

CHAPTER 134.

TRANSFER OF STATE CERTIFICATES FOR PURE BRED STALLIONS.

S. F. 88.

AN ACT to repeal section twenty-three hundred forty-one-d (2341-d) of the supplement to the code, 1907, and to enact a substitute therefor, relative to the transfer of state certificates for pure bred stallions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Repeal—transfer of certificate—fee. That section twenty-three hundred forty-one-d (2341-d) of the supplement to the code, 1907, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

“When the owner of any registered stallion shall sell, exchange or transfer the same, he shall file said certificate, accompanying the same with a fee of fifty cents, with the secretary of the state board of agriculture, who shall upon receipt of the state certificate properly transferred, and upon the payment of the required fee, issue a new certificate to the then new owner of the animal. All fees provided by this act shall go into the treasury of the department of agriculture.”

Approved February 23, A. D. 1909.

CHAPTER 135.

LIEN UPON PROGENY OF STALLIONS FOR SERVICE FEE.

H. F. 126.

AN ACT providing that owners or keepers of stallions shall have a lien upon the progeny of any such animal for the service fee thereof. [Additional to chapter three (3) of title twelve (XII) of the code, relating to domestic animals.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. Lien. The owner or keeper of a stallion kept for public services who has complied with sections twenty-three hundred and forty-one-a (2341-a), twenty-three hundred and forty-one-b (2341-b), twenty-three hundred and forty-one-c (2341-c) and twenty-three hundred and forty-one-d (2341-d) of the supplement to the code, 1907, shall have a prior lien upon the progeny of such stallion to secure the amount due such owner or keeper for the service of such stallion, resulting in said progeny, provided, that where such owner or keeper misrepresents such stallion by false pedigree no lien shall be obtained.

SEC. 2. Limitation of lien. The lien herein provided for shall remain in force for a period of six months from the birth of said progeny and shall not be enforced thereafter.

SEC. 3. Enforcement—procedure. The owner or keeper of such stallion may enforce the lien herein provided by placing in the hands of any constable an affidavit containing a description of the stallion and a description of the dam and the time and terms of service, and said constable shall thereupon take possession of said progeny and sell the same for non-payment of service fee by giving the owner of said progeny ten (10) days written notice, which notice shall contain a copy of the affidavit and a full description of the progeny to be sold, the time and hour when, and the place at which the sale will take place, and posting for the same length of time in three public places in the township of such owner's residence a copy of such notice. If payment of the service fee and the costs are not made before the date thus fixed, the constable may sell at public auction to the highest bidder such progeny and the owner or keeper of the stallion may be a bidder at such sale. The constable shall

apply the proceeds, first, in the payment of the costs, second, in the payment of the service fee. Any surplus arising from sale shall be returned to the owner of the progeny.

SEC. 4. **The right to foreclose may be contested.** The right of the owner or keeper to foreclose, as well as the amount claimed to be due, may be contested by any one interested in so doing, and the proceeding may be transferred to the district court, for which purpose an injunction may issue, if necessary.

Approved April 8, A. D. 1909.

CHAPTER 136.

BOUNTY FOR KILLING OF GROUND HOGS.

H. F. 174.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of bounties for killing ground hogs. [Additional to section twenty-three hundred forty-eight (2348) of the code, relating to bounties.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. **Amount of bounty.** The board of supervisors of any county may allow a bounty of twenty-five cents for each ground hog killed within the county to be paid out of the general county fund to the person killing the same, on the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. **Proofs required.** The person catching and killing any such animal shall remove and present to the officers, before whom he makes his proof, the head or scalp of each animal for which he claims the bounty, and the person claiming the bounty shall furnish written proof, under oath, that each animal for which he claims the bounty was caught and killed within the county against which he presents the claim for bounty, and the board of supervisors may require in addition to the above any other and further proof which it deems necessary and reasonable to show that each animal for which the bounty is claimed was caught and killed within the county against which the claim is presented.

SEC. 3. **To whom presented.** The scalp and other proofs required may be presented to the county auditor; and the board of supervisors of each county may appoint registrars or other officers in other parts of the county to whom scalps of the animal caught and other proofs of the killing may be presented.

Approved March 25, A. D. 1909.

CHAPTER 137.

BOUNTY FOR DESTRUCTION OF RATTLESNAKES.

S. F. 28.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of a bounty for the destruction of rattlesnakes. [Additional to section twenty-three hundred forty-eight (2348) of the code, relating to bounties.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. **Amount of bounty.** That whenever in the judgment of the board of supervisors of any county in this state, the public health and welfare of the citizens of its county demands, there shall be paid from the general fund of the county a bounty of fifty cents for each rattlesnake caught and