

NEW NEBRASKA STATUTES

Additions to the Laws of the State Made by the Recent Legislature.

CONDENSATION OF THE WORK OF BOTH HOUSES

Measures Passed That Have Received the Governor's Signature—Other Enactments That He Has Not as Yet Passed Upon, and Still Others to Which the Veto Power Has Been Applied.

HOUSE BILLS.

H. R. 2. By Wilson, appropriating \$5,000 for the payment of members, officers and employees of the legislature. Approved January 25. Emergency clause.

H. R. 3. By Gilbert, changing the date of city elections in Omaha from the first Tuesday in April to the first Tuesday in May. Approved January 25. Emergency clause.

H. R. 4. By Gilbert, providing a method for the acquisition of a municipal water plant by the city of Omaha; requiring the mayor and council to carry the method into effect, and creating a municipal water board. Approved February 2. Emergency clause.

H. R. 5. By Wilson, appropriating \$25,000 for the payment of the incidental expenses of the legislature. Approved February 12. Emergency clause.

H. R. 6. By Koster, to make the free text book law to apply to schools in the city of Omaha. Approved February 12. Emergency clause.

H. R. 7. By Burgess, removing the \$20 limit on the salary of the secretary of the Lincoln board of education. Approved February 12. Emergency clause.

H. R. 8. By Koster, providing for the payment of the official treasurer of the Omaha school board by the school district. Approved March 6. Emergency clause.

H. R. 9. By Greig, reducing the number of the printed reports of the state superintendent and regulating their distribution. Approved March 6. Emergency clause.

H. R. 10. By Davis, to permit the establishment of county cemeteries in counties under township organization. Approved March 7. Emergency clause.

H. R. 11. By Greig, providing that land leases, to be binding for more than one year, must be in writing. Approved March 7.

EXTENDING LAW COURSE.

H. R. 12. By Perry, extending to three years the law course required to be completed in the state university to qualify for admission to the bar, and requiring a higher qualification for admission under examination. Approved March 11.

H. R. 13. By Douglas, to provide an official seal for county treasurers. Approved March 11.

H. R. 14. By Greig, to require county superintendents to notify school district officers by the first Monday in July of their duty in submitting reports. Approved March 11.

H. R. 15. By Douglas, amending the law prescribing penalties for carrying concealed weapons to prevent a sentence of both fine and imprisonment on conviction of the second offense. Approved March 17.

H. R. 16. By Perry, to permit the signing of appeal bonds in separate parts, and not to require the presence of sureties in court when they sign the bonds. Approved March 17.

H. R. 17. By Douglas, providing that when appeal is taken from county or justice court the appellant must serve notice on the appellee in writing, either in person or by registered mail. Approved March 17.

H. R. 18. By Greig, reducing the number of members of the Lincoln board of education to five. Approved March 21. Emergency clause.

H. R. 19. By Good, appropriating \$2,500 for deficiencies out of the Peru normal school and appropriating all matriculation fees to the charter of the normal school. Approved March 25. Emergency clause.

H. R. 20. By Rouse, appropriating \$10,000 for the location of five junior normal schools in Western Nebraska under the direction of the state superintendent. Approved March 25. Emergency clause.

H. R. 21. By Riggs, the South Omaha school bill, heretofore explained, which provides for the shipment of grain to five bond, and reduces the number to five. Approved March 25. Emergency clause.

H. R. 22. By Nelson, the Omaha charter bill, amending the present charter. Approved April 2. Emergency clause.

H. R. 23. By Lewis, to cure certain minor defects in the charter of the city of Omaha. Approved April 2. Emergency clause.

H. R. 24. By Wehner, to permit the annexation of territory to cities situated in two or more counties. Approved April 2.

H. R. 25. By Greig, limiting to a fixed amount the salaries of county superintendents in counties that are sparsely settled. Approved April 2.

H. R. 26. By Nelson of Pierce, appropriating \$100,000 for retarding and repaving of the insane asylum at Norfolk. Approved April 2. Emergency clause.

H. R. 27. By Ramsey, requiring railroads to furnish signs and necessary facilities for the shipment of grain to all elevators costing \$100 or more. Approved April 2. Emergency clause.

H. R. 28. By Crosser, appropriating \$100,000 out of the state university funds for the construction of new buildings on the state farm near Lincoln. Approved April 2. Emergency clause.

H. R. 29. By Davis, reducing the rate of interest on deposits to 3 per cent; permitting the county treasurer to deposit such moneys outside the county, if necessary, and to permit the state treasurer to deposit such moneys in depository banks at 5 per cent. Approved April 2. Emergency clause.

H. R. 30. By the special revenue commission, to amend the law which becomes effective September 1, 1921, and the provisions of which have heretofore

for the establishment of a new normal school west of a point five miles east of the ninety-eighth meridian, to be located by the state normal board in some city donating above \$20,000 in money or property. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

H. R. 31. By Good, appropriating \$65,000 for the building of a new chapel at the state normal school at Peru. Approved April 7.

H. R. 32. By Meredith, appropriating \$15,000 from the temporary university fund for the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in Western Nebraska. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

H. R. 33. By the committee on the board of regents, to provide that the board of regents, approved April 8.

H. R. 34. By Douglas, to provide that in counties having less than 5,000 population the county engineer shall be appointed by the county board, and be allowed an annual salary not exceeding \$300. Approved April 8.

H. R. 35. By the special revenue commission, to increase the maximum rate for the purchase of 500 copies of the compiled statutes, to be prepared by the state printer, at a total cost of \$4,000. This bill was vetoed by the governor, but passed over his veto. Emergency clause.

S. F. 8. By Senator Marshall, providing between county commissioners shall be nominated by districts and elected at large. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 9. By Senator Marshall, providing that the board of regents shall issue bonds, bearing not to exceed 6 per cent interest, for establishing and maintaining heating and lighting systems in public buildings. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 10. By Senator Marshall, providing that the board of regents shall issue bonds for the use of such systems. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 11. By Senator Saunders, to prevent the docking of horses' tails, and fixing a penalty of imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding one year, or a fine of not less than \$50, or more than \$100, or both, for each offense. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 12. By Senator Jennings, requiring lessees of school lands to pay deficiencies and costs of forfeiture for lease at public auction. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 13. By Senator Sheldon, providing road tax in counties not under township organization to be paid one-half in cash and one-half in labor, and fixing the rate which shall be allowed for labor. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 14. By Senator Harrison, defining the form of registration books which shall be used by the board of regents, and of the first class having more than 5,000 inhabitants. Approved April 7.

S. F. 15. By Senator Sheldon, providing a county commissioner shall be appointed by the board of regents, and shall be a resident of the county in which he holds such office. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 16. By Senator Hall of Douglas, providing that there shall be nine supreme court commissioners for the first year, and thereafter by the board of regents, one stenographer for each commissioner. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 17. By Senator O'Neill, providing for the payment of the board of public lands and buildings. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 18. By Senator Warner, providing that the board of public lands and buildings shall be permitted to practice law in the courts of the county in which he holds such office. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 19. By Senator Hall of Douglas, making it the duty of all insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this state to file a semi-annual report with the state auditor, such statement to be published in some newspaper in the city of Lincoln. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 20. By Senator Saunders, providing insurance companies shall pay the following fees to the state auditor: For each certificate of first application, \$5; filing statement, \$5; certificates issued to foreign companies or their agents, each \$2; agent's certificates, home companies, 50 cents. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 21. By Senator Harrison, placing government of tonnage and home cooperative companies under control of state banking board. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 22. By Senator Giffin, providing cities and villages of less than 5,000 may vote bonds of waterworks, also providing for the payment of the same. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 23. By Senator Warner, permitting irrigation companies to use natural streams and waterways for the purpose of such companies. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

S. F. 24. By Senator O'Neill, providing for the appointment, by the auditor of public accounts, of an insurance deputy, and fixing his bond at \$100,000. Approved April 7. Emergency clause.

HOUSE ROLLS VETOED.

H. R. 36. By Freidrich, requiring notice to be given if attempt to be made at annual school meeting to raise taxes for building a new school or for removing it to a new site.

H. R. 37. By Freidrich, to reimburse the general school fund for debt incurred by Russell L. Loomis of Red Willow county school land mistakenly purchased.

H. R. 38. By McClary, amending the law relating to the management of Wyuka cemetery at Lincoln, by making possible the removal of any building erected by a soldier and sailor burial ground.

SENATE FILES VETOED.

S. F. 25. By Senator Warner, providing for the payment of fees to the commissioner of the land office.

S. F. 26. By Senator Warner, providing for the purchase of 500 sets of the compiled statutes at 50 per cent, to be compiled by J. E. Cobby, vetted and printed by both houses notwithstanding the veto.

S. F. 27. By Senator Hall of Douglas, submitting to the people a proposition to call a constitutional convention.

THE EIGHTH WAS RAISED IN THE STATE, and consisted for the most part of red-shirted lumbermen fresh from the woods. One of them brought into camp a young eagle which he had captured and kept as a pet in the lumber barracks. The boys adopted it as the mascot of the regiment at once, and a standard was made for it.

Wherever the regiment marched the eagle went along. It was named after President Lincoln before the Eighth left Wisconsin for the front. The regiment experienced a good deal of hard fighting and "Old Ace" went through it all, once or twice getting his feathers singed in battle. In battle he frequently left his perch on the standard, and flew screaming over the heads of the men. He was carried by a huge Swede, who always walked side by side with the color bearer, and kept as a pet in the lumber barracks. The boys adopted it as the mascot of the regiment at once, and a standard was made for it.

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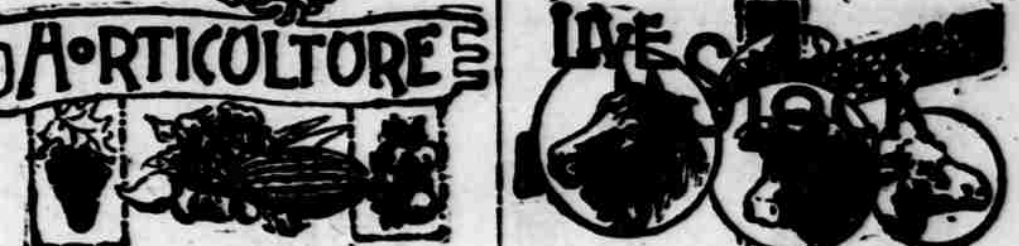
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GEN. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN

Wounded.
Let me get up, then! To hell with your lie that I'm a coward!
Blood in my lap? No, it's fresh—it bubbled there down from the sun.
Let me get up, then! To hell with your lie that I'm a coward!
Blood in my lap? No, it's fresh—it bubbled there down from the sun.
Let me get up, then! To hell with your lie that I'm a coward!
Blood in my lap? No, it's fresh—it bubbled there down from the sun.

Notes on Cattle Feeding.
In a talk before the Illinois farmers' institute Prof. Herbert W. Mumford made the following points on cattle feeding:
The higher the price of cattle the better it will pay to feed steers of high quality. When steers are low in price there is less difference in the profits from feeding the different qualities of steers.
A prime steer, according to the market test, is a steer that is neither too fat nor too poor. When a steer is overdone he gets lumpy. The breed that will fatten and not get lumpy is the best breed.
The Angus breed will feed longer and keep smoother than any other breed of cattle. Each breed has some good points that the other breeds do not have. At the present time the animal that is most profitable for the packer is not always the one that is most profitable for the feeder. The feeder should strive to produce an animal that will be both profitable for himself and for the packer. That is the standard toward which we must work.
Packers are not infallible in buying cattle. Their buyers know more about it than most of us, but they sometimes make serious mistakes. Several loads of steers fatened by the University of Illinois sold on the Chicago market on the same day. The best cattle were those that had been fitted on clover hay and gluten feed as their principal ration. This load sold for less than the ones fed on corn, timothy hay and so forth. In the dressing it was seen that the corn-fed steers were worth 25 cents more than the hay-fed steers, while they brought 15 cents per hundred pounds less.
If a ration is palatable its efficiency depends on the relative proportion of protein and carbohydrates in it. Cottonseed meal contains a larger amount of protein than any of the other concentrated feeding stuffs. It averages 37.2 per cent protein.
It is cheaper to feed a balanced ration than any other kind. The university has found that it could save several dollars on the feeding of each steer by feeding a balanced ration.
The higher the price of good steers the greater the profit on the feeder. This is a question that cannot be answered in one year. We want to know in what way we can get the most results from 100 pounds of feed.
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Every vegetable gardener is struck with the great changes that have come over the business of vegetable growing in a generation. The commercial vegetable grower has been able to make money out of his enterprise in growing vegetables under glass. His prices were high and his profits satisfactory. That was before the South had developed into a great vegetable garden to supply all the North with garden vegetables. To-day the vegetable grower in the North finds it difficult to get ahead of the season. He must therefore depend on growing first-class vegetables and getting them to market in a crisp, fresher condition than does his southern competitor. This he is frequently very successful in.
In the past little attention was paid to the supply of humus in the soil. In fact, little was known about this most valuable factor in the garden soil, but even they did not give it the real due. Had they known it, the growers of vegetables would not in so many cases have about ruined their soil by using nothing but commercial fertilizers upon it. Later, when they looked back on the mistakes they were told by the experimenters that the constant growing of vegetables alone had resulted in using up the humus or decayed vegetable matter in the soil, and that they should furnish him with seeds. More and more gardeners know enough to use barnyard manure with the commercial fertilizers or to turn under green crops to keep up the supply of humus. The present gardener has this to his credit over the gardener of past times, in that he is not deteriorating the soil that he is living his life in.

The present gardener, if he is intelligent and successful, has learned that it pays to get the best seed whatever it may cost. He has also learned not to believe every man that offers to furnish him with seeds. More and more he is coming to experiment with his seed and to make sure before planting that what he is putting into the ground will germinate. The old gardener thought that seed was seed. He had in many cases not yet learned that every seed has a limit as to its life out of the ground. The man with old seed to sell him the old seed at the price of new seed he took and cheerfully planted it, with the result, often, that he got no harvest at all. A complete loss of his crop was looked upon as one of the mysterious workings of Nature. The new gardener has learned better. He has determined definitely that next to good land, good seed is essential to success in his operations.

To Reforest Nebraska Sand-Hills.
The task of growing valuable forests on the barren sand-hills of Nebraska will begin this spring, when the Bureau of Forestry will seed about 100 acres of the Dismal River Forest Reserve near Halsey with Red Cedar and Jack Pine. If the seeding succeeds and is done with economy, the Bureau will seed and plant the following year probably 1,000 acres in cedar and pine and will ultimately extend the forest by similar plantings over a large part of the 200,000 acres in the Dismal River and Niobrara reserves. A nursery has been established at Halsey, in the valley of the Middle Loup River, with a half-acre of the forest on plantings over a large part of the 200,000 acres in the Dismal River and Niobrara reserves. A nursery has been established at Halsey, in the valley of the Middle Loup River, with a half-acre of the forest on plantings over a large part of the 200,000 acres in the Dismal River and Niobrara reserves. A nursery has been established at Halsey, in the valley of the Middle Loup River, with a half-acre of the forest on plantings over a large part of the 200,000 acres in the Dismal River and Niobrara reserves.

Trimming Up Wild Trees.
Groups of trees near the house are frequently by reason of old brush, accumulations of dead leaves and other rubbish, a perfect menace to the man and his family. Often the underbrush is of such a character that it greatly detracts from the appearance of the surroundings. Such clumps of trees may be made truly beautiful by cleaning up the brush and other rubbish, cutting away the dead wood and removing the most unsightly of the underbrush. A little trimming of the tops of the trees will improve matters. It is possible in this way to "mend" the appearance of a tree, and, in some cases, to make it a more valuable tree than it was when it was first planted. In some cases, trees may be cut out when they grow so densely that lateral development is checked.

Cottonseed Meal in the Pig Ration.
A bulletin from the Oklahoma station says: Protein, the nitrogenous part of the feed, is the most important constituent in it. Many of the common feeds on the farm, as corn, kafir corn, etc., do not contain this ingredient in sufficient amount for the best results in feeding. A feed is generally valuable in proportion to the amount of protein it contains. Cottonseed meal is one of the very richest feeds in protein and it is a very cheap source of this valuable food ingredient in cattle feeding. Cottonseed meal is used quite extensively and with the best results where certain precautions are followed. It has been used only to a limited extent in pig feeding, as a fatal result has followed as a rule in the general way of feeding it. After feeding on it from four to six weeks the pigs would commence dying, and this has usually been the case when even very small amounts of the cottonseed meal have been fed along with other grain. The writer has found a mixture of 15 cottonseed meal and 2 1/2 kafir corn to give most excellent results when fed to pigs, and with very few exceptions no pigs have died. If the cottonseed meal was not continued after four or five weeks. Later experiments at this station indicate that there are several conditions under which pigs may be fed a small amount of cottonseed meal with other grain for an indefinite time without injury to the pigs in any way, and good gains obtained with a small amount of grain. One of the conditions is where the shoats have access to plenty of range and green feed. Again, if the cottonseed meal is dropped after feeding for three or four weeks and after a lapse of two or three weeks added to the feed again for three or four weeks, and dropped again for a few weeks, and so on until the pigs are grown or fattened, good gains will be obtained with practically no loss of pigs.

Stable Manure on Sugar Beets.
The common teaching is that sugar beets are injured in quality by stable manure applied the same season that the beets are sown. That this is not true, at least not on certain soils in New York, is proved in Bulletin No. 205 of the Station at Geneva. Tests were made for four years, on two farms, in widely separated localities for one season—with results uniformly favoring rather than opposing the use of the stable manure. The yields were better than with liberal applications of fertilizer, and the percentage of sugar and coefficient of purity of the juice were higher with the manured beets than with those without manure or those receiving commercial fertilizer.

C. H. Williamson says: In packing don't face too good; use apples of uniform size, bright, clean and healthy, and fill barrel with about the same kind of apples. Use standard three bush barrel. Shake barrel well at each basketful is added, and when full shake down; can hardly shake too much; then don't press too much. After thoroughly shaking down, fruit should be about one inch above top of barrel. Use hammer as little as possible on the head.
Little Tommy went to bed to be getting too fat, said:
"Y—, I think they water me too much. Why I have to take a bath every morning."
The man who is poor by nature is apt to be ruled by cultivation.

Zinc Production.—The United States Geological survey Monday issued a preliminary statement on zinc production in the United States in 1920, showing a total of 138,804 short tons, against 141,822 in 1921. The production was distributed as follows: Illinois, 68,864; Missouri, 11,087; Colorado, 1,937; and eastern and southern states, 12,130. Principal additions to production came from new plants.

Divorce Is Knocked Out.—The United States supreme court Monday decided the divorce of Lillie Winston vs. Walker Winston, both of New York, in favor of the latter. The case involved the validity of a decree granted Mrs. Winston by an Oklahoma court, which, it was claimed, had been granted her without sufficient residence. The decree was not accepted by the courts and the supreme court upheld those views.

Killed at the Throttle.—A fast-flying Baltimore & Ohio railroad, running between New York and Washington, ran twenty miles without an engineer at the throttle. Frank Furley, the engineer, leaned out of the cab window at a point south of Wilmington, Del. At Hayes Station, Cecil county, Maryland, the Bremen found him lying dead in the cab. He had been struck by some object.

Minto's Son Succeeds Fisher.—LONDON.—The Hon. Arthur Ralph Douglas, a liberal unionist member of parliament for Durham and second son of the Earl of Minto, will succeed William Hayes Fisher as financial secretary of the treasury.

Tool Company's Plant Burns.—YERRE HAUTE, Ind.—The plant of the Terre Haute Shovel and Tool company burned Wednesday. Loss, \$50,000.

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