 President of the Senate.  
 E. A. WALRATH,  
 Secretary of the Senate.

Approved, April 25th, 1917, 1:45 o'clock P. M.

KEITH NEVILLE, Governor,  
 State of Nebraska, ss.

This is to certify that the within House Roll No. 702 originated in the House and passed the Legislature at its Thirty-Fifth Session on the 21st day of April, 1917.

G. W. POTTS,  
 Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

**THE GATE CLOSING LAW**  
 HOUSE ROLL No. 339, introduced by Representative Lloyd C. Thomas of Box Butte county.

TITLE. An act making it a misdemeanor to leave open any gates upon private property and to provide a penalty for violation.

Section 1. Whoever leaves open any gates on private property, other than his own, and such gate can be opened or closed with reasonable effort, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not to exceed \$10 for each offense; provided, however, that the term "private property" shall not be construed to include railroad right of way.

Section 2. Whereas an emergency exists this act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

GEORGE JACKSON,  
 Speaker of the House.  
 G. W. POTTS,  
 Chief Clerk of the House.  
 EDGAR HOWARD,  
 President of the Senate.  
 E. A. WALRATH,  
 Secretary of the Senate.

Approved April 25, 1917, 11 o'clock a. m.

KEITH NEVILLE, Governor,  
 State of Nebraska, ss.

This is to certify that the within House Roll No. 339 originated in the House and passed the Legislature at its Thirty-fifth session on the 21st day of April, 1917.

G. W. POTTS,  
 Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

### NEBRASKA NEEDS 2,000 FARM HANDS

O'Neill, Nebr.—Two thousand additional experienced farm laborers are going to be required to harvest the gigantic hay crop in the sand-hills country of Nebraska this summer, according to estimates of those who are well informed in this district.

One factor that is likely to make this need even more keenly felt is the strong demand South Dakota and Wyoming will make for laborers to take care of her wheat harvest, according to advices received here from the State Labor Bureau at Lincoln. Wyoming has put in a call for 10,000 additional men.

The Nebraska wheat crop is likely to be below normal this year, additional men will certainly be needed to put up the big hay crop in the sand hills. In all probability, this is the only large labor shortage the state will experience.

### STOCKMENS BENEFIT BY NEW STATUTES

Complete Copies of Three New Laws Passed for Benefit of Nebraska Stockmen

EXPLAINED AT CONVENTION  
 Representative Lloyd Thomas Spoke on This Legislation at Valentine Stock Growers Meet

The 1917 Nebraska legislature passed a number of laws of benefit to stockmen. Among these laws were three of special importance. One provides a penalty for neglect to close gates on private property; another provides for compulsory dipping; another compels the hauling of stock by railroads at the rate of eighteen miles per hour. The complete texts of these laws are given below. Those interested should preserve them for future reference.

#### 18-MILES-AN-HOUR LAW

HOUSE ROLL No. 419, introduced by Representatives F. E. Stearns of Scotts Bluff county and Lloyd C. Thomas of Box Butte county. Names of Representative Albert LaBounty of Frontier county and Senators George Adams of Dawes county and E. C. Sandall of York county added by request.

TITLE. An act to regulate the transportation of live stock by common carriers in Nebraska and to provide for the recovery of damages for the violation of this act, and to declare an emergency.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. Every person, firm or corporation operating a railroad as a public carrier of freight in Nebraska shall transport all live stock, received by said carrier for transportation, in car load lots, from one point to another in this state, the entire distance between the initial point of receiving said stock to the point of its destination, within a period of time not exceeding one hour for each eighteen miles of main line, and not exceeding one hour for each twelve miles of branch line over which said stock is transported, when and while the train in which same is transported shall contain more than five car-loads of live stock; and shall transport said live stock in car-load lots within a period of time not exceeding one hour for each twelve miles of main line and not exceeding one hour for each ten miles of branch line over which said stock is transported shall contain less than six car-loads of live stock. Provided, that the time actually and necessarily consumed in picking up, setting out, loading or unloading car-loads of stock at stations, the time necessarily consumed while awaiting consolidation at junction points, not exceeding two hours at each junction point, with main line trains designated to take branch line stock forward, and the time consumed by it for watering and feeding said stock occasioned by the requirements of law, or order of the shipper, shall not be considered a part of the time in which shipments are required by this act to be made; but the burden of pleading and proving the time so

consumed shall be upon the carrier. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply in the movement of live stock for feeding or breeding purposes from Omaha.

Section 2. Said common carrier, with the consent of the Railway Commission, may select and designate three days in each week as stock shipping days on any of its branch lines not exceeding nine hundred twenty-five miles in length. After giving ten days notice by publication of the days so selected and designated, said carrier shall be required to conform to the speed schedule in this act provided; upon its said branch lines, only upon the days so designated as stock shipping days.

Section 3. Any common carrier that fails or refuses to transport such live stock from one point to another, in this state, within the time herebefore provided and fixed, shall be liable and pay to the owner of such stock the sum of ten dollars per car for each hour it extends or prolongs the time of transportation thereof, beyond the period so fixed and provided, as liquidated damages, to be recovered in an ordinary action as other debts are recovered. Provided, said carrier shall not be liable for such damages in cases where the delay is the result of causes over which it has no reasonable control; but the burden of pleading and proving that said delay was the result of causes over which it has no reasonable control shall be upon the carrier.

Section 4. A suit to collect the damages provided for by this act may be brought in any court having jurisdiction of the subject matter and parties; and if the plaintiff recover a judgment he shall also recover a reasonable attorney's fee for the services of his attorney in said suit, to be fixed by the court and taxed as costs in said action.

Section 5. This act is not intended to and shall not abrogate or abridge any of the common law rights or remedies of shippers; but any person injured by the delay of a common carrier in the shipment of live stock, in car-load lots, may elect to proceed under the provisions of this act or under the provisions of common law.

Section 6. The State Railway Commission of Nebraska shall have the power to hear and determine whether or not the time within which live stock in car-load lots is required to be transported by the foregoing provisions of this act is so short or so long as to be unreasonable or unjust to the carrier or the shipper; and upon complaint in writing filed with said commission by any person, firm or corporation affected thereby, said railway commission, upon full hearing and trial thereon, after due notice thereof, may either lengthen or shorten the time herebefore fixed for such transportation of any live stock in car-load lots on any branches or main lines of railroad in this state, or allow it to remain as in this act provided, to the end that the same shall be just and reasonable to all parties concerned; and the time, within which live stock in car-load lots shall be transported, herebefore fixed by this act shall remain in force and effect until after said State Railway Commission shall have provided a longer or shorter

period of time therefor.

Section 7. Whereas an emergency exists this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

GEORGE JACKSON,  
 Speaker of the House.  
 G. W. POTTS,  
 Chief Clerk of the House.  
 EDGAR HOWARD,  
 President of the Senate.  
 E. A. WALRATH,  
 Secretary of the Senate.

Approved April 19, 1917, 10:10 o'clock a. m.

KEITH NEVILLE, Governor,  
 State of Nebraska, ss.

This is to certify that the within House Roll Number 419 originated in the House and passed the Legislature at its Thirty-fifth session on the 9th day of April, 1917.

G. W. POTTS,  
 Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

### COMPULSORY DIPPING LAW

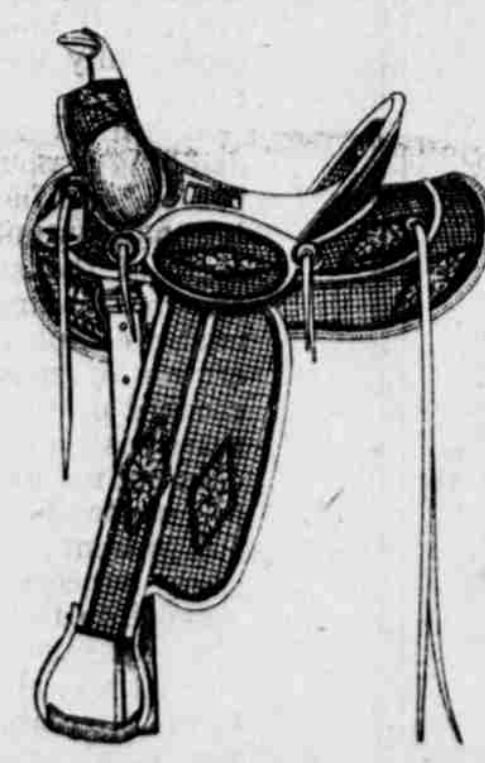
HOUSE ROLL No. 702, introduced by Representative J. H. Bulla, of Douglas county.

TITLE. An act to prohibit the movement of cattle affected with scabies; to provide for treating and dipping of same; to empower the Sanitary Board to quarantine cattle, public and private premises; to provide method of holding quarantine; to provide for seizure of certain cat-



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