

AUTOMOBILE LAW.

(Continued from Friday's issue.)

Section 13. New Certificates. Transfer to Dealers.—(Amended.) Upon such registration the county treasurer shall issue and forward to the applicant, without further charge than is provided in Section 23 of this Act, a new registration certificate, in the manner and form as hereinbefore provided for original registration. Until said transferee has received said certificate of registration, and has written his name upon the face thereof, in the blank space provided for said purpose, delivery of said motor vehicle shall be deemed not to have been made, and title thereto shall be deemed not to have passed and said intended transfer shall be deemed to be incomplete and not to be valid or effective for any purpose. Provided, that where such transfer is made to a manufacturer or dealer, who has complied with the provisions of this Act, and who intends to re-sell or otherwise re-transfer said vehicle, a certificate of registration shall be furnished by the county treasurer without charge to him, whereupon such manufacturer or dealer shall be entitled to display upon such vehicle the number plates assigned to him by the department of public works, but upon sale of transfer of said vehicle by such manufacturer or dealers, each and every provision herein contained, relative to the return of such certificate to said department of public works with the joint statement of transferor and transferee endorsed thereon, shall be carried out upon transfer of a motor vehicle to such manufacturer or dealer, without the removal therefrom by the transferor of the number plates. The manufacturer or dealer shall forthwith deliver to the department of public works, transportation prepaid, said number plates.

Section 14. Transfer of Ownership By Operation of Law.—In case of transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle, registered under the provisions of this Act, by operation of law, as upon inheritance, devise or bequest, order in bankruptcy, or insolvency, execution sale, repossession upon default in performance of the terms of a lease or executory sales contract, or otherwise than by voluntary act of the registered owner, the notice of transfer, as well as the joint statement hereinabove provided for, shall be signed by the executor, administrator, receiver, trustee, sheriff or other representative or successor in interest of the registered owner in lieu of such owner and the transferee's application for registration, shall be accompanied by a statement of the special facts in the premises: PROVIDED, that the State Board of Irrigation, Highways and Drainage may in its discretion require from the transferee, before registering such motor vehicle, such additional information respecting such involuntary loss of ownership by the former registered owner as may be satisfactory to said Board of Irrigation, Highways and Drainage.

Section 15. Fees, Free Registration, Halt Year.—The following fee shall be paid upon the registration of each motor vehicle, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the receipt therefor shall accompany the application hereinafter provided for: for the registration of every motor cycle and every two wheel truck weighing less than one thousand pounds, \$5.00; for the registration of each motor vehicle a minimum of \$10.00, and 50 cents additional for each additional 100 pounds in weight of such cars in excess of 2,000 pounds; PROVIDED, for trucks, and for cars equipped to carry more than seven passengers, the amount of fee shall be based upon the weight of such trucks and cars when loaded to capacity, and in estimating the capacity of cars carrying more than seven passengers, the weight of each passenger shall be taken to be 150 pounds. The registration fees herein provided for shall be deemed an annual occupation tax; PROVIDED, no registration fee shall be charged for any motor vehicle owned by any city, or village of this state, for the use of the Police, Fire or other Department, nor for any motor vehicle owned and used by any school district, County, State or the United States Government. PROVIDED FURTHER, that the official registration year shall extend in each case from January 1st to December 31st inclusive, of the calendar year in which registration is had, but if payment of said registration fee is paid after July 1st for registration of the balance of said year the fee shall be one-half of the annual fee provided in this Section.

Section 16. Fees, to Whom Paid, Disposition. (Amended.)—All registration fees provided for in this article shall be paid to the county treasurer of the county in which the applicant for registration resides, said fees shall be placed in a fund to be known as the Highway Fund and such treasurer shall dispose thereof as may be provided by law. And upon the taking effect of this Act, ninety-five (95%) per cent of all money in the state highway fund of the state treasury shall be returned to the county treasurer of the county where such money was collected.

Section 17. Certificates, Cop'es, Notice of Expiration. (Amended.)—The county treasurer shall issue a combined certificate and receipt for all fees received under this article to the applicant for registration and forward two copies of the combined application and receipt to the state department of public works, as provided in this article. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to keep a record of all motor vehicle owners in their respective counties. It shall be the duty of the county treasurer to send notices to the owners of motor vehicles of the time of the expiration of their paid registration period and the fact that they may lose their registration number if not renewed. Said notice shall be not less than ten days before the expiration of such period.

Section 18. State Highway Fund. (Repealed.)—

Section 19. Dealers, Registration, Fees, Paper Numbers. (Amended.)—Each manufacturer of, or dealer in,

motor vehicles, doing business in this state, may, in lieu of the registering of each motor vehicle which he may wish to show or demonstrate on the public highways, register one motor vehicle of each class manufactured by or dealt in by him, and if the numbers to be furnished by the department of public works corresponding to the registration number issued to such manufacturer or dealer are displayed, as provided in Section 23 of this Act, on every vehicle in the class for which it is issued, while such vehicle is being operated on the highways by such manufacturer or dealer, or his agents or representatives, it shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with this Act.

The annual fee for such dealer's registration and two number plates shall be as specified in Section 15 of this article and additional pairs of number plates may be assigned to dealers and registered for a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) per pair, provided however, such duplicate number plates may be placed only on motor vehicles of manufacturers or dealers used for demonstration purposes, and shall not be used on personal or private motor vehicles of such manufacturers or dealers, or on motor vehicles used for hire, and such duplicate number plates shall, in addition to all other numbers and letters required by this article, bear such mark or number as will distinguish each pair of plates one from another. Provided further, that in case of sale of a motor vehicle by a dealer to a purchaser, such dealer may attach to such vehicle, in the manner provided for number plates, pastboard cards upon which shall appear such dealer's license number, which number shall be of the same dimensions as prescribed in Section 7 of this article, and shall have printed thereon in letters not less than three inches in height the initials "NEB", and shall also have printed thereon the words, "Good for ten days only from date perforated herein". Such cards, in addition have provided thereon a space in which shall be printed in letters not less than one-half inch in height the twelve months of the year, or abbreviations therefor, and numerals from 1 to 31, inclusive, and in case of such sale such dealer shall by perforating or cutting such card indicate the month and day of delivery of such vehicle to the purchaser. Such cards shall entitle the owner of such vehicle unless he be a dealer in motor vehicles, to drive the same upon the public highways of this state for a period of ten days after the date endorsed thereon, and after the expiration of such period any person driving such vehicle upon the public highways of this state without first having complied with all of the provisions of law relating to the registration of motor vehicles, shall be subject to the penalties provided in Section 32. No dealer in motor vehicles shall use the pastboard cards herein provided for, upon any vehicle which is used for hire or for the purpose of demonstration, or for any purpose than hereinbefore stated, and no person shall renew such cards or change or alter the date thereon.

Each person operating a motor vehicle with pastboard numbers shall carry a bill of sale or other papers showing the ownership of such vehicle, and immediately after issuing a pastboard number to a purchaser in this state, the dealer issuing such number shall notify the county treasurer of the county in which the purchaser resides. Such notice shall be upon such forms as directed by the department of public works. Provided further, that subject to all provisions of this Act not inconsistent with this section, any person, firm or corporation engaged in the sale of new motor vehicles within this state or outside this state, desiring to effect delivery of such vehicles from the point where purchased or acquired to this state where such person, firm or corporation is so engaged in business, may, solely for the purpose of such delivery, by themselves or agents, drive such vehicles on the highways of this state without charge or registration of such vehicles; provided, there shall be prominently displayed on the front and rear of each vehicle a white cardboard placard or sign on which shall be plainly printed in black letters not less than four inches high the words "In Transit", and the registration number and state of the person, firm or corporation owning such vehicle; and provided further, that upon demand of the proper authorities there shall be presented by the person in charge of such vehicle, for examination, a duly executed bill of sale therefor or other satisfactory evidence of the right of possession by such person of such vehicle.

Section 20. Classes of Cars.—In construing the provisions of the last preceding section electrically driven motor vehicles shall constitute a class, those propelled by steam, a class; those propelled by gasoline explosive type engines, a class, and those trucks or cars having a carrying capacity of more than 4,000 lbs., a class: PROVIDED, such manufacturer or dealer shall comply in all other respects with the provisions of this Act.

Section 21. Dealers, Branch Agency, Use of Plates. (Amended.)—Whenever a manufacturer or dealer shall maintain a branch or sub-agency, he shall apply for a separate registration for such branch or sub-agency, and shall pay therefor the fees provided in Section 19 of this article, for the registration of motor vehicles owned by, or under control of, a manufacturer or dealer, and the determination of the department of public works upon the question whether any establishment constitutes a branch or sub-agency, within the intent of this article shall be conclusive. Provided further, that no manufacturer or dealer, or any employee of such manufacturer or dealer, shall cause or permit the display or other use of any number plates, or certificates of registration, which may have been issued to such manufacturer or dealer, hereinbefore provided for, excepting upon motor vehicles owned by such manufacturer or dealer within the meaning and intent of this Act.

Section 22. Numbers Front and

Back. (Amended.)—Except as in this Act otherwise provided no person shall operate or drive, or cause to be operated or driven, a motor vehicle on the public highways, unless such vehicle shall at all times have displayed one number plate on the back thereof, and one number plate on the front thereof, furnished for it as hereinafter provided; in all cases such number plates shall be securely fastened to the motor vehicle so as to prevent such plates from swinging, and at a minimum distance of 16 inches from the ground. No person shall attach to or display on such motor vehicle, any number plate or certificate, other than as assigned to it for the current year, or fictitious or altered number plates, or registration certificate, that shall have been cancelled by the department of public works. Provided, however, that the provisions of this Act requiring a motor vehicle owner to carry a number plate on the front of a motor vehicle shall not be in full force and effect until December 31, 1921.

Section 23. Plates To Be Kept Clean, Lost Plates, Containers and Certificates. (Amended.)—All letters, numbers, printing, writing and other identification marks, upon such plates, and certificate, shall be kept clear and distinct and free from grease, dust or other blurring matter, so that they shall be plainly visible at all times during daylight and under artificial light in the night time. Provided that in case any such plate, container, or certificate of registration shall be lost, mutilated, or shall have become illegible, the person to whom such plate, container and certificate shall have been furnished, shall immediately apply to the county treasurer for a duplicate thereof, accompanying his application with a fee of \$1.00.

Section 24. Certificate, How Carried.—No person shall operate or drive a motor vehicle on the public highways unless such vehicle shall at all times carry in or upon it subject to inspection by any peace officer, the registration certificate furnished for it as hereinbefore provided, which in the case of an automobile shall be fixed in the container furnished by the State Board of Irrigation, Highways and Drainage, in plain sight in the driver's compartment of the automobile, and which in case of a motor cycle shall either be carried in plain sight affixed to said motor cycle, or in the tool bag or some convenient receptacle attached to said motor cycle.

Section 25. Treasurers As Agents.—The Department of Public Works shall designate and appoint the Treasurers of the various counties to be agents of the said Department in such counties, for the purpose of registering motor vehicles, and for the granting of licenses to applicants, subject to the requirements of this act, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as shall be imposed by the Department of Public Works: Provided, upon the transfer of ownership of any motor vehicle the title thereto shall not pass until the certificate of registration properly executed by the transferor and by the transferee, shall be filed in the office of the Department of Public Works as required in this act.

Section 26. Power of Local Authorities to Regulate Use and Operation of Motor Vehicles.—Nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be construed to limit the power of local authorities to make, enforce and maintain any ordinance, rules or regulations, in addition to the provisions affecting motor vehicles.

Section 27. Minor Under Sixteen or Intoxicated Person to Run.—It shall be unlawful for any person under sixteen years of age or for any intoxicated person to operate a motor vehicle and any owner, dealer or manufacturer of motor vehicles who permits a person under sixteen years of age or any intoxicated person to operate a motor vehicle shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as hereinafter provided for violation of the provisions of this act.

Section 28. Speed Rate.—No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any highway outside of a city or village at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard for the traffic and use of the road and the condition of the road, not at a rate of speed such as to endanger the life or limb of any person, nor in any case at a rate of speed exceeding thirty-five miles per hour; and within any city or village no motor vehicle shall be operated at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard for the traffic and use of the road and the condition of the road, nor at a rate of speed such as to endanger the life and limb of any person. Upon approaching an intersection of highways or a bridge, or a sharp curve, or a steep descent, or another vehicle, or an animal, or person, outside of any village or city, the person operating a motor vehicle shall bring such vehicle of such vehicle to a rate not exceeding fifteen miles an hour and shall not exceed such speed until entirely past such intersection, bridge, curve, descent, vehicle, animal, or person.

Upon approaching any place where passengers are getting on or off street cars every person operating a motor vehicle shall bring such vehicle to a full stop and shall not again start until said street cars have started. Provided, in cities or villages where provisions shall have been made by ordinance for safety zones where street cars stop, and when such zones are distinctly marked on the street, persons operating motor vehicles may pass outside such safety zones without stopping; and provided further, the speed limit in this section shall not apply to physicians, or surgeons, or police, or fire vehicles, or ambulances when answering emergency calls demanding excessive speed.

Section 29. Stop and Aid Driver of Horse.—Any person operating a motor vehicle shall at request, or on signal by putting up the hand from a person riding or driving a restive horse or other draught or domestic animal, bring such motor vehicle immediately to a stop, and if traveling in the opposite direction remain sta-

tionary so long as may be reasonable to allow such horse or animal to pass, and if traveling in the same direction use reasonable caution in passing such horse, or animals; and the operator or occupant of any motor vehicle shall render necessary assistance to the party having in charge such horse, or other draught animal in so passing. Whenever any person traveling with any vehicle or conveyance on any road in this state shall overtake another vehicle or conveyance traveling in the same direction and shall by sound or call indicate to the driver thereof his or her desire to pass, it shall be the duty of the driver of the vehicle or conveyance in front, if the nature of the ground or the condition of his load will permit, to promptly turn to the right of the center of the road, and the driver of the vehicle or conveyance behind shall then turn to the left of the center of the road and pass without interfering or interrupting, and the driver of said vehicle or conveyance passing shall not return to the center of the road until at least thirty feet ahead of the vehicle or conveyance passed.

Section 30. Collisions, Duties of Person's Causing.—Whenever an automobile, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle, regardless of the power by which the same may be drawn or propelled, strikes any person, or collides with a vehicle containing a person, the driver of, and all persons in such automobile, motor cycle, or other motor vehicle, who have or assume authority over such driver, shall immediately cause such automobile, motor cycle, or other motor vehicle, to stop, and shall render to the person, or to the occupants of the vehicle collided with, all necessary assistance including the carrying of such persons or occupant to a physician or surgeon or hospital for medical or surgical treatment if such treatment is required, or if such carrying is requested by the person struck, or any occupant of the vehicle struck; and such driver and person having or assuming authority over such driver, shall further give to the occupants of such vehicle or person struck the number of such automobile, motor cycle or other vehicle, also the name of the owner thereof and the names of the passengers or occupants in such automobile, motor cycle or other motor vehicle at the time of such striking or collision.

Section 31. Lights, Brakes, Horns, Signals. (Amended.)—Every motor vehicle while in use on public highways shall be provided with good and sufficient brakes and also with suitable bell, horn or other signal and shall have exhibited during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise one lamp on motorcycles and two lamps on four-wheeled motor vehicles showing white light visible, within a reasonable distance, from the direction in which such vehicle is proceeding, and a red light visible from the reverse direction; provided, further, it shall be unlawful to use any vehicle of any kind, operated on the public highways of this state, any lighting device of over four candlepower, equipped with a reflector, unless the same shall be so designed, deflected or arranged, that no portion of the beam of reflector light, when measured 75 feet or more ahead of the lamps, shall rise above 42 inches from the level surface on which the vehicle stands upon all conditions of the load. Spot lights shall not be used except when projecting their rays directly on the ground and not exceeding 30 feet in front of the vehicle. Provided that when any motor vehicle is approaching a street intersection, the driver of such vehicle shall give right-of-way to any motor vehicle approaching the same intersection from the right hand side of such driver.

Section 32. Violation of Law, Penalty.—The violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for the first offense, and punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days in the county jail for each subsequent offense, or both fine and imprisonment; PROVIDED, however, if any person operating a motor vehicle in violation of the provision of this act shall by so doing seriously, maim or disfigure any person, or cause the death of any person or persons, he shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one year or more than ten years.

Section 33. Exceptions, Non-Residents.—The provisions of this act so far as they relate to registration and fees shall not apply to motor vehicles registered prior to the taking effect of this act for the year 1919, except upon the transfer of ownership of such motor vehicle or to motor vehicles owned and operated, for a period not exceeding thirty days at a time by non-residents of this state; PROVIDED the owners thereof have complied with any law requiring the registration of owners of motor vehicles in the state, territory or federal districts of their residence; and the initials of such state, territory, or federal district shall be displayed on such vehicles substantially as provided in this act.

Section 34. Registration, Publication of. (Repealed.)

LENS LAW.

As Passed in 1921. Approved April 25, 1921, 2 p. m. By Samuel R. McKelvie, Governor. (House Roll 64)

Introduced by George A. Williams of Fillmore County A BILL FOR AN ACT to define lawful lenses; to require their use on all motor vehicles; to prohibit the sale of unlawful lenses within the state; to prohibit sale of motor vehicles unless equipped with lawful lenses, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. Definitions.—For the purposes of this act the words and phrases used shall be construed as

follows: "Motor vehicles" shall include automobiles, motor cycles and all vehicles propelled by any power other than muscular power, excepting however, traction engines, road rollers, and other vehicles which run only on rails and tracks. "Lawful lenses" are lenses for use on motor vehicles that have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of the Department of Public Works.

Section 2. Unlawful to Sell Lens Not Approved.—It shall be unlawful to use, sell or offer for sale, or to ship or otherwise import into the state any motor vehicle lenses except as described in Section 1. The possession of unlawful lenses, either in the motor vehicles or in stock shall be prima facie evidence of intent to violate the law.

Section 3. Fee Required For Testing.—No motor vehicle lenses shall be shipped or otherwise imported into the state, and no lenses shall be sold or kept for sale within the state, except such as shall be approved by the Department of Public Works. A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid by the manufacturer or his agent to the Department of Public Works for examination and testing of lenses.

Section 4. Unlawful to Drive With Unapproved Lens.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to drive, or cause to be driven, upon the public highways, or upon any road street or alley in the State of Nebraska between the hours from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise any motor vehicle which is not equipped with lawful lenses; provided, the provisions of this act shall not apply to tourists, driving through the state for a period of not more than thirty days, who have in all respects complied with the law on the same subject in the state of their residence. Providing that the owner of any automobile now in use in this state, where the lens now complies with the present laws of the state, shall not be required to change the lens thereon to conform to new regulations under this act so long as the automobile is in use in this state.

Section 5. Penalties for Violation of Laws.—Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the preceding sections shall upon conviction be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Section 6. Unlawful to Sell Cars Not Equipped with Lawful Lenses.—No motor vehicle shall be sold or offered for sale within the state unless equipped with lawful lenses. Possession of motor vehicles equipped with unlawful lenses shall be prima facie evidence of intent to violate the law.

Section 7. Penalties for Violation of Section 6.—Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of the preceding section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, nor more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

Section 8. Printed List of Approved Lenses.—The Department of Public Works is authorized to make and print a list of approved motor vehicle lenses, designating the candle power of light bulbs to be used with the different lenses, and the Department of Public Works if authorized to make additional rules and regulations governing motor head lights and spot lights not inconsistent with state laws, copies of which shall be furnished all county attorneys, sheriffs and other law enforcing officers.

NOTICE.—The State Department of Public Works has approved the following lenses up to June 2, 1921: McBeth, Liberty, Osgood, Raydex, Shaler, McCoo, Patterson, Violet Ray and National.

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TWO IDEAS OF CIVIL LIBERTY

Difference Between Governments of Greece and Rome and Those of the Gothic Tribes.

There was this radical difference between the governments of Greece and Rome and those of the Gothic tribes. In the former the state was everything, the individual nothing; the state was thought to have a perfect right to the property, liberty, and even life of its citizens. In the latter the individual was everything and the state comparatively nothing; all rights were thought to exist, to inhere by nature in the individual; and the state could demand nothing from him for public use without giving him an equivalent. Here we find the fundamental principle of civil liberty; that principle which has been so carefully guarded in the English and in all the Anglo-American constitutions, and which was so happily and tersely expressed by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence. Our rude Saxon ancestors, though under a kingly government, had more real liberty, and a more just appreciation of the true dignity of man, than had the polished citizens of the republics of the Mediterranean. The legislative authority was vested in the witenage-mote, or assembly of wise men.—Dexter A. Hawkins.

OF INTEREST TO RURAL READERS

FARM BUREAU NEWS SERVICE

SUPPLIES ITEMS FOR THE TRIBUNE READERS

Many farmers and others who raise poultry either sell or kill their male birds as soon as the hatching season is over. Infertile eggs keep much better and many produce dealers pay more for them. If eggs are to be preserved for home use it is almost necessary that they be infertile. A circular sent out by the State College of Agriculture has the following to say about summer egg production: Get rid of the male birds and produce infertile eggs after the hatching season. Keep the nests clean and provide one nest for every six hens. Gather the eggs twice a day or oftener. Keep eggs in a cool, dry well-ventilated place and away from kerosene, onions or other odorous material. Protect eggs from sun when taking them to market. Learn to candle eggs. Sell to a buyer who pays more for infertile eggs.

When farmers get to thinking that they are the hardest hit of any class of people they may take heart from reading the following announcement from the State Journal of June 8.—Since the first of January forty important American corporations with a capital aggregating \$800,000,000 have suspended the payment of dividends. This means that in the first half the present year the stockholders in these concerns will receive \$17,000,000 less than in the corresponding period of last year. The farmers have endured staggering losses, but they are not the only folks to feel the pinch of the hard times. In the future, in fact, their condition is likely to improve, whereas the people who rely upon dividends are likely to have cause for worry for a considerable period.

The 1920 corn crop cost an average of 49 cents a bushel to produce in one of the central counties of the state according to figures recently published by the College of Agriculture. The average cost was figured from records kept by members of the county farm bureau. The figure is considered conservative, as the work was charged for at a comparatively low rate and no allowance was made for interest on investment. The yields on the farms studied ranged from 35 to 50 bushels to the acre, and the cost per acre varied from \$9.82 to \$21.76. The man whose corn cost but \$9.82 used hogs to harvest the crop, thereby saving the cost of husking and probably marketing his corn to better advantage. The figures not only shed light on the cost of producing crops but they contribute interesting facts on farm management. The number of farmers hogging down their own corn is increasing every year and these figures strengthen the position of those who believe the practice economical.

Experiments at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station would seem to indicate that alfalfa produces more if cut at the proper time. Tests were made for total yields per season when alfalfa was cut two, three, four and five times. It was found that three or four cuttings, depending on the season gave the largest yield in the eastern part of the state. There are two indexes for the proper cutting time. One is the appearance of the first bloom and the other the starting of a new growth at the crown and the lower part of the old stems. Cutting should begin at the appearance of either index. Experiments also show that getting the hay into the stack or barn at the proper time means a saving of more leaves which form 50 per cent of the hay. In good drying weather, a half a day in the swath and a day in the windrow will ordinarily do. It is often better to stack a little green and let the hay brown cure than to have it rained on or lose too many leaves. Rain or dew is more likely to cause mold in the stack than moisture in the plant.

POULTRY SPECIALIST TO LECTURE AND DEMONSTRATE IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

Mr. Cornman, poultry specialist of the Extension Service will be in Lincoln County for two days this month and will give talks and hold culling demonstrations as follows: June 20, morning at Experimental Substation, afternoon Bigall; June 21, morning Hershey, afternoon at Wallace. All poultry raisers in these localities should be on hand at the appointed place and time and see these demonstrations.

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